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CALENDAR OF THE MANUSCRIPTS

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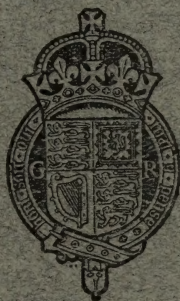
Most Hon. THE MARQUESS OF SALISBURY,
&c., &c., &c.,

PRESERVED AT

HATFIELD HOUSE, HERTFORDSHIRE.
PART XVI.

EDITED BY M. S. GIUSEPPI, I.S.O., F.S.A.,

Assistant Keeper of the Public Records.



LONDON:

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1933

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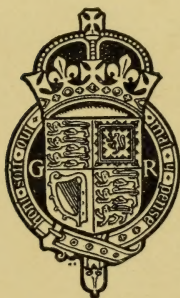
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This volume has been edited and passed through the press on behalf of the Historical Manuscript Commissioners by Mr. M. S. Giuseppi, who has also written the Introduction.

The abstracts and transcripts of the letters and papers contained in it were made by various hands, and in cases of uncertainty during the printing, reference to the originals has been made by the help of the Rev. G. W. L. Stanhope-Lovell, formerly Librarian at Hatfield House.

The Index has been compiled by Miss Marjorie Giuseppi.

The reference number suggested for the calendar of the Cecil Manuscripts is 9.

INTRODUCTION.

THE present volume describes the Cecil manuscripts for the whole of the year 1604. The outstanding events of this year for England were at home the meeting of James's first parliament, in which the beginning of the long struggle between the Stuart sovereigns and the representatives of the people was clearly marked, and the Hampton Court Conference which settled the lines of the King's ecclesiastical policy ; and abroad, the continuation of the war in the Netherlands resulting in the final fall of Ostend to the forces of Spain and the Archdukes, an event somewhat set off by the capture of Sluys by the United Provinces, and the conclusion of peace between England and Spain. Some indication of how these and other events of the year are illustrated in the papers at Hatfield is given under the following subject-headings.

THE KING. James's own views of his royal position and his attitude to the various political questions of the time are shown in this volume in eight of his own letters and memoranda, all with one exception unfortunately undated, but mostly in the correspondence of those, notably Sir Thomas Lake, in attendance on him during his frequent absences from London. To his pleasure in hunting, which made him ill disposed to long visits to the capital, there are numerous references. Even for such a matter which he had at heart as the treaty with Spain and his audience with the Constable

his Majesty would have you understand that he does not purpose any more days than Sunday, and upon that day to give him his leave, except it be that the Constable will see him privately and without ceremony on Monday morning before his Majesty's departure : for longer his Highness will not stay (*p.* 209).

He himself writing towards the end of November says (*p.* 364) :

what for the pleasure I take of my recreation here and what for the fear I stand in to offend the puritans I mind not to return to London till after that profane Christ's tide.

In one of his undated letters he refers to his last visit to London as " like a flash of lightning, both in going, stay there and returning " (*p.* 396), whilst some humorous resentment that

matters of state should interfere with his sport may be detected in his remark to Cranborne, "I have also stranger news to tell you, that the number of letters that I have written since I came from home is equal to the number of hares that all this time I have killed" (*p.* 395).

It is natural that we should learn more in these papers of the King's activities and personal feelings at those times when he was not in direct personal contact with his secretary. The references to him are, however, somewhat occasional and we cannot here make out his complete itinerary during the year. During January and February he was evidently away from London for there are hints of his intended entry there for the meeting of parliament in March (*pp.* 12, 27). Actually parliament met on 19 March. On 29 March he was at Royston and in bed with a humour in his knee but resolved to journey on the following Sunday (1 April) to Sir Oliver Cromwell's for two or three days hunting (*p.* 45). He was still at Royston on 2 April having been delayed from going on to Huntingdon through some trouble about post horses (*p.* 50). We do not discover his whereabouts again until 12 June when he was at Greenwich, but intending to leave it for his recreation (*p.* 132). On 13 July he was at Oatlands (*p.* 172), but in the last days of that month apparently on a visit to Cecil at Theobalds (*p.* 191). From 6 to 8 August he was at Lord St. John's at Bletsoe (*pp.* 202, 206, 209) but on the latter date went to Lord Mordaunt's at Drayton (*p.* 210) where he still was on the 10th, proposing to leave on the following Monday (13 August) for Huntingdon whence fresh horses would carry him to Royston, where he would stay the night. Thence he would go to Ware by post and there a fresh coach would take him to London betime, where he was to meet the Constable (*p.* 220). Whether this programme was actually carried out does not appear here but on 11 August James was at Apthorp (*p.* 222). Of his subsequent movements we find him proposing to go to Grafton on 29 August (*p.* 279), at Broughton on 2 Sept. (*p.* 300), apparently at Hampton Court about 23 and 24 Sept. (*pp.* 315, 316), at Royston on 7 Oct. (*p.* 327) and again on 19 and 22 Nov. (*pp.* 358, 364), at Huntingdon on 25 Nov. (*p.* 367) and from 29 Nov. to 2 Dec. at Hinchinbrook (*pp.* 371, 374), minding not, as has already been noted, to return to London until after Christmas.

That James's extravagance was already a matter of concern to his subjects is clearly shown in these papers. On 29 July Sir William Fleetwood and Sir David Foulis who had been ordered to make some investigation into his household accounts reported that "the charges are much more than when the Lady Elizabeth was here, the reason alleged being the increase of officers by warrant, and their private diet" (*p.* 188). The complaints did not come only from the Commons. Thus the old Archbishop of York, troubled at the probable effects of

the loan demanded from the clergy of his province, writes to Cecil on 10 August (*p.* 220) :

His Majesty's subjects hear and fear that his excellent and heroical nature is too much inclined to giving, which in short time will exhaust the treasure of this kingdom and bring many inconveniences. His Majesty in Scotland lived like a noble and worthy king of small revenues in comparison, because he wisely foresaw that *expensae* should not exceed *recepta* ; which I fear his Highness does not in England, but not minding his yearly *recepta* and *recipienda* (though great, yet not infinite) yields almost to every man's petition. If this should continue this kingdom will not serve, but that his Majesty contrary to his princely nature must be compelled to be burdenuous and grievous to his most loyal and obedient subjects.

A draft letter to the King, revised by Cranborne and presumably intended to be sent by the Council (*pp.* 388, 389) urges him strongly against incurring the expense of a Christmas masque at Court, especially against the suggestion he had apparently made "that the Queen may bear her own charges if not the ladies', or else that commandment should be given to noblemen and gentlemen to make some jousts or barriers." Not many would be able to undergo those charges, which in former times had been but seldom imposed upon them. Moreover the King should know that few would be disposed for such exercises that would not think every 100*l.* of theirs a just ground for a suit of so many thousands. James's own feelings with regard to his financial position may be expressed in his own words :

I cannot but confess that it is an horror to me to think upon the height of my place, the greatness of my debts and smallness of my means. It is true my heart is greater than my rent, and my care to preserve my honour and credit by payment of my debts far greater than my possibility (*p.* 394).

Leaving for the moment the occasional references to the proceedings in parliament we may note here certain passages in the letters which show that the King's relations with the Lower House were strained at an early date. On 1 April Lake writes of two things that offended him in their proceedings ; one, the delay in returning satisfaction upon his proposition to them ; the other, their taking upon them to conclude definitely against the sentence of the Judges (*p.* 49), the latter no doubt referring to the insistence of the Commons upon their right to decide questions respecting the election of their members. On the following day Lake writes again from Royston (*p.* 50) : "this dissension between his Majesty and the Lower House is wonderfully talked of here." In June Sir Francis Hastings is doubtful of the expediency of applying

to the Commons during this first session for a subsidy because (*p.* 132) :

If a motion should be made for a subsidy or a charge of any kind and a refusal follow, the result would be the disgust of the King towards the Commons, to the joy of foreign enemies and hollow hearts at home who envy the greatness of his Majesty in the sound affection of his subjects.

Something of James's resentment of what he considered an interference by parliament with a matter which he regarded as concerning his prerogative can be seen in his letter to Cranborne on 7 Oct. (*p.* 325) when he urges the Council to deliberate upon the matter anent the Marches of Wales before it comes before parliament :

for it will be both a great dishonour and inconvenient unto me, that the parliament should bandy that matter amongst them before I be first at my wits' end into it. Thus far only I recommend to your considerations that a king's old prerogative in continual possession may be in as great security as a private subject's old possession ; that the common law be not made to fight against the king's authority, that the abuse of a king's predecessor be not a ground to deprive his successor of his lawful and rightly used privilege,

and he goes on to press Cranborne to " take all the pains ye can to inform and tune well the parliament men " (*p.* 326).

James's attitude towards two important questions of the year, those of uniformity in religion and the Union with Scotland, will be dealt with below under the headings of the Church and Scotland respectively. That he was during this period feeling himself not altogether happy in the esteem of his new subjects we may note in passing a remark of Sir George Home that he had been very melancholious, " not of any fear but rather anger that he thinks he is so little regarded " (*p.* 255). On the other hand one can see that he continued to feel himself confident in the loyal support of his principal secretary, his " little beagle," to whom his letters are full of affectionate banter, and Cranborne could write of him, " forasmuch as concerns my sovereign's favour towards me, no subject can say that ever he lost so worthy and dear a Mistress, and found so benign a Master " (*p.* 420).

The curious in the personal character of James will be interested in the original sonnet by him which is printed on *p.* 393 of this volume.

THE QUEEN AND THE ROYAL FAMILY. The comparatively few references to the Queen in the present volume are mainly concerned with questions arising out of the administration of lands in her jointure, which the Lords of the Council write on 3 July had lately been confirmed by parliament with a power to make leases for twenty-one years or three lives. A Chancery for the settlement of matters concerning her jointure had also been established at Westminster (*p.* 162). There are complaints

of some remissness in her conduct of business and of delay in signing the patents of her auditors and receivers, due we are to infer from a letter of her secretary Fowler to the women about her (p. 114), especially to one Margaret, "who usurping too much authority commands and directs in her Majesty's name with insolence which with reason cannot nor shall not in any wise be obeyed" (p. 115). Her tradesmen too have to press for the payment of her debts; "longer delay would be their undoing and impoverishment" (p. 238). She seems to have been careless even of her own personal safety for in the face of an epidemic of measles which had attacked Lady Arabella Stuart and other ladies about her she "neither herself nor any of her royal jewels removed out of the House" (p. 382).

Of her pleasure in the entertainments of the Court an instance has already been noted in the masque which James had desired to have for her benefit. There is an interesting Shakespearian allusion in an undated letter from Sir Walter Cope, who had "been all this morning hunting for players, jugglers and such kind of creatures" but finding them hard to find. "Burbage," he says, however, "is come and says there is no new play that the Queen has not seen; but they have revived an old one called *Love's Labour Lost*, which for wit and mirth he says will please her exceedingly. And this is appointed to be played to-morrow night at my Lord of Southampton's" (p. 415).

There is an account of a quarrel between Sir Thomas Somerset and the Master of Orkney in the Queen's privy chamber, which Cranborne appears anxious the Queen should be dissuaded from dealing with in her own way (pp. 391-393).

Of Prince Henry we hear that he was to be brought to St. James's to be present at the King's reception of the Constable (p. 222) and there is an interesting letter from Peter Bales, his writing master, in which a copy of the *Basilicon Doron* he had written for the Prince is mentioned "in a small volume to be worn as a tablet book" (p. 402).

Of Princess Elizabeth there is a request for a "caroch" and waggon for her own ease in travel and for the carriage of her attendants in order to bring her from Combe in Warwickshire to Court (p. 312), and there is a little letter in French from her to Cranborne in behalf of her dancing master (p. 432).

There is considerably more about the little Prince Charles, the Duke of Albany. The arrangements for his journey from Dunfermline to England are discussed in a letter from his tutor, Dr. Atkins, of 17 June (pp. 137, 138). Later (3 July) he writes to the Queen of the Prince's progress in strength and intelligence, of his desire to go to London and see his mother, who will find him a "vive" image of his father, and of his being able to walk alone five or six times together all the length of the longest chamber in Dunfermline (p. 163). On 21 July he

had arrived at Berwick (*p.* 195). On 8 August he came to the Earl of Shrewsbury's house at Worksop, where he still was on the 13th, "pleasing himself with music, whereof there was good variety; and has also been initiate in the sports of hunting having seen fast by the house the bucks coursed and killed" (*p.* 227). The precedents from the records of the creations of former Dukes of York (*p.* 331) were no doubt prepared with a view to the conferment of that dignity upon him in the following year.

THE PARLIAMENT. Reference has already been made to the indications in these papers of the want of sympathy between the King and the parliament. The difficulties arising from this would seem to have been anticipated by Cecil in what is probably an unfinished draft of a letter of his to the Council written before the meeting of parliament (*pp.* 425, 426). He notes three principal propositions which James would be likely to make, namely, the confirmation of the articles in the commission for the Union, the orderly establishment of the Household, and a subsidy. In all these matters he foresees opposition and advises such consultation beforehand "as might have prepared some good way to the mutual satisfaction both of King and subjects, without which whatsoever shall be resolved may be accounted a lame work."

A memorandum dated 23 March, a few days after the parliament had met, enumerates seven committees appointed to deal with important causes (*p.* 43). These included such grievances as wardship, purveyance and monopolies. A long paper containing a relation of the proceedings of the Lower House between 23 March and 20 June (*pp.* 141-144) is mainly concerned with the first of these matters. Forced and ill-suited marriages which were entailed by the system were alleged to result in great grievance and damage to the subject by the decay of many houses. A composition was suggested to the King for the restitution to the subject of his original right to dispose of his own children. Wardship was said to have been originally grounded on the tenures to serve the King in his wars against Scotland, "which cause we hope now to be at an everlasting end," and the present was therefore a favourable opportunity to abolish the whole system. Against this it was stated that wardships were not proper to England alone but that Scotland and some parts of France were subject to them. Of the revenues they had brought in the compositions for marriage had formed only a small part.

The same paper contains an abstract of the Apology which it was intended to present to the King "to clear certain misinformations which had been delivered to his Majesty." Herein the Commons affirmed that their privileges were of right and not of grace, that they were a Court of Record, and that the

examination of the return of writs for knights and burgesses belonged to them and not to the Chancery.

Goodwin's case, in which the question of this last mentioned privilege of the Commons came up for discussion in the first days of the parliament, is referred to in a letter from Lord Zouche to Cecil before the actual assembling of the House (*p.* 40). Zouche, a relative by marriage of Sir Francis Goodwin, writes of the outlawries by which his election as knight of the shire for Buckinghamshire was held to be invalid as long since procured against him and pardoned, and "thinks it sharp that a man should in every place be discredited for things so long laid asleep." He is of course looking at the matter entirely from the personal point of view but the real question was one of principle between the King and the Commons as to who had the right to pronounce upon the validity of the election.

Shirley's case, the other important case in 1604 in which the privileges of parliament were involved, turns up here in a letter from Sir Thomas Shirley himself (*pp.* 71, 72), in which a somewhat technical question with regard to the King's ability to give his immediate assent to the bill for the writer's deliverance from custody is discussed.

On July 15 we hear that parliament was prorogued (*p.* 173).

Of the subsidy, the grant of which was one of James's propositions to the parliament, there is little in these papers beyond the letter of Sir Francis Hastings quoted above in which reasons were given for thinking the time inappropriate. To meet his needs the King had recourse to the method of raising money by loans on privy seals and there is much correspondence both from the clergy and the laity protesting chiefly against the amounts demanded. Reference to these letters will be found in the Index under the headings of Privy Seals and Taxation.

THE CHURCH AND MATTERS OF RELIGION. The Hampton Court conference took place in January but there is no notice here at the time of its sitting of the proceedings. An unfinished draft, however, of a minute, apparently prepared by Cecil shortly afterwards, aims at setting out the King's attitude at the Conference and his decision to enforce conformity with the prescribed orders of the Church (*pp.* 467, 468). Sir George Home in an undated letter written probably in the early part of the year (*p.* 254) alludes to James's care for the peace of the Church as shown at the Conference and to his subsequent actions highly tending to its estate. Cranborne in his letter to the University of Cambridge, mentioned below, states how carefully James had endeavoured in the Conference to clear the liturgy of the Church from the unjust imputation of popish superstition and how he had published his resolution to maintain the former constitutions, "not permitting innovation but requiring all men's conformity to things established" (*pp.* 389,

390). There is a letter from William Barlow, the official historian of the Conference, in which he expresses the King's pleasure with his work and asks leave to dedicate it to Cecil (*p.* 95).

The two solid results of the Conference were the ordering of the authorised translation of the Bible and the insistence upon uniformity of worship according to the Book of Common Prayer. Concerning the former there is a copy at Hatfield of the order setting out the names of the translators under the six companies in which they were grouped (*p.* 403) which does not materially differ from that printed in Fuller's *Church History*. An undated draft of a letter probably from the Council to the Archbishop of Canterbury, (almost certainly Bancroft whose election was not confirmed until December, 1604), states that :

His Majesty has given public notice and more private advertisement to the bishops of his most religious desire and resolution that all such ministers as heretofore have showed themselves disobedient to the orders, discipline and ceremonies of the Church should either be brought to good conformity or be orderly removed ; that so at the last the adversaries of the Gospel, seeing the professors thereof knit together in uniformity and concord, might have no longer occasion, for their more easy seducing of the simpler sort, to lay before them the dissensions, bitterness and disobedience which hitherto have been too apparent in many of the ministry and in such as have combined in that contradiction (*p.* 416).

James himself seems to have been disposed to a certain leniency towards those "not conformable" ministers who might be thought of a disposition to give hope of ultimate conformity and to have advised the forbearing of all proceedings against them for a month or two (*p.* 366). In some memoranda in his own handwriting, however, he directs that a solid course be taken with the universities of Oxford and Cambridge for their conformity to the Church's canons and for deposing all recusant puritans (*p.* 398) ; and in an undated letter of his to the Privy Council he insists upon absolute obedience to Church government and not a mere promise "by subscription" to obey (*p.* 399).

As is to be expected it is from the University of Cambridge that we learn something in these papers of the carrying out of this policy for it fell to Cranborne as chancellor of that University to give directions for its enforcement. Laurence Chaderton (or Chatterton) who was one of the principal puritan disputants at the Conference was master of Emmanuel College and it was thought would not only not himself conform but would give "ill example in the University" (*p.* 367). On 25 Nov. Cranborne was requested on the King's behalf to consider what he could do to remove him if he continued obstinate. On 10 Dec., however, the vice-chancellor writes that the use of the ceremonies touching divine service was already begun in the College and that there was a full agreement among the fellows

that the Holy Communion should be henceforth administered according to the course of the Church of England (*p.* 378). On 12 Dec. Chaderton himself writes to Dr. Neile that his College had been reduced to the order of other Colleges, "as we are desirous in all things to keep a good conscience towards God, so are we most unwilling to show the least disobedience to our superiors" (*p.* 381). He testifies that he himself, the fellows and scholars use the communion book daily and administer the sacrament kneeling, and also use the surplice according to the statute of the University (*p.* 382). A copy of the letter in which Cranborne sent his instructions to the University to enforce conformity in religious observance is preserved at Hatfield. Writing some time in December he requires the heads of colleges (*pp.* 389–391) :

upon the receipt of my letters presently to assemble yourselves and take a diligent survey of ordering of every the colleges and halls in the University in *Divinis Officiis* according to the Statutes of the University, the constitutions of the Church and the orders prescribed in the Book of Common Prayer; and withal to take present order for the repressing of all liberty heretofore permitted in publishing or doing anything to the contrary, certifying me of the delinquents except they assure you of present reformation.

They were to be vigilant against private conventicles and to suffer no sermons to be preached by unconformable men or at unseasonable times. Everyone obtaining a preachship in a college was to exhibit his faculty for preaching either from the University or some bishop.

In illustration of the attempts that were being made outside the universities to exact conformity in the ministers of religion there is a letter (*pp.* 379, 380) from the Bishop of Lincoln to Dr. Montague, the Dean of the Chapel Royal, in which he relates his proceedings with respect to the unconformed ministers, about thirty in number, in his diocese. They stood "all stiff" in their former resolution not to yield to conformity in apparel, the Cross in baptism or to subscription. Nevertheless the Bishop had not thought good to deprive any of them for he had heard from the Archbishop that no certain directions could be sent as yet for proceeding against them, nor had any other bishop as yet censured any of the obstinate ministers with sentence of deprivation. A memorandum on the subject of the jurisdiction of the bishops casts doubt on the powers of the statutes to inflict penalty for omission or refusal of the vestments or ornaments of ministers and holds it to be a very doubtful point whether the Court of Ecclesiastical Commission could so far enforce the canons as to put a subject from his freehold (*pp.* 404, 405) :

For if the Convocation House may for breach of church orders dispossess a minister of his freehold, why not any other subject? And by consequence the whole body of the realm may if they transgress the church orders be put out of their lands and livings, and be enthralled to the clergy as in times past.

The memorandum goes on to suggest that it might pity the King's heart to displace so many godly ministers. The endorsement "B. of Exeter" perhaps only implies that the Bishop had forwarded the paper to Cranborne or the Council as an example of what was being preached in his diocese for the views expressed can hardly be those of the anti-puritanical William Cotton.

Of changes in the hierarchy of the Church during the year the most important was that caused by the death of Archbishop Whitgift on the last day of February and the translation of Bancroft, the Bishop of London, to the province of Canterbury. Only a few incidental references to the late Archbishop occur in this volume and those some months after his death. Bancroft is mentioned in a letter of 27 Oct. (*p.* 336) as "the now elected Archbishop," but according to Le Neve his election did not take place until 17 Nov., although he was nominated as early as 9 Oct. There are several letters from him and various references to his dealings with papists and nonconformists. An interesting paper is concerned with his claim to be restored to the temporalities of the archbishopric from the day of Whitgift's death, for in justification of his plea it details the heavy charges he had already been at as Bishop of London and the further ones he would have to incur before his entrance into the province (*pp.* 407, 408).

Hutton continues as Archbishop of York but is said to be "now more fit to sleep than govern a province" (*p.* 45)*. He writes of himself as "an old man, very sickly and never like to come to his Majesty's presence" (*p.* 220) but, as has been seen, has the courage to protest against the King's extravagance in money matters.

Bancroft was succeeded in the see of London by Vaughan, the Bishop of Chester; Thomas Ravis, Dean of Christ Church, Oxford, became Bishop of Gloucester, although William Tooker states that he himself had been nominated by James to that see (*pp.* 327, 328); and Richard Parry, the Dean of Bangor, whose claims were strongly urged by residents of the diocese (*pp.* 314, 391), became Bishop of St. Asaph.

The severe measures against the Roman Catholics at home were renewed (*p.* 322) and in the north Lord Sheffield writes of as many as nine hundred being indicted at the assizes "and yet no doubt many not yet met with" for the Archbishop was slack in his courses (*p.* 45). The government agents were active in intercepting letters from and to English Catholics abroad and at the beginning of the volume we have a *précis* of many such letters (*pp.* 31-37). Attempts of Jesuits and seminary priests to enter the country and import literature of a propagandist nature, in the baggage of the Constable for

* The letter dated 27 March from the Earl of Sheffield and tentatively assigned to the year 1604 more probably belongs to the following year.

instance (*p.* 289), are reported. Strict directions for the examination of suspected persons landing at any of the ports were sent to the Lord Warden and others (*p.* 443). Thomas Allyson and others keep Cranborne informed of the activities of the English catholics abroad (*pp.* 399–401, 457), especially in France, where it was rumoured they were endeavouring to get the King to embrace their cause as in the late Queen's time the King of Spain had done (*p.* 71).

There are several references to the incident of the "unlucky Italian Voyage" (*p.* 460) of Sir Anthony Standen and his return home at the beginning of the year with "divers things of superstition" sent by the Pope as presents to the Queen, for bringing over which Standen was promptly placed in the Tower by the angered King. His relation of the murder of Rizzio, which is printed in this volume, will be more fitly considered below in treating of Scottish affairs. Of the objects he brought over one of the three *corone* was found to be wanting and the Lieutenant of the Tower was asked on 7 Feb. by Cecil to question Standen as to its whereabouts, "because his Majesty intends to send all things back again into France" (*p.* 26). They were returned to the Pope through the Nuncio in Paris and on $\frac{1}{2}\frac{6}{8}$ May we have a list of the objects with Bufalo's receipt (*p.* 100). On 5 Aug. Standen writes from the Marshalsea insisting again, as in his "relation," upon his past services to James from his cradle "and even before he was born (in saving his life)" and confesses his error "in conforming himself so far in this late matter to others' humours and importunities wherein he should have been better advised" (*p.* 201). In another letter, undated but evidently written somewhat later in the year for it is addressed to Cecil as Viscount Cranborne, he speaks of himself as free from the Compter through the considerateness of his creditors but appeals "for the mercy due to his large services" and for the payment of the sum of 445*l.* which he alleges to be owing to him by the Lord Treasurer for his Italian voyage (*p.* 460)*.

SCOTLAND. Of the internal condition of Scotland during 1604 there is practically nothing in these papers. We may accept as true for the rest of the year the Earl of Mar's report at the beginning of it, "all is here in great quietness" (*p.* 29), writing from Edinburgh in February, and Lord Fyvie's from Dunfermline in March, "our estate here (praised be God!) for the present is as calm, quiet and under as perfect obedience as ever I remember to have seen, without any other appearance for anything I can perceive" (*p.* 40). "This Union," he goes on to say, "is the most at this time of all men's hearts and speeches," and to judge from the correspondence in this volume

* For an account of Sir Anthony Standen and his mission to Italy see the article by Miss Kathleen M. Lea in *Eng. Hist. Review*, xlvii, pp. 461–477 (July, 1932).

so far as Scotland is concerned, the Union is the one topic of the year. There is abundant evidence that the King's heart was set on it. It was, as we have seen, the first of the three propositions he desired to lay before the English parliament. The draft of what appears to be a resolution upon the subject it was sought to have passed in the Commons, and which is printed in full from another source by Lodge, prays that the King will in all styles acknowledge himself King of the whole and united Isle of Britain and that commissioners may be chosen of all states for both kingdoms to decide all questions which may breed any hindrance to the Union. It is endorsed in Cecil's own handwriting with notes on such points for discussion as: "The time was when we wished Scotland ill, and now we wish it well. . . . The time when we were opposite in arms, and now in equal obedience. . . . Caution where laws are to be changed" (*pp.* 413, 414).

Elphinston, the secretary, writing from Scotland on 4 May in answer to Cecil's letter of 28 April reports that there had been no less business there in the matter of the Union, although there had been some suspicion that some of the estates in whom the King had special trust had intended to carry it through without the general assent. Though he held this to be impossible, caution was necessary in the method of proceeding and had evidently been impressed upon him by Cecil, who must have foreseen more clearly than the impulsive James the age long prejudices to be overcome in the two peoples before their minds could be ripe for so revolutionary a change in their relations as the proposed union of the kingdoms would bring about. So Elphinston advises as a preliminary step to the removal of the causes of dislike and distrust between the nations the abrogation of some of the existing statutes in England and Ireland which were disgraceful and prejudicial to Scotland (*p.* 86).

On 9 July the Earl of Mar reports that the Lords of Articles had agreed, and the whole Parliament House would probably do so, that one commission should be given, not far different from that set down by the parliament in England, to one member to treat and consult upon the Union with those appointed in the latter country (*p.* 169).

In October it seems to have been common report that there was good harmony amongst the commissioners (*p.* 332) and on the 26th of that month Shrewsbury writes as though James had already been proclaimed King of "Great Bretany" (*p.* 336), "a good first stone of the excellent work of a further perfect union which now you are in hand to bring about." On 20 Nov. Shrewsbury is still inspired by Cranborne's letters with high hopes of the success of the negotiations (*p.* 359), hopes which James at the time seems to have shared with him (*p.* 363), although he had, no doubt to remove English susceptibilities,

found it necessary to declare his intention not to press too hastily the preferring of Scottish men to places for which they could not be fit "without a reasonable process of time" (p. 364). But he likes "all things that have been done about the Union exceedingly well and thinks himself not a little beholding to you [Cranborne] for so quick expedition" (p. 366). Progress in the discussions concerning the act of naturalization seems to have been made during the same month by the commissioners in Scotland (p. 369) and on 14 Dec. we have the optimistic Shrewsbury writing again "I am very glad you have so well ended the Act for the Union; I hope the Parliament will pass it with great facility" (p. 382).

More practical steps towards the removal of any appearance of hostile conditions between the two nations are seen in the gradual reduction of Berwick as a garrison town of which we hear more than once during the year. In July commandment had been received there to transport all the ordnance in the town and adjoining forts to the Tower of London (p. 171). In December, however, the inhabitants were praying for leave to plant at their own charge certain small pieces of ordnance still remaining at Wark Castle, twelve miles off, within their fortifications "having now no ordnance left for safeguard of themselves and their haven" (p. 376). The extinguishment of the Borders and the removal of all distinction between them and other parts of the kingdom is set down by James himself as the work he has immediately in hand (p. 405) and in furtherance of this policy we hear of the abolition of the Border offices (p. 342). Unfortunately, however, law and order were not to be so readily imposed on the mere *ipse dixit* of the sovereign on a district where lawlessness had been rife for centuries and we hear of outbreaks of cattle raiding by "the badder sort of those people" who "presume upon their new enlargement" (p. 176). "The Borders" writes Captain Bowyer from Berwick, "are much infested with stealing, and now and then some disordered persons of the Scottish side stir up the ancient and barbarous custom of deadly feuds" (p. 376). Among the most turbulent of these Border peoples were the Graemes and steps were being taken to remove them from the country and establish them in various parts of Ireland (pp. 25, 427, 430).

Perhaps the most interesting reference to Scottish history in the present volume is that which concerns a period nearly forty years previously and is contained in the relation, already alluded to here, of Sir Anthony Standen when committed to the Tower by James. This adds yet another account to the authorities cited by Hay Fleming in his *Mary, Queen of Scots* (p. 387) for the murder of Rizzio. In estimating the value of Standen's evidence, whilst there is no reason to doubt that it is the account of an eye-witness, it must be borne in mind that it is written nearly forty years after the events it records and

with a very definite aim in view. Standen is at pains to show that it was he who turned aside Balentyne's dagger from Mary and then by helping in her escape from Holyrood and remaining with her and Darnley during all the following events up to the birth of James in Edinburgh Castle that it was almost to him that the King owed his every existence. Against what Mr. Fleming appears to think the weight of evidence he adds another to those authorities who imply that Rizzio was slain in Mary's presence, for he says "Morton in her presence was the first who strake David into the temple with his dagger, which seemed his mortal wound, for presently he fell without speech, and there in the ante-chamber they gave him after he was dead fifty-one wounds more than the first" (*p.* 16). No hint is conveyed in Standen's "discourse" of any complicity that Darnley might have had in the murder or of any disagreements between him and Mary and naturally it would be entirely alien to his purpose to make any such suggestion. Two copies of his account exist at Hatfield. There is another account by him but briefer amongst the Domestic State Papers at the Public Record Office (S.P. Dom. Jas. I., Vol. I, No. 102). This has been tentatively dated in the Calendar as made in May, 1603, presumably on the supposition that it was used as a testimonial in his favour for obtaining the embassy to Italy at that date. It insists on the murder taking place in the Queen's majesty's bedchamber and presence and on Standen's diversion of the poniard that threatened the unborn James's life.

To finish with matters nearer home before passing on to the foreign affairs of the year there is little to call attention to in the fairly numerous references to IRELAND in this volume. After the late wars comparative peace reigned in the island (*p.* 406). Claims for remuneration for past services in those wars continue to come from captains who were now finding themselves without occupation (*pp.* 295, 296). There are complaints against the authorities taking advantage of the exchange and using the debased coinage of the realm in their payments, thereby driving hard bargains (*pp.* 83, 84, 195), and Watson, the agent to the Treasurer at War, has to defend himself against accusations of this sort (*pp.* 462, 463). An undated paper sets out the many heads under which it was hoped to increase the revenues of the island (*pp.* 441, 442).

Papers relating to NAVAL MATTERS in this volume are chiefly concerned with reports of attacks upon merchant shipping by the ships of various nations. Nottingham, the Lord Admiral, was continuing his efforts to stop pirates setting out from English ports (*pp.* 202, 203) "but," he writes :

I do not look to live to see England or France free of pirates ; they are relieved in some ports or creeks, and what my officers can do they shall. I would the King's officers and mine would join together to do their best, and that is the true way to cut them off.

He had heard of two English men-of-war in Plymouth Sound which had been commissioned by Count Maurice to serve on the coast of Spain against the Spaniards and was trying to stay there if possible, for he suspected that if that sort of thing were suffered "there will be more pirates in the Straits than ever was, and then what complaints we shall daily have you can judge" (p. 258). The treaty negotiations between England and Spain raised difficult questions concerning the rights of English ships if the former country was to maintain her neutrality between Spain and Holland, for whilst Englishmen were not to be prohibited from trading in the ports of the Archdukes in the Low Countries, James was to give free liberty to the Hollanders to make prize of any ships going into those ports. To the objections of the Spanish Commissioners it was answered that their ships would have the like liberty to take any English merchants going into any town of the Hollanders. Ships on their coast at sea could not, however, be lawfully taken until they attempted to pass the guards before such towns (p. 265). It was natural that the Dutch should feel special resentment at what they must have regarded as the desertion of their former ally and Sir William Monson, who had taken the Spanish ambassador, de Tassio, over to Dunkirk in October reports the "evil languages" of the Hollanders against his Majesty (p. 329) and that their ships riding before Gravelines had received late order from the States "to impeach all English ships that shall trade to any port of the Archduke" and moreover to burn all such ships as they shall take in that trade (p. 332).

Of attacks upon English shipping by other nations we have complaints of captures by the Danes of fishing boats of Harwich so long before the date of this volume as the year 1593 (p. 239) and by the same people of ships of Kingston-upon-Hull in 1599 (p. 445). An attack by Spaniards, who, it was said, had been enjoined by Pope and King under threat of excommunication not to trade with English or Dutch but to kill them, is reported in the West Indies in the preceding year (1603), when the *Mayflower* of London and two pinnaces were forced to leave the Main and sail to Hispaniola (San Domingo), where the Spaniards boarded one of the pinnaces, stabbed all the Englishmen and carried it away, leaving the *Mayflower* for want of its pilot standing "a whole year at great charge, having 100 men in wages, besides loss of 2,000*l.* in the pinnace's goods." The other pinnace had been more successful for it had taken two Spanish ships off Cuba (pp. 246, 247).

The Dutch are reported to have captured a carrack in the East Indies with goods valued at over a million sterling besides a notable quantity of gold (p. 230), but as a set off against this good fortune twenty of their ships had been taken by Duke Charles of Sweden for trafficking with his enemy (p. 231). The

Duke was strong at sea we learn elsewhere here (p. 284) but in great want of sailors :

If he could get some English sailors, he would pay them truly, as he does Scots and Dutch soldiers. He gives them great pay, and pays them well, and so without doubt would he deal with Englishmen, if there were any reasonable number together, as a 100, 2, or 3 of our nation in his service, as I would to God there were, for so long as we be but 2 or 3 of our nation in his service, we shall never be respected as others are, although our deserts be far better than theirs.

Of the ARMY apart from the doings of the English soldiers serving in the campaign in the Netherlands, which is dealt with below, there is little or nothing to call attention to in the present volume. Notice may perhaps be taken of the accusations of fraud made against the contractors for clothing the troops in Ireland and the Low Countries by one John Byrde, a notary public (pp. 76, 77), whose "unrewarded zeal to public good" seems only to have brought him to debtors' prisons (p. 403).

FOREIGN RELATIONS. The most important event of the year 1604 so far as the foreign policy of the country is concerned was the conclusion of the treaty with Spain and the Archdukes and the consequent reversal of the anti-Spanish policy which had been pursued for so long in the preceding reign.

The arrival in England of de Velasco, the Constable of Castile, who was expected to head the Spanish commissioners, had been expected for some months but delayed for a variety of reasons. In May Winwood reports a story from Antwerp of his ordering jewels of great price to take with him into England and of his being even more surprised than were the jewellers at his request that they should refuse to receive at the same price any he might bring back with him (p. 85). Actually he arrived on 5 August being forced to land by contrariety of wind at the Downs, where Sir Lewis Lewkenor, who had been awaiting him at Dover, repaired to meet him with the Spanish ambassador (de Tassio) and "with as many coaches, horses and waggons as we could get at Dover or about, and brought him thence to Dover" (p. 203). He had come with great store of provisions, "among the rest two loads of ice to put in his wine," and was all in his Spanish *grandeza*, permitting no one of his train to stand covered before him or to sit covered at his table. Nevertheless, he used the English representatives with great respect and courtesy (p. 204). On 7 August, his departure from Dover being delayed by the sea sickness of several of his gentlemen, he was met on Barham Down by Lord Wotton, "attended on by most part of the knights and gentlemen of the county," and at night arrived in Canterbury (p. 205). In his train were 234 persons, "whereof eight of very good quality, some few other gentlemen, the rest all household officers and servants."

Wotton describes him as "a very grave gentleman, courteous enough, his behaviour void of vanity, no tedious complimenter, and, in a word to my thinking, his carriage not unlike yours [Cecil's]" (*p.* 208). Lewkenor speaks of him as having a weak body and subject to much sickness (*p.* 212). On 9 August he reached Gravesend, "his health somewhat better than at his landing, exceedingly well pleased with my Lord of Northampton's coming, who was very honourably attended." From thence he was to go by water to Somerset House where he was expected to arrive about 3 p.m. on the following day (*p.* 212).

In the meantime James who was in the country was making his arrangements to receive the Constable and not intending, as we have already seen, to spend more time than he thought necessary over the business (*pp.* 209, 210, 219, 220). "The King," writes Sir Thomas Lake,

knows no cause why when the solemnity is past there should be any longer stay. For the taking of leave is no part of an ambassador's commission but in the will of the Prince to whom he comes to order as his own affairs require, the substance of his errand being performed. And his Majesty purposes to make known to him on Sunday that he is to depart on Monday.

If, however, the Constable desired to stay longer, he could not be bidden begone, "how great soever the charge of his stay be" (*p.* 219).

We have little in these papers concerning the actual negotiations over the treaty. Cecil is asked on 12 August by Lake as to the princes and states to be comprehended in it. James had thought there would be some difficulty about the States of Holland and Zealand but Lake had said "out of my poor judgment" that they might be allowed to enter within a time limited if they would (*p.* 226). The Spaniards, it was thought, might offer to comprehend the Pope and Cecil was asked to consider with the Lords what should be done in such case.

On 16 August one of the copies of the treaty was ready to be entrusted to Sir George Carew* for engrossment on parchment for the Seal. Two other copies, which were to be signed by the English commissioners for delivery to those of Spain and the Archdukes, Sir Daniel Dunne writes were being written out fair and "I hope, though they will be very long in respect of the preambles and commissions which are to be added to the former draft of the treaty, yet to have them ready by two of the clock to-morrow in the afternoon" (*p.* 233). Pressure had been brought to bear on the Senator (? Rovida) and President (Richardot) to have their copies for the English commissioners ready for comparison before all met to sign the treaty. It is nearly a month later, on 10 Sept., that Carew announces that

* Not the Queen's Vice-Chamberlain of the same name, who was created Lord Carew of Clopton in the following year and afterwards Earl of Totnes, but Sir George Carew, a Master in Chancery.

the ratification to be delivered to the Archdukes had been ready "a good while" (p. 304).

It was natural that those Englishmen who were serving their country in the United Provinces should be under considerable apprehension as to the difficulties in their position which the treaty would create. Sir William Browne's letter of 23 August* and its enclosure, a copy of his long letter to the Privy Council, are here given in full (pp. 269-274), though copies of them amongst the Sydney Papers at Penshurst were printed by Collins in 1746 in his *Letters and Memorials of State, &c.* (Vol. II, pp. 301-305). Browne was acting as the deputy of Lord Sydney, the Governor of the cautionary town of Flushing, who was over in England during the year 1604, and was especially concerned with the part of the treaty which forbade the garrison of that town to join with the States in any actions against the Archdukes. No wonder that to him, living amongst a population strongly hostile to the Spaniards and the Archdukes and in a garrison of which "the strength is least of our nation," the difficulties in such circumstances of maintaining neutrality seemed almost endless. There were not only the complications regarding shipping already mentioned, such cases for instance as where a Spanish ship should by tempest or fight be forced for succour into the haven of Flushing, or where an English ship was allowed to enter the enemies' havens in Flanders and the privilege was denied to the townsmen of Flushing though "his Majesty's cautionary subjects." What was to happen should the enemy land forces with intention to possess himself of any part of the island? Should not the garrison forget neutrality and strive to impeach such designs? Or it might be that Count Maurice, fired with ambition at the success of his attempt on Sluys, might seek to recover the town, "which he holds to be his patrimony." Browne confesses to loving "this nation more than any but our King's natural subjects" and knowing how great moment the devotion and service of the United Provinces would be for his Majesty's dominions prays their lordships to incite the King to hold them such friends "whom he may always command and give them no advantage at their best advantage to slip the collar."

Much explanation, too, of the treaty had to be made to Winwood, the English agent with the States General, and Cranborne's letter of 4 Sept., of which a draft largely corrected by him is at Hatfield (p. 301) and which has been printed in full from the original in Winwood's *Memorials*, endeavours to minimise its effects on the Dutch. Barnevelt is to be told that "if they be not apt to multiply their own jealousies . . . they shall find all friendly and just correspondency." James had not made any proclamation to revoke the English companies that were already in Holland, and had promised neither to

* Not 25 August as incorrectly printed in Collins.

punish nor to stay "but only that he will not consent ; of which word you know the latitude as well as I." Evidently, however, Winwood was not convinced for in his letter of 20 November (pp. 360, 361) he writes to Cranborne :

"I will be bold to represent in private to you the poor estate of these distressed Provinces, which, now abandoned of all foreign help, must rely upon the providence of God for their future conservation. I need not speak what detriment this State receives by the late peace made with Spain. The eye of sense doth see it doth sap and mine the ground-work whereon this union was first founded.

He goes on to describe the difficulties the Provinces had to raise the funds necessary to maintain the war :

"It is true they go royally through with the business : but to be able so to continue when their enemy shall assail them both by sea and land, and force them for their defence to maintain two armies, *hoc opus, hic labor erit.*

An undated and incomplete draft of a letter from Cranborne to James, made presumably during the treaty negotiations (pp. 423, 424), reports a conversation with the Spanish Ambassador in which the writer endeavours to dispel some doubts which appear to have arisen that the King's ministers were "Hollanders," and explains James's attitude in covenanting for all manner of neutrality towards the Provinces "as one that had neither been at any time author of their separation, nor meant to dissolve the confederation wherein you found your estate, as to censure their errors or meddle with their defence."

Among the more immediate results of the treaty seems to have been the resolve to send the Lord Admiral with four ships to Spain. An undated letter of the Lord Treasurer raises the question of the victualling of these ships the estimate for which was 5348*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, 1400 men being required, "a wonderful charge" (p. 431). Dorset suggests that ships of lesser burden be taken. James was also considering the sending of a resident ambassador to Spain with the Admiral and the conferring of the Garter upon Philip (p. 398). The resumption of trading relations between the countries led to the dropping of the 30 per cent. Spanish embargo on foreign imports in the case of England and it was rumoured that a similar agreement had been come to between Spain and France (pp. 329, 356). A letter of the ambassador de Tassio to James recommends three Spaniards, whom he names, to act as English consuls in Spain and the Balearic Isles (p. 461).

There is little concerning France and this country's relations with her in the present volume but it is evident she was watching with much curiosity, not unmingled with apprehension, the course of the treaty negotiations with Spain. De Harlay, the French ambassador, although confessing his knowledge of them,

endeavours in August to obtain from the Spanish ambassador a copy of the articles which had already been agreed upon for the regulation of trade (*p.* 289). Early in September in order to be able to advise his sovereign of the state of affairs, he wishes to be better instructed to prevent the umbrage and discontent in France "at what has been so unhappily conducted and interrupted on the side of Spain" (*p.* 302). Some draft instructions prepared by Cecil and excusing the treaty on the grounds that James had not inherited his predecessor's enmity with Spain but was naturally inclined to live peaceably with all princes were probably drawn up for the English ambassador at the Court of France (*p.* 285).

Another matter about which the French King was alleged to be unduly inquisitive was the Union with Scotland

and whether the Scots would ever yield to it, and if they would not desire the King's second son to be their king, and whether they would be so base as to lose the dignity of a kingdom and the presence of a king amongst them. Which curiousness his Majesty thinks an argument of his disposition to prevent the quietness of this isle if he had the opportunity (*p.* 367).

In other respects it would seem that the new understanding with Spain could not be brought about without engendering mistrust between this country and her former friend, for earlier in the year Sir Anthony Sherley reports from Venice rumours of the Jesuits working "to make the King of France take the Catholics into that title and terms which the King of Spain did in her Majesty's time" (*pp.* 71, 110).

Beyond the campaign in the Netherlands which is dealt with below there is little else in respect of James's relations with foreign powers to be noted here. Attention, however, may be directed to the claims of the Hanseatic League for special privileges which were finally rejected in September by the Privy Council at Hampton Court (*p.* 316). It is evident from the considerations of their cause set out on *pp.* 297, 298 that the old strength of the League had now gone. Lesser cities in it had come to look upon themselves as serving merely to enrich and maintain the more prosperous cities of Lubeck, Hamburg and Dantzic, whilst with the exception of the last all of them were now completely subject to the Emperor, and Dantzic had been some years before subdued by the King of Poland, who had dispossessed the Hanse of all its privileges within his dominions.

We may notice also the selection of Sir Thomas White as ambassador to Muscovy (*p.* 459), where we find him arrived at Archangel at the end of July (*p.* 185), and the claim of the Republic of Geneva to be treated as a separate power in the wording of the Spanish treaty (*p.* 401).

THE CAMPAIGN IN THE NETHERLANDS. A very considerable part of this volume is taken up with the events of this campaign and the letters from Cecil's various correspondents in the Netherlands. Of these there were Winwood with the States General and Sir William Browne at Flushing*. The former writes usually from the Hague but he pays occasional visits to Flushing and Middelburg and is for a time in April present with the Estates in the neighbourhood of Sluys. At the front Cecil's most frequent correspondent is Sir John Ogle and there are occasional letters from Sir Francis Vere, Cecil's nephew Sir Edward Cecil and Sir Richard Warburton. All of these were with the English companies at Sluys. From Ostend we hear only indirectly, though fairly frequently, of the course of events.

The letters give us an almost day to day account of the campaign and serve to amplify the very voluminous materials which have already been so fully treated by Motley. It is not necessary to deal with them here in any great detail but the outstanding features of the campaign they describe may be briefly set out.

On 21 March Winwood writes that it was hoped that Count Maurice would undertake some exploit for the relief of Ostend but that the idea of a counter attack upon Antwerp had been abandoned as impracticable (*p.* 41). Sir Francis Vere had resigned his command into the hands of the States, who were resolved to make no new general of the English troops (*p.* 42) and later (*p.* 46) turned down Buccleugh's request to become his successor. On 15 April the States' forces effected a landing at Cadsand and Maurice, with the States General and Council of Estate "ever at his Excellency's elbow" (*p.* 59), resolved to lay siege to Sluys. Ogle attributes to some error in the advice given to him or to some want of resolution or speed in his execution of it that the design to surprise the enemy and take the haven was not immediately successful (*p.* 60). This also was the opinion of Sir William Browne who thought that the enemy had been given leisure to make resistance and "if at the first his Excellency had entered the haven of Sluys, he should have found none who would have opposed" (*p.* 62), and much to the same effect writes Winwood (*pp.* 63, 64). By 23 April the two forts of St. Catherine and St. Philip had been captured and Maurice was proceeding to lay siege to Isendike, the third fort (*p.* 69), which fell to him on the 30th (*p.* 78). The surrender is described by Ogle on *pp.* 80, 81. Aardenburg followed on 2 May being unexpectedly abandoned by the enemy on the approach of the States' forces (*p.* 87). An action on 6 May at the passage of the river near Damme, in which the English

* Browne was, as might be expected, a more regular correspondent of his chief Sydney. Many of his letters to Sydney will be found in Collins, *Letters and Memorials*, &c. but a more complete edition will appear in the third volume of the De L'Isle and Dudley Papers at Penshurst to be published by this Commission.

troops especially distinguished themselves, resulted in the defeat of the enemy under Don Louis de Velasco with a loss of 400 in killed and in prisoners a number variously estimated at from 200 to 400 (*pp.* 90–92), the latter including some Spaniards of note, the names of the principal of whom are given on *pp.* 449, 450. During May the States General were pressing Cecil to obtain James's permission for a levy of 1200 men to fill up the English companies which, it is stated, were found at the last review too small and diminished (*p.* 94) and the request was supported by Sir Horace Vere whom the States had asked to undertake the levy (*p.* 95). At this time counsels appear to have been divided as to whether an attempt should be made to relieve Ostend or the siege of Sluys should be continued but by 13 May Maurice had evidently made up his mind for the latter policy and was entrenching himself in front of Sluys to bombard the town. The enemy was reported to be shaken and intending to come to Blankenberghe with his main army (*p.* 97). For a time there was breathing space at Ostend (*p.* 98). In his letter of 17 May Sir Horace Vere gives some account of the difficulties of the siege of Sluys, which in itself was of no great strength but was well protected by the sea and the drowned lands about it (*pp.* 101, 102). Ogle is hopeful at this time of the staggering effect the loss of the town would have upon the enemy but Count Maurice saw little chance of effecting it in a short time except by a miracle (*p.* 104).

An attempt of the enemy to bring provisions into the town on 20 May was defeated but with small loss in killed, that day being a Sunday, a day on which the States' forces had objections to shedding blood (*p.* 106). Signs of the growing exhaustion of the defenders were seen in their attempt to convey out of the town a thousand galley slaves or "forzati" (*p.* 107), and towards the end of May Maurice was decided to famish the town rather than try to force out the garrison (*p.* 112). Meanwhile the States were preparing floats and bridges and platforms for fifty pieces of cannon (*p.* 113), though Maurice had no great trust in them (*p.* 131). There was evidently considerable friction at the time between him and the Estates who were galling him with reproaches of dilatoriness.

On 7 July Maurice was reported to be still delaying trial of the floats or galleries, which had been made but proved too short, and Ogle and some of the Estates themselves were beginning to be doubtful of their efficacy (*p.* 170). On 20 July Ogle announces that Spinola with 10,000 men was quartered near Middelburg and expected to attempt the relief of Sluys but that there were increasing indications that this town could hardly hold out another ten days (*p.* 178). On 2 August Winwood was anticipating the early taking of it, though Spinola had with great confidence undertaken to victual the town (*p.* 199). His first attempt had, however, been repulsed with considerable

slaughter and Maurice was "too great a master to lose those works wherein he hath had leisure so long to lodge." It was the opinion of the "best colonels" in the States' service that Spinola had "not proceeded with soundness of judgment" in not leaving Ostend before Maurice had had time to entrench himself (*p.* 207). He did, however, apparently succeed in drawing Maurice away for a time by a ruse during which he was able to convey secretly the greatest part of his army towards the two forts of St. Philip and St. Catherine (*p.* 210), both of which he retook, and might have succeeded altogether had it not been for the resistance of some Frisian companies who held him at bay until Count William could come up with further Frisian forces and repulse his attack with an estimated loss to him in killed and wounded of 500 men (*p.* 214). This was his last effort to succour the town for on 6 August he marched away by night (*p.* 210) and on the 10th Sluys was surrendered, the enemy being allowed to march out "bag and baggage, colours, match light, bullet in the mouth, &c." (*p.* 218).

Of Ostend we hear only occasionally, no English troops having been left in the town since the days when Sir Francis Vere commanded the defence. Early in May Browne had feared that it could not hold out another fourteen days (*p.* 78). Nevertheless, no doubt largely on account of Maurice's diversion at Sluys, the siege was to be protracted until the middle of September when the town was finally but honourably surrendered (*p.* 306). Late in the month of May rumours were afoot that an assault upon it by the enemy had cost him very dear, including even the death of the Marquis Spinola himself (*pp.* 111–113), but the good news was eventually contradicted (*p.* 117). After the capture of Sluys some hope seems to have been entertained that Maurice would make some attempt to relieve Ostend, but the Count was himself opposed to the enterprise knowing the strength of the enemy in men and fortifications and the weakness of the States' army, one third of which was infected with sickness (*p.* 282).

In September Sir Francis Vere resigned the governorship of the Briel in favour of Sir Edward Conway (*p.* 307).

VISCOUNT CRANBORNE. Attention may be called to some of the more striking passages in this volume which serve to illustrate the personal character of Lord Cecil who became on 20 August in this year Viscount Cranborne. The letters to him from his sovereign, who calls him his "little beagle" and writes usually in terms of bantering affection, will be read with interest. He counts him "the best servant that ever I had, albeit he be but a beagle" (*p.* 394). Cranborne's addiction to work and abstinence from the field sports that James loved so much are more than once matters of comment. He is "the little beagle that lies at home by the fire when all the good

hounds are daily running on the fields " (p. 395) and when the stress of correspondence was interfering overmuch with his hunting James could allude to himself as "almost as bleared as the beagle" (*ibid.*) Shrewsbury too could twit his friend on his continual poring over papers and the risk he ran of blearing out his eyes (p. 383) and, in answer to what Cranborne had told him that his daily toil of mind and body had brought him already to the age that in the Psalms was reckoned of labour and dolour, fears that he will never have the leisure to become a gardener as Northumberland had become in his new garden at Sion (p. 360).

That Cecil could be sincerely attached to his friends we have the testimony of Sir George Home, who quoting a conversation he had had with the King and referring to the friendship between Cecil and Devonshire, writes that he had said: "if your Majesty will know my Lord Cecil rightly and his nature, it is this, he is as friendly a man to his friends as any is living." When, however, it came to a matter that concerned the King in matters of his estate, Cecil would as freely deliver his opinion of his friend to his sovereign "as if it were but of any other indifferent man of the country," and James had answered that "it was true, and that made him to think that of all the men that ever he knew your lordship was the meetest man to be counsellor in all matters of estate" (p. 254).

As an instance of his impartiality and hesitation to refuse pardon to one who might have been maliciously prosecuted we have his letter to Lord Zouche, the President of the Council of Wales, in which he writes (p. 288): "I confess in doubtful cases my course ever is (for fear of like partiality in aggravating) rather to be inclinable to believe the best than the worst, for fear of touching innocent blood." His sensibility to pity in the case of those wrongfully used may be seen in his letter to the judges of the Court of Arches interceding for their favour "as far as shall seem reasonable" towards a poor woman "already married and so great with child that she is not able to travail in defending herself" (p. 52). The letter from a student of physic in Padua on pages 356, 357 may serve as an illustration of his bounty. His indifference to mere ribald criticism may be seen in his contemptuous note, "an idle information," on a letter from an informer (p. 15). That he could, however, be thoroughly outspoken when occasion required in his reproof of a friend we may witness his carefully corrected draft of a letter to the Earl of Lincoln, to whom he can write that "whosoever will bring me the man that had ever power to persuade you to do anything but for your own lucre, I will give him a better reward than you gave for the King's gerfalcon" (p. 70).

Hints that he was contemplating a second marriage occur once or twice in these papers. Thus the Earl of Mar mentions

a rumour that he was to marry Barbara Ruthven (*p.* 29) and Lord Knollys refers to his wish for a young wife (*p.* 446). But James was probably gauging his real intentions more truly when, writing with allusive and playful humour anent the effects of a recent eclipse, he says, "It shall make some widowers loth to marry again, the beagle knows who this is" (*p.* 326).

There are as usual many references to presents sent to him, mostly of hawks and game but including also such diverse things as dried plums and pedigrees of the King of Portugal and Count of Holland. On two occasions he acts as godfather, once to Sir Richard Warburton's child (*p.* 277) and once to Captain Winter's (*p.* 313), in each case by proxy, though in the latter which took place at Bath he had been expected to be present in person and great provisions had been made for his entertainment. For some reason, perhaps fear of plague infection, Cranborne seems to have curtailed his visit to Bath this year, if indeed he even got as far as the town on his journey there.

There are a few references to his son William Cecil, who writes from St. John's College, Cambridge, in November a letter "of his own invention, without the help of any other" (*p.* 353). He receives a present of a horse from the French ambassador (*p.* 301). Of Cranborne's little daughter Frances we hear of her coming to London where Lady Russell, fearing that she might be "infected with bad religion" by staying with her aunt, Lady Sturton, begs that she may be allowed to have her with her (*pp.* 292, 293).

The following among the miscellaneous matters of interest in this volume may be noted.

Of the plague with which the country was so afflicted in the previous year we learn from the letter of an English merchant in Spain that in January it was still holding up the export of goods from London (*p.* 6). In February, however, Lord Zouche praises God for the cessation of that sickness "which held our minds from expressing so great joy as our hearts conceived" (*p.* 25). Unhappily, although London was comparatively free, it is to be presumed (we still have some records of it at Westminster at the end of the year (*pp.* 383, 387)), it had not yet altogether left the kingdom. In May it is reported to have very lately come into the towns of Coventry and Rugby (*p.* 111), and from Bath, where as has been seen it was prevalent, there are a number of reports of its ravages in the summer and early autumn.

There are numerous suits for employment and the means of raising money, "in a time" as one applicant aptly says, "when every man sought to benefit himself by suits" (*p.* 402). Among these that of Lord Say and Sele especially strikes the attention at the present day when it is only within recent years that his

idea has been realised in this country, for he asks for a tax of a penny a poll of all that come into playhouses throughout England (*p.* 339). "All interludes" he writes "and common playhouses are as unnecessary [as tobacco] and yield no penny to the King: although for every comer in 3*d.*, 6*d.* or 9*d.* before they come in to the best places." For the farm of such a tax for twenty-one years he is prepared to pay 1000 marks down and a rent of 40*l.* Another suit is for a twenty-one years lease "to receive of each parish yearly 12*d.* to keep a register book in parchment within the several dioceses of Canterbury and York for the yearly entering of all marriages, christenings and burials" (*pp.* 460, 461), the writer observing that such events being for the most part entered into loose papers or such like scrolls have been lost by negligence or detained by extraordinary means. Another applicant aims at settling the manufacture of playing cards within the realm (*p.* 402).

Of interest in the history of archive administration in this country are the letter from the keeper of the records in the Tower of London disputing the jurisdiction of the Master of the Rolls over those records (*pp.* 346, 347) and the papers relative to the invasion by Sir John Parker of the privileges of the Six Clerks of Chancery (*pp.* 369, 370).

The list of burgesses of Old Sarum for the parliaments between 1553 and 1604 is fuller than the list printed in the preceding volume of this Calendar and gives more detailed particulars as to the mode of election (*pp.* 457, 458).

A letter from Edmund Colthurst with reference to his patent for bringing water from the springs towards Hertford to London, three miles of which had already been completed at a cost of over 700*l.*, and the City's proposal in opposition to bring the water from Uxbridge (*p.* 55). The undated letter from the Council to the City (*pp.* 417, 418) bidding the corporation to appoint committees to come to an agreement with Colthurst was doubtless in answer to this.

There is an account of cures worked by a woman in Northamptonshire on ringworm, tetter worm and cankerworm (*pp.* 280, 281). Of medical interest too is Lady Russell's reference to her nephew, Sir Anthony Cooke, "killed by butchery for surgeon's practice" (*p.* 292).

Antonio Perez is reported to have landed at Dover early in the year and his expulsion from England is requested by the Spanish ambassador (*p.* 26). Lord Cobham writing in prison has heard that he has newly written a book called his *Aphorisms* (*p.* 198). An undated letter refers to the correspondence Perez had been receiving at Dover (*p.* 433).

The numerous letters from Sir Walter Raleigh, who had the bad habit of not dating his letters, have all been printed by Edwards and are only briefly calendared here. There are

letters too from Lord Cobham, Lord Grey, and Sir Griffin Markham, Raleigh's fellow sufferers in the plots of the previous year. The last named was allowed to go into the country for a short time in order to settle his father's affairs (*pp.* 140, 144). There are lists of the visitors who were permitted to have access to the prisoners in the Tower (*pp.* 193, 198).

A whelp was born to one of the lionesses in the Tower, "the rarest thing which in this country has happened in any age" (*p.* 207). The King was much interested in the event and desired that everything should be done to cherish the cub (*p.* 206). But by some accident it did not long survive its birth (*p.* 208).

There is a report on a new dyeing process by the Lord Chief Justice with reference apparently to an application for a patent by the inventors which was opposed by the dyers of London (*pp.* 215–217).

An artificial ruby is offered to Cecil by a foreigner for 300*l.*, it being alleged that the cleverest jeweller would value it at not less than 3,000*l.* sterling (*p.* 253).

A letter from the Armour makers of London calls attention to the decay of their industry owing to want of sale for their armour (*p.* 410).

A letter from John Norden, the topographer and cartographer, may be noticed (*p.* 451).

In conclusion, the naive complaint of John Ferroure, whom God made "a prime messenger of the glad tidings to your Majesty about the decease of Queen Elizabeth," that he had received no pecuniary reward for his service (*p.* 433) is perhaps worthy of notice.

M. S. GIUSEPPI.

ERRATA.

- p. 44. The Earl of Sheffield to Lord Cecil. The date of this letter is probably 1605.
- p. 44. 1. 9 from foot. *For* coolest *read* foulest.
- p. 274. 1. 8. *For* to stop the collar *read* to slip the collar.

CALENDAR OF THE CECIL MANUSCRIPTS

PRESERVED AT
HATFIELD HOUSE, HERTFORDSHIRE.

PART XVI.

PANDOLFO FICHERETTI to THOMAS WILSON.

1603-4, Jan. $\frac{2}{12}$.—I wrote to you a few days ago by way of Bordeaux (Bordeos). Since then I have had another letter; I assure you that no letters have arrived for you from Italy except those sent on. But as letters cost money to the receiver, I should like to know to whom I am to look for payment since you and Signor Mortain have never spoken on this matter. And as I am here for other business than to receive letters, I would ask you to address yourself to the Master of the Post, by name M. Giachet, who can be of more use to you than I can. I kiss your hands. God keep you.—Lyons, 12 Jan. 1603.

Holograph. Addressed: "Thomaso Willson, Baiona tre soldi."
Italian. 1 p. (100. 92.)

THE MARQUIS DE LULLIN to LORD CECIL.

1603-4, Jan. $\frac{4}{14}$.—Having done my reverence to their Majesties I was particularly desirous in accordance with the commands of the Duke my master to see you in order to present you his Highness's enclosed letter. As your serious occupations have little permitted this, I have asked Monsieur de Landsey to present it to you on my behalf, until I can see you and make you understand how much I am touched to the heart by the manner of treating the Ambassador of Florence upon his pretended precedence, trusting that you will so apply your good advice and counsel to the matter that the Duke my master will be able to continue his devotion to their Majesties' service—London, 14 Jan. 1604.

Signed. Endorsed: "Ambassador of Savoy to my Lord."
French. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. (188. 41.)

RALPH WINWOOD to the STATES GENERAL.

1603-4, Jan. 6.—The English merchants ordered by your letters to be here in order to settle this difficulty with regard to the Tare (*tarra*), which has so troubled the heads not only of this Assembly but also of the Lords of the Council of England and with which my predecessors have been concerned, have arrived in this town to know what your lordships will be

pleased to resolve thereon. His Majesty who has been given to understand by their petitions how much freedom of trade has been restricted by this decree and is moved by his sincere affection for the maintenance of the good understanding between his Kingdoms and your Provinces, has commanded me to insist on his behalf that inasmuch as the pretext upon which this decree has been made exists no longer, you will be pleased to revoke it so that the trade, which is nearly dead, may be renewed and the merchants move not away from you. Otherwise they will be forced, willy nilly, to withdraw to those who offer them inducements of practices and privileges and are awaiting them with open arms.

We confess that as English cloths have been from all time in great renown and vended for their goodness and excellence throughout the whole world, so some years ago the workmen, more studious of their own good than that of the public, worked very faultily. But the late Queen, when she heard of this abuse, in the last Parliament she held, in 1601, had several statutes enacted to counter these frauds and restore our cloths to their ancient reputation. His present Majesty since his accession has given order for the due observance of these statutes. In a word, they are so carefully kept that whereas the workman was formerly responsible to the merchant for the repairs to be done in foreign countries, he is now entirely discharged thereof and rightly, as, if he does his work faithfully, it would be an injustice to make him liable for penalties he has not one whit deserved. That is why the merchants pray that since this edict is out of date it may be annulled. They ask nothing else but that freedom of trade which is practised everywhere in other places, to wit that they may bring their goods freely to the town of Middelbrough there to display them and put them on sale. If your merchants are pleased to come there, let them come. Let them be able to inspect the goods and take their choice of them if they find anything to their liking. If they find nothing they can leave them. But what is there to prevent anybody after having inspected the cloths, bought them and agreed on the price, after having carried them off and dyed and fashioned them to his fancy, from deducting at the end of a twelvemonth as much money as he pleases on the score of any repairs that he may pretend. It is no good to be told that in every town there are sworn people to make these visitations and estimate the repairs. That only calls to mind the sayings *Da mihi mutuum testimonium. Manus manum fricat lavat*. For these people are of the very trade that is concerned and the informers are at once the witnesses and the judges. It seems to me that the maxims of the ancients are good. *Volenti non fit injuria. Caveat emptor*. But the merchants willingly make themselves liable to an action of restitution (*action redhibitoire*) if the cloths they sell do not turn out true. That however will be done by particular agree-

ment and not by force of this edict, which they pray may be abolished or that they may have your permission to withdraw themselves with their goods from your Provinces.

There will be no need for me to point out the inconveniences which will ensue therefrom; the breach that their departure will make in our common friendship after the twenty years that they have been with you; the jealousies which will be engendered amongst your Provinces; how the town of Middel-bourgh which is now by the confluence of their trade in the very first rank will soon become isolated and deserted; finally the rejoicings the enemy will make over all this. Your lordships will of your wisdom and care for the public guard against all these evils and will give our merchants such treatment as will show the reckoning you have of the friendship of the King my master.

Copy. Endorsed: "Proposition faite a Messrs. les Estats Generaux pour le fait des Marchans le 6^e de Janvier, 1603."
French. 3 pp. (103. 77.)

THE EARL OF BATH TO THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

1603-4, Jan. 7.—Not long since I sent unto your lordships a packet of letters which came from Sir Robert Bassett, being then in Marselia; and now again here are arrived two of his servants that went with him out of England, who say they left him in Rome. I found about them a great number of letters, which Sir Robert wrote to divers of his friends in England, and some other letters amongst them from other fugitive persons resident in Rome to their friends here in England. All which, together with the examination of these two men, I have sent to the Lord Cecil.—Towstocke, 7 Jan. 1602.

Signed. ½ p. (97. 138.)

THE SAME TO LORD CECIL.

1603-4, Jan. 7.—Since I last wrote you by a servant of mine that rode in company with one captain Edney, newly arrived from Spain, here are come into this harbour two of Sir Robert Bassett's servants that came directly from their master whom they left in Rome in October last, where he will remain until he hear further from his friends in England. They have brought many letters with them which I herewith send you. I have also taken of these men by way of examination the discourse of all their travel since their departure out of England, and have given order for their forthcoming until you shall command their discharge or otherwise.

I thank you for your allowance of my late sending to my Lords and yourself some other letters from the same party, although the matters proved to be of no great moment. Many of the like may come to my hands as well from him as from other

suspected persons abroad. Resolve me whether I may open and peruse the contents, that if they prove of no moment the charge of sending up and down may be saved. If you think it convenient to return any of these letters again, I will cause them to be conveyed to whom they are directed. The letter to myself I opened and send it herewith, the other letter was broken up before it came to my hands by the party to whom it is sent.—Towstocke, 7 Jan. 1603.

Signed. Seal. $\frac{3}{4}$ p. (97. 142.)

JOHN CRANE to LORD CECIL.

1603-4, Jan. 9.—Your comfortable letter of the 1st of this month I received the 7th. Your designs therein I will not fail to perform when I have finished taking the “remainé” of his Majesty’s ordnance and munitions, which to do I am commanded by his commission. It will take some time of perfecting. May it please him to employ me, the which he will rather do by your means. I hope that having been in place of credit these many years, I shall not be appointed inferior to an inferior, but, howsoever, I will ever be found a faithful and loyal servant.—Berwick, 9 Jan. 1603.

Signed. 1 p. (97. 143.)

THE SAME to the SAME.

1603-4, Jan. 10.—I could not choose, being well acquainted with the disposition of this place, but give notice of the appearance of contrariety in the affections of those that live here, arising from the different humours of the soldier and townsman, and the inveterate passions of the two nations who convening here daily engender new occasions of dislike which, before time and toleration give them further strength, may be quietly appeased, and the more easily if some one of place and quality were appointed to command here, that of himself may give countenance to his directions. I cannot discern any man so fit to undergo that charge as Sir Ralph Graie, who besides the knowledge of the Borders whereby he is able to foresee any growing storm, is powerful to reinforce the place, with competent strength of his own both in men and victuals upon any sudden occasion that may arise. His good temper discerned in the late employment here has bred an appetite in all men to desire the government of so civil and sufficient a gentleman, and the rather for that having the command of the country the one may give relief and strength to the other.—Berwick, 10 Jan. 1603.

Holograph. Remains of seal. 1 p. (97. 145.)

THE EARL OF ARGYLE to LORD CECIL.

[1603-4], Jan. 12.—By the bearer certifies his continued goodwill. Albeit he is far distant from those parts where Cecil

will have ofttest ado, yet if commanded will be near to hazard his life in defence of him.—Edinburgh, the 12 of Ja.

Addressed: “My Lord Cecile secretar principal to his most Excellent Majesty.”

Holograph. Seal. $\frac{3}{4}$ p. (97. 146.)

SIR RALPH GRAYE and JOHN CRANE to LORD CECIL.

1603–4, Jan. 12.—By his Highness’s commission for the Berwick affairs we were enjoined to send off the ablest and youngest sort to serve at Carlisle being the number of fourscore and one or thereabouts, and to discharge all that were noted for bankrupts, being the number of seventeen, all that served for others, being forty-two, and those were absent also, being thirty-two, according to the tenor of the book set down by the Earl of Cumberland. All these having served in their ordinary places have their pay due to them for the quarter ending at Christmas last, which the treasurer has not brought as not due to him out of the ordinary receipts for this time until midsummer next, so that without special order they can receive none till then. This is so intolerable as their clamour must needs be great, and doubtful to produce some ill effects contrary to the good temper wherewith they seem now possessed.—Berwick, 12 Jan. 1603.

The rest of the number for employment being at Carlisle, we do not here set down, but only the number here at Berwick.

Signed. Seal. 1 p. (97. 147.)

SIR GRIFFIN MARKHAM to the SAME.

[1603–4], Jan. 14.—I hear all that little I have is seized, and just when I heard that, letters and messages continually come from Sir John Harington to my wife and me, to threaten us to a composition, or to expect to answer at the Council table, where he would rip up that he is loath. This is under his hand, and from his wife’s mouth to myself, that he is assured from such of the Council as were my best friends that my forfeiture should be bestowed upon him, and that he was advised to follow it. I urged you and it was not by her much denied.

I know you was an effectual means to gain me the greatest benefit that nature affords, and I hope neither you did meditate nor his Majesty bestow it but with an intention I should redeem my fault. If I be bestowed, I shall be disabled, and I most humbly beseech you have this conceit of me, that I will never desire to live worth any penny if I should not discharge what in conscience is due; and I most humbly desire a reference, or to meet him at that table, and doubt not but to make that meeting a ground of my good fortune.

I infinitely desire a speedy dispatch of all my business to show my obedience by undergoing my punishment, and the terribleness and strictness of this place bars of all reasonable

opportunity, some for fear forbearing to come hither, others that have business not brooking the attendance. Therefore I most humbly beseech your furtherance to some other prison.

If it be his Majesty's pleasure to grant my pardon before my departure, I beseech you let me still be bound to you to be a means for it.—From the Tower, this 14 Jan.

Holograph. Endorsed: "1603." 1 p. (187. 2.)

WILLIAM PALMER to THOMAS BROQUES, English merchant at Sancta Clara in Valadolid.

1603-4, Jan. $\frac{1}{2}$.—My last unto you was of the 12th of this present, wherein I certified you of the receipt of your two formers with the enclosed for your friend, which I made account should have been in England ere now, but by reason of extraordinary foul weather the ship remains at Bayon, expecting a fair wind. Since which time 3 of yours of the 2 : 5 : and 9th of this present I have received and perused. As concerning the 100 ducats which you shall want, as yet I cannot find opportunity to make it you over, but within 7 or 8 days, I will take order for the same in the best sort I may, whereby to serve your turn. As for the employment of your kinsman I cannot pleasure him in any thing, for I have no commodities in this place, neither in St. Jn^{os} [? St. Jean de Luz] that can be permitted to enter into this country, neither is there any Englishman that has any commodities in this place excepting one Mr. James Wich, who came hither in a ship that came from Moscovy laden with wax, tallow, and cordage. By your letter to Mr. Cox I perceive there is a Portingall that has obtained a licence for the entering of 14000 pieces of baize for 14000 ducats(?). The certainty thereof and his name I pray you to advise me of by the first, for as yet I do not hear anything of him. If you could procure me a licence for the entering in of my baize into Spain, it might stand me in good stead, touching which I pray you to advise me whether there is any hope that such a matter is to be obtained or not. My master John Delbridg is at the Court of England about the same matter. As for the two pair of silk "ressett" stockings you write for here is none to be got, neither in St. Johns nor Bayon for any money, by reason of the sickness in London, which is the occasion that we have not received any commodities from thence a long time, but the very first that comes I will have you in remembrance. At my being at St. Johns, I will deliver your letters to Mr. Cox and Justinian Wescomb, which I make account will be within two or three days, who do already know of your being in Valadolid, as also all the rest of our countrymen and others, which they have understood by some that saw you at Bilbow, and divers censuring of you there is, some one way and some another. As yet we do not hear any news from England, of which we do much marvel. By yours I perceive that Orlando is offended with me, in which he is to blame being without a cause; for

he is a man that I did never employ in anything, neither will I now begin. But as for Justinian he has very unadvisedly left obligations with him for the recovering of some debts, which now he repents. With him I have not been a little offended, for he has given order for the recovering the said obligations out of his fingers. If he expect goods from us or any other, he is much deceived, for I have been sufficiently advised of him, and ere this I make account you can give a guess of what he is as well as any other.—St. Sebastian, 24 Jan. 1604.

Holograph. 2 pp. (188. 51.)

WILLIAM UDALL to the KING.

[1603-4], Jan. 18.—He made account he was sent for to the Court to discover weighty services, but found he was brought before the Councillors to be disgraced upon untrue suggestions. He offered to discover a dangerous plot against the King, before the latter's coming to York and London, and desires his proof thereof to be examined. The plot was, first, that there was an offer made to the French King out of England for this crown, and conditions passed between the French King and "them"; also there was a French title to the crown of England published in a book printed in Paris, in French and English. This book he was able to deliver, and yet is, if he may have means. He could then have brought those who were privy to this French practice, with whom the French King conferred; also those whom the French King asked "why his bastard might not as well have the crown of England as the bastard of Normandy?"; also those who were privy to the employment of those priests which, for a show, seemed to oppose themselves against the Jesuits, but under that colour dealt in Rome with the French Ambassador and the Pope, for procuring the Pope's consent and furtherance therein. In Rome those priests made search for the licence granted by the Pope to the King's mother for her marriage; that, finding that defective, there might be the easier passage in show for the French King; and this was part whereupon that book discoursed. In the Queen's reign the crown of England should have been brought to the French, under colour that the French King should levy forces, with the Pope's consent, to reduce England to obedience to Rome; and so by composition and conditions in England the possession of the kingdom to be delivered. He was assured by his authors that on the Queen's death the French Ambassador dealt with some principal Englishmen to raise forces, and promised supply out of France; when the general applause and universal consent of the whole kingdom towards his Majesty made that motion impossible. Then some exploit was intended upon the King's person, in order to effect a general confusion, which might make an easier passage.

He offered these discoveries at his Majesty's first coming into England four several times. He prays that they may be

examined by the Councillors, that, finding his offers were made before ever Lord Cobham or Sir Walter Raleigh were heard of, the King may know he had just cause to do it. Since being before the Councillors, he sees nothing to move him either to name his authors, or to deliver particulars, but death to himself, and danger to whose whom he shall bring. The Lords know what exception was taken at him to touch his life, upon his own confession for concealing that which he knew, when his letters were suppressed and intercepted, and in some sort confessed before the Lords, by the Lord Cecil's secretary. He was yesterday enforced to bear some matters wherewith he was charged, not that he could not answer them, but because he would not make men known who can discharge him publicly, for if known they would be either undone or threatened for his sake. He also forbore to answer them fully in that place, in order to obtain the favour of having his proofs examined by the Councillors.

This French plot is yet intended, and waits opportunity. Let the King look to it. Those who would disgrace him are to be charged in this discovery, and have specially dealt with the French. If the King employs him, he will make known by what authors and means it is to be performed, further than he has yet done. He has lost wife and children for the King's sake, being kept in prison. If his offers be not accepted, he prays that his life may be ended, rather than live in this misery. He had never been kept close prisoner but to suppress this discovery.—18 Jan.

Holograph. Endorsed: "1603." 3 pp. (187. 3.)

JOHN CRANE to LORD CECIL.

1603-4, Jan. 20.—The dissolve of the garrison has extremely necessitated many that lived in good estate before, and reduced most of the poorer sort to fortunes utterly dispaired, whereby they are ready to enter upon any violent course to relieve themselves. On the 16th instant one John Wood, a victualler to sundry captains, going to a merchant of the town at nine o' clock in the night to pay him money was murdered in the streets with a pistol shot in the head, and 100*l.* or more taken from him. This has stricken a great terror in all men. For the discovery whereof and of other small robberies I shall omit no means.

For lack of the pay due for the quarter between Michaelmas and Christmas and your lordship's resolution touching the return of the commission, we can neither dispatch those hence that are to go to Carlisle, nor reduce those from thence hither, because if the book sent up be not allowed all able men placed in the band of 150 must be discharged again, and those old men, considered of with whole pay and half-pay entered in their rooms and, with those set down for employment by the Earl of Cumberland, sent to Carlisle, which will be far more than the companies there are able to receive.

The lack of their account and reckoning is the chief pretension of the stay of all here, that are discharged, whereby the misery and danger of the place still increases. It may therefore please your lordship that some indilate order may be taken for payment of the same that the discharged sort may have means to return to their countries. In the interview no care shall be overpassed to contain them in civil carriage.—Barwick, 20 Jan. 1603.

Signed. Seal. 1 p. (97. 149.)

SIR JOHN LEVESON to LORD CECIL.

1603-4, Jan. 20.—At the assembly of his Majestys Commissioners at Cobham for the enquiry of the lands and goods of the late Lord Cobham, the jury having heard my counsel for the defence of such leases as I challenge in trust from William, Lord Cobham, deceased, find the interest of the same to remain in me and not subject to forfeiture by the attainder of Henry, Lord Cobham. Albeit I find myself bound in conscience to defend this estate, yet since his Majesty has been pleased to trust me with the receipt of the revenue and estate now come to the Crown by Lord Cobham's attainder, I find some scruple to hold the said leases without further examination of my title lest, if they be called in question, it may be laid to my charge that I, under the countenance of his Majesty's authority, have sought to patronise the said leases to his defrauding. My suit, therefore, is that I may be called before the Lord Treasurer, the Lord Chief Baron or Mr. Attorney General, to show by what right and title I hold the said leases, and there I will plainly discover my title and the trust reposed, nothing doubting but that my claim shall receive good approbation and my duty to his Majesty be defended from all scandalous censures.—Cobham Hall, 20 Jan. 1603.

Signed. Seal. 1 p. (97. 150.)

SIR WALTER RALEGH to the KING.

[1603-4, Jan. 21*].

[Printed *in extenso* in Edwards, *Life of Sir W. Raleigh*, ii, 296.]

Holograph. 2/3 p. (102. 111.)

Information of WILLIAM UDALL.

1603-4, Jan. 21.—1. The offer made by Lord Cecil, Sir Walter Raleigh and Lord Cobham.

2. The parties that negotiated this matter with the French King are charged to be Charles Paget, Doctor Cecill and Doctor Bagshawe. These particulars were told me by Thomas Strange, John Chamberlayne, Doctor Hill and Andrew Bayleyes. The conditions which these men proposed, with whom they dealt, and by what means, is to be known by these reporters. Thomas

* The original letter is without date, but a copy in the Lansdowne MS. is endorsed by Sir Julius Cæsar "21 Januarii 1603."

Strange had the book and read it, written for the French King's title, as he told me. Myself never saw. But he offered the book itself by especial gentlemen in London.

3. The French King, in the hearing of Strange, said, why should not his bastard be King of England as well as the bastard of Normandy? This was about the beginning of the summer, before the Queen's death.

4. The letters written for the priests, to countenance them against the Jesuits, were written by Lord Cecil and the Bishop of London to the King, and from the King they were commended to the French Ambassador in Rome; to all which Strange was privy, and offered to bring ample proof. The letters were sent to countenance the priests against the Jesuits, and also to negotiate the French title: and letters for this purpose from both. Strange was my author.

5. Strange showed me a letter wherein it was written how earnestly the French Ambassador negotiated upon the Queen's death to raise forces, and promised present supply out of France. The parties with whom he dealt were not named to me, but known to Strange under counterfeit names.

6. The exploit upon the King should have been performed by Sir Walter Raleigh. He was specially named with those that joined in the French faction.

6. [The devisers of the plot or exploit for the French were the Lord Cecil, Sir Walter Raleigh and Lord Cobham *struck out*] but the particular I know not. The execution was to be performed by Sir Walter Raleigh by the way as the King came to London, which I hastened at that time to reveal by Thomas Strange's means and intelligence. I was told by Thomas Strange that Lord Cecil and Lord Cobham were acquainted with that exploit.

I offered this discovery to James Hamilton and Alexander Danielston before the King's coming to York, and wrote the offer in general to Mr. Hamilton, Secondly I offered the same discovery by a letter to his Majesty and another to Lord Herry's, which were delivered by a Scottishwoman called Mrs. Basset, which Mrs. Basset reports were delivered to Lord Cecil by his secretary Levinus [Munck].

The third discovery I caused to be offered to the Bishop of London under Mr. Andrew Bayleys's name. This letter was delivered, of which we never heard further, to Lord Cecil, as Mr. Bluett the priest wrote to Mr. Bayleys.

7. John Throgmorton about Michaelmas came to my window in the dark, and in general terms told me that the matter of France held, and that I should be confident therein. It would be proved the like assurance was given to my wife before she died.

The Earl of Devonshire and Lord Cecil disgraced me before the Lords of the Council in that they enforced those causes against me in which I am no ways to be touched, which if they were

true I were a most odious villain. As my Lord of Devonshire said, I was not committed for the King's title in Ireland, which was done upon May Day 1601 by my Lord himself, and at the Council, and no treason against me at all, but saying that the King of Scots had best right to the three crowns. Lord Cecil disgraced me about the Earl of Essex, against whom I did nothing dishonourably or lewdly at all, but that which is to be proved direct and without touch.

The persons privy to the writing and publishing of the book were reported to be Lord Cecil, Sir Walter Raleigh: Charles Paget to be the author of it, as Thomas Strange informed me.

My Lord of Bristowe when I offered the discovery of this book to him and the Bishop of Oxford, returned me answer that the King knew of that book before that time and had pardoned the author. This answer was delivered to me by Mr. William Thorneborowe of Lancashire.

Holograph. Endorsed: "21 Jan. 1603. Udall's information before some of the Council." 2 pp. (187. 5.)

LORD ZOUCHE, Lord President of Wales, to LORD CECIL.

1603-4, Jan. 22.—I have received your letter of 17 Jan. I purpose to write presently and to send a man to solicit the defence of the king's grant to me of that which he has been pleased to grant by patent to another since, who is by reason of that patent called up by the patentee to answer in the Exchequer. That you can remember everything which passes or stop everything that is sought for at his Majesty's hands, I do not think, nor do I desire you should so defend me as that either his Highness should be displeased or any other great man distasted. You cannot blame me if I press to be removed from this place without disgrace. I am willing to serve his Majesty in any place if I may find I am thought worthy of it. Otherwise I would as a private more freely honour those to whom I am bound. That it has pleased his Majesty to give me leave to suspend the executing of his former commandments until my further reason be heard, I acknowledge as a high favour, yet am I thereby driven to charge to defend divers in the Exchequer and to send up a solicitor of purpose, and these people gather more disobedience through small crosses of the magistrate than obedience through great favours. It pleased his Highness to promise that nothing should pass during my service here before he had heard what I could say. He was then pleased to grant me this particular by instructions which I hold to be a former grant, though I acknowledge that I hold nothing but from his grace. I hope then that you shall have enough to defend me whilst it is his Highness's pleasure to use my service here; but if this prove too hard for you and the removing me more easy, the same will satisfy me.—Ludlow, 22 Jan. 1603.

PS.—We hear that my Lord of Devon is to go for Spain,

that a Parliament is already determined and that his Highness has appointed his entrance into London the 4th of March. Those of this place was wont to have the first knowledge of such and the like occurrences. If I might obtain some favour in these respects I would fain beg so much.

Holograph. Seal. 2 pp. (97. 152.)

WILLIAM UDALL to the BISHOP OF BRISTOL.

[1603-4, Jan. 22.]—Fare ye well for ever in this world, my dearest Lord. I am committed close, and shall have extremity of law as the Lord Cecil (*sic*), because I charged him upon Mr. Thomas Strange a Gloucestershire gentleman's speeches and others, that he was privy to the book, and to a plot against the King. I spake nothing in that matter but what was delivered to me, and offered to be proved by most sufficient gentlemen upon the King's coming to York. I am suffered to prove nothing, but am punished for speaking for the King to do him service. I shall lose my life. Let me be an example to all subjects never to dare to utter anything. I found how I was like to be used, and therefore I spared what will be found true, and thereupon I take my death. Please tell my Lord Treasurer of Scotland my dependence was upon Scottish noblemen. Now are all plots secured out of France, both against the King and all Scottish men. If I had been put to prove, I had done service, but this course is now held with me as was held with me in the Spanish invasion, and in the gold mine. I am glad of death now my wife and children are gone. My wrongs are intolerable, no hearing of them, no mercy, no compassion. God bless King James and send him as much joy in his reign as I have had misery, since he came, for his sake. Be good to this poor bearer, and send me a little money by him. It is the last charge I shall ever put you unto.—*Undated.*

Holograph. Endorsed: "22 Jan. 1603." 1 p. (187. 7.)

MR. RAINSFORD.

[1603-4, Jan. 24.]—"Abstract of Mr. Rainsford's estate, at the time of his death, with such money as Mrs. Rainsford has received since, for wards by your lordship's favours granted unto her husband in his lifetime."

Endorsed: "24 Jan. 1603." 1½ pp. (24. 61.)

AN ACCOUNT.

1603-4, Jan. 24.—Account between Lord Thomas Howard and Thomas Bellett.—24 Jan. 1603.

1 p. (2500.)

JOHN CRANE to LORD CECIL.

1603-4, Jan. 27.—Captain Boyer [Bowyer], now commander of the garrison, having brought his Majesty's establishment

for this town, I find myself clearly omitted and void of all pay, to me a lamentable news in my old days; but your last letter yielded me some comfort whereon I rely, not doubting that having served these 37 years in place of credit I shall taste of his Majesty's bounty, having not at this present to maintain my poor estate. My pay was in her Majesty's time and since (besides the pays I had in the companies by virtue of my office) 64*l.* a year as muster master, and as controller of the works 38*l.* 5*s.* a year, which is all gone to my utter undoing. Moreover I have continued the command of this his Majesty's town these 30 weeks, by which place I was forced to keep a table for all comers and goers, besides the captains and gentlemen of this town daily frequenting my house, which cost me above 10*s.* by the day above my ordinary fee, as I can prove by Sir Robert Vernon's officers here and otherwise. Please it his Majesty to allow me as shall seem good to him.—Barwick, 27 Jan. 1603.
Holograph. Seal. 1½ *pp.* (97. 154.)

LORD ZOUCHE, Lord President of Wales, to LORD CECIL.

1603-4, Jan. 27.—I have now sent up one to wait upon you to solicit this cause concerning the grant made to Stephen. The easy apprehension of this people of disgrace offered, besides the willingness of my adjuncts that such conceits may pass, make me more apt to feel than those who stand by their own work. I beseech you to have respect of me though not so far as to offend others yet so far as to defend justice. I have answered the Council's letters and send you a copy thereof.—Ludlow, 27 Jan. 1603.

PS.—I have made bold to acquaint you with another accident wherein I have endorsed my name. Let me hear as soon as you may what you think fit to be done therein.

Holograph. Seal. 1 *p.* (97. 155.)

CAPTAIN WILLIAM BOWYER to the SAME.

1603-4, Jan. 27.—I have written to the Lords of the Privy Council, as I understand was your pleasure, and have sent the same enclosed to you. I beseech you to advertise your pleasure.

Give me leave also to recommend the last controller, who being old and unfit for travail, would intreat you to notify the manner of his consideration. His fee is 40*l.* yearly besides one clerk and two household servants at 24*l.* per annum, which places, his office dying, I thought it my duty to make known to your Honour.

Sir Ralph Gray offers to be at the cost of repairing the late Lord Governor's house, which otherwise will be a yearly charge to his Majesty, if he might have licence to dwell therein. As deputy to my Lord Lieutenant he is desirous to reside in Barwick about Border causes.—Barwick, 27 Jan. 1603.

PS.—I enclose Mr. Crane's remembrance to me, that you may discern the motive causing me to trouble you with that matter.

Signed. Seal. 1 p. (97. 157.)

The Enclosure:—

Mr. Crane's remembrance.—Has had the charge of this town [Berwick] these 30 weeks, in which time he has been at great charge in keeping a table for all comers and goers. Has served these 37 years and nothing to keep his house withal till the Lord Treasurer and Lord Cecil set him down something. His pay was in her Majesty's days and till Christmas last 64*l.* per annum as muster master, and 38*l.* 5*s.* as controller for the works, being in all 102*l.* 5*s.* per annum.

Holograph. 1 p. (102. 124.)

SIR RALPH GRAY and JOHN CRANE to LORD CECIL.

1603-4, Jan. 30.—By what means or how one Mr. Lancelot Shafto, pensioner at 10*d.* *per diem*, is omitted out of the book of establishment set down for this town, we know not, the gentleman having served here these thirty and odd years, always in place of credit continually staying in the town. We humbly pray he be remembered according to his long service.—Berwick, 30 Jan. 1603.

PS.—Since the examining of our book we find this omission was the only fault of our clerks.

Signed. Seal. 1 p. (97. 158.)

THOMAS MORGAN to [LORD ZOUCHE ?]

1603-4, Jan. 31.—We at the request of Mr. Moris Nicholas, mayor of the town of Newport, being sent for by you to appear before your lordship by one Mr. Madoxe, one of the King's pursuivants, for the justifying of certain slanderous and seditious words uttered by one William Wrothe, a recusant, being charged by one Mr. William Jones, gent., now present before you, thought it our duties to send for the said Moris Nicholas who confesses that he heard such words reported as he declared to the said William Jones, and justifies that one Mr. John Treherne, vicar of Newport, declared it unto him; who being examined before us confessed that he had informed the said Moris Nicholas of those words, bringing one Mr. William Jones for his author, as it may appear by his examination written with his own hand, the which we have sent to your honour, hereinclosed.—Tredegar, the last of January, 1603.

Holograph. $\frac{3}{4}$ p. (97. 159.)

WILLIAM BIRD, Clerk, to LORD CECIL.

1603-4, [?Jan.]—Concerning one William Scott, gent., who has of late been lying in Barkway parish, Herts. On Nov. 29 last

when accompanying the writer to Royston, Scott spoke of the late practices of Lord Cobham and his accomplices which he had from one William Clerke, priest, then in prison. He declared they were better subjects than Cecil, who had been the cause of their apprehension, and concluded with this jest on Cecil :

Backed like a lute case,
Bellied like a drum,
Like Jack Anapes on horseback
Sits little Robin Thumbe.

Bird has attempted to get a warrant for Scott's arrest from Sir Robert Chester and afterwards Sir John Brograve but has been frustrated by Thomas Clerke, vicar of Barkway, who warned Scott and has opposed the delivery of certain articles from the Council touching the apprehension of such persons. Clerke has also objected to Bird's praying for Cecil's prosperous estate as he did both on Twelfth Day and a previous occasion, and has forbidden him examining intending communicants in the chancel on a Saturday.—*Undated*.

Holograph. Endorsed by Cecil : "An idle information."
3 pp. (102. 160.)

SIR ANTHONY STANDEN.

[1603-4, ? Jan.].—His departure from the Court of England was in so unseasonable a time for himself as many yet living can witness and could not but marvel at by reason of his forwardness in opinion of that present prince. But so it fell out by his inwardness in that Court with the Lady Margaret Douglas and the Lord Darnley her son, the King's Majesty's father, as the King having urgent occasion to follow into the realm of Scotland Matthew, Earl of Lenox, his father about the restitution by Parliament of the earldom of Lenox to them both, he got leave to go thither. Within three months after his arrival there it pleased God to work such a liking between that Queen and young prince as not long after there fell out a happy marriage. Whereof the said Lady Margaret having had notice from her son, desirous to settle near to the person of one so near and dear unto her son one grateful to him and of trust to herself made known to the said Standen her desire, earnestly exhorting him by the love he always had borne to her son and herself that he would resolve to relinquish country, parents, Court and service and dedicate the same and his best endeavours to those two worthy princes very shortly to be united together by marriage; which by Standen was promptly effected, the rather for that by a letter out of Scotland from the King he was invited to those royal spousals. So that making few acquainted with his purpose he departed that Court and realm, conducting with him a younger brother called also Antony Standen. These two brothers upon their arrival in the Court of Scotland were by that most worthy (and never too much commended Queen)

right honourably entreated and received, and, as the world knoweth, both by her Majesty placed in the King her husband's service with yearly stipends during their lives, the elder brother esquire of the King's esquires, the younger in the room of cup-bearer to the King.

Within three months after the spousals, at what time the Queen's majesty discovered to be with child, by the mischievous revolt and practice of some great ones (such made indeed by the Queen and her favour) chiefest conspirators against herself and the princely fruit she bare in her royal bowels, seeking the destruction of both and the ruin of that State ; and to this end had there been many meetings and councils at St. Johnstons by those conspirators in that fatal house of the then Lord Ruythen where was contrived that ugly murder of David Riccio and consequently that of the King, Queen and unborn prince ; so that three other months after, her Majesty being gone with child full six months, it seemed good to her to summon a Parliament about the redress of these disorders, as also about the indicting those rebellious lords, whom a little before (appearing rebelliously in field against her) her Majesty had driven into England. The very night before the Parliament should have begun Morton, Ruythen and Lyndsay, with above forty their followers, all armed, entered the Queen's bedchamber and so passing through it into her cabinet where she sat at supper (Standen the esquire being come up a small while before the privy way with the King) thus Ruythen was the first who entered so armed presumptuously, and without yielding any duty, laid violent hands upon the said David, whom he and they amongst them hurried out of the cabinet. By which disorder the Queen being forced with the press to come forth also herself into her bed chamber, thinking by her princely presence and royal authority to appease the tumult, did forthwith command surcease and departure. But all availed nothing, for that Morton in her presence was the first who strake David into the temple with his dagger, which seemed his mortal wound, for presently he fell without speech, and there in the antechamber they gave him after he was dead fifty one wounds more than the first. The Queen in the meantime standing in the midst of her chamber environed with these butcherly people, one among them did lean a snaphance pistol to her belly, the powder whereof in the pan took fire, but by God's admirable providence the cannon thereof not, and this was full in her view. At which instant behind her, one other called Pety Balentyne, a servant of Ruythen's, being near unto the Queen having his dagger drawn offered to strike at her left side ; which offer the said Standen well advising turned aside by laying hands upon the wrist of the said Balentyne. Who falling a struggling together, Morton came between and put Balentyne out of the chamber. All which the King well seeing laid hand to his sword and drew it. This tumult somewhat

assuaged, the King and Queen found themselves both prisoners to these traitorous lords under a guard of two hundred soldiers of their own trust and placing in the palace, having put out of the Court the royal guard. Which the King finding and how much he had been abused by Ruythen and the rest, how bitterly he then lamented and how many tears he shed, Standen is witness ; to whom his Majesty discovered himself and the desire he had to draw the Queen and her great belly out of this eminent peril, the particularities whereof were over long to lay down. But in effect the plot was to save themselves, at what price soever, the next night after by flight ; which by God Almighty's assistance was very fortunately executed, too long again to be told how. But the first who was trusted with the discovery hereof was the captain of the guard ——— Stewarde, Lord of Traquare, with whom the king had dealt first of any ; and having tasted and found him like a gentleman willing and faithful presently the King sent Standen the esquire to the Queen (for to her the King might not then have access) to make her by him to know his Majesty's intent, and to understand her liking ; which willingly she embracing (added hereunto much of her own mature judgment) the matter was, the next night after, at midnight very happily performed. So there wanted but a third person to be also made acquainted with the business and this was Sir Arthur Erskyn, the Queen's esquire, whom she might have trusted with a thousand lives more, as all that noble family have been most loyal unto her in all her hardest calamities. These three being assembled together in the Queen's chamber about 8 of the clock in the evening, to say, Erskin, Traquare and Standen, the Queen used a speech unto them tending to the confidence reposed in them and the jewels committed to their trust, secrecy and fidelity, still making sign to her great belly, which then indeed was very great, to move them to commiseration as well of that as towards her own afflicted self. And so, after her sweet manner and wise directions, dismissed the three until midnight to put all things in order as herself had very excellently directed. The hour appointed of the *rendezvous* with the horses was near the broken tombs of the ancient Kings of Scotland, in the ruined abbey of Holyrood house, through which the King and Queen came under the earth out of the royal palace through those charnells and vaults, out of which both of them being crawled the Queen with incredible "animosity" was by us mounted in croupe behind Sir Arthur Erskyn upon a beautiful English double gelding, and the King upon a courser of Naples ; six all were the number, to say, their Majesties, Erskyn, Traquare, Standen and a chamberer for the Queen ; and being favoured by the moonlight in two hours after they arrived all safe at Dumbar, twenty miles from Edinburgh, where being entered into the castle their Majesties fell to rest. After which with much contentment to the servants that had attended them they

gave many and most gracious comfortable speeches. The second day after, those traitorous lords seeing their prey escaped fled towards Stirling. Whereupon the people and burgesses of Edinburgh and Lowdianshire repaired to their Queen to the number of ten thousand persons all armed, accompanied their Majesties to the castle of Edinburgh, whereinto the most faithful Earl of Mar did most loyally give them entry, in which place her Majesty continued the space of other three months, until she was delivered of her most royal burthen, the King's Majesty, our now most dread sovereign lord. The third day after which deliverance the King had ordained a running at ring, and the Queen for that purpose had sent a jewel to be the reward of the best runner, which fell to the lot of Standen, the esquire. Upon the King's return to the castle, having visited the Queen and prince, her Majesty caused Standen to be called in unto her, addressing her speeches to him which in effect were these or such like. "You see here lying by me he that
 "some day must be King of England and so yours. Yourself
 "hath been an eye-witness of his danger and most miraculous
 "escapes, which is a clear argument of God's providence in his
 "preservation. And, therefore, I make no doubt but He will
 "place him in his right. Wherefore, having yourself been an
 "instrument to save him from that danger my lord here saw
 "and not I; moreover, for that you have loyally accompanied
 "him from Holyrood house to Dumbar, and from Dumbar
 "to this castle, I do presently make you his servant." And so commanding Standen to hold up his right hand, the Queen ministered to him the oath of fidelity, adding further that, if ever Almighty God did favour her in that was her due, she would in acknowledgment of Standen's losses at home and services to herself and son abroad 'earl' him in England; and desired the King to knight Standen, which soon after he did; withal willed them all who were present to rejoice with her for that she assured them the prince would be a liberal giver and an easy forgiver. Her reason was for that as soon as he came into the world he cast his hands open.

Within two months after the King was desirous to recover some fair horses, whereunto the Queen (then enjoying her dowry in France) willingly gave consent, and accordingly the knight was sent into France to provide the horses and other furnitures which in Scotland were not to be had. Charles IX, then King there, understanding of the knight's arrival and likewise those other princes of the house of Lorraine, within eight months after, [gave the] knight together of free gift ten very choice and fair pieces; and being ready to depart for Scotland the sorrowful news of the death of the King came out of England. Whereupon all provisions were broken and designs stayed. Not very long after came also the unhappy misuse and imprisonment in Loghleven of the person of the Queen. By this means Sir Antony was forced to change course and to pass his life in exile,

as well from Scotland as England ; which lasted more than thirty years, the most part in want and misery, during which, as this noble-hearted princess could, she had a most honourable care as well of him as of all such as did suffer with and for her ; amongst which was the knight and his younger brother yet in Scotland. The knight thus wandering in exile, the Queen unknown to him had earnestly recommended him to Francis of Medici, then Great Duke of Tuscany, this duke's brother ; who, upon the knight's return from a voyage he had made to the Great Turk's court, received him to his service until such time it should please God to assuage the Queen's troubles and shorten her enemies' courses, in such sort as the poor knight was nourished by this humane prince the space of fourteen years, until he died. During which time the said Sir Antony received sundry letters from her Majesty, amongst which a commission to treat a marriage between the King's Majesty, her son, and Lady Eleonor of Medici, a princess of much worth, now Duchess of Mantona, the Great Duke's eldest daughter ; to which the duke willingly hearkened, and indeed bore so true an affection to the Queen as he commanded the knight to make offer to her Majesty of anything was in his state or power. Her Majesty having need of 10,000 crowns, they were told out and by way of bank to have been made into France to the Archbishop of Glasgow, then her ambassador there. But her bitterer troubles approaching and so her death, the coin was stayed ; yet before she died her Majesty took notice of this kindness by a message and some few lines ; as also she acknowledged how she did feel her body declining and thereby out of doubt not to live to recompense the pains of her true honest servants, yet exhorting them all to be of good heart and not to dismay and to lean to her son whom she was to leave behind her who would largely reward all.

After the decease of the duke, the knight's honourable and kind master, he made a journey the third time into Spain whither that noble Queen now deprived of life had recommended the said Sir Antony, who after a whole year's being there the very time of the preparation of that huge sea army did discover wherefore it was (whereof the knight by way of Lyon in France did amply advertise this state) ; and finding also certain intents of Sir Francis Englefelde, Robert Persons, Hugh Owen and others, about the turning of the due course of this crown and succession from the King's Majesty, his most worthy mother's true and undoubted heir, as by their publishing some months after of Dolman's discourse did appear ; the knight having been practised with to be won to the liking of that unjust claim, utterly renouncing that course found the Duchess of Feria (always a kind lady to the Queen) and with her some others honest-hearted English ; by all their advices he left Spain and took his direct course for England, with intention after a while to have passed into Scotland to have been nearer

the King's person and to have advised him of all. But finding in England Mr. Antony Bacon, whom he had experienced some years before in France to be most affectionate to his Majesty and his undoubted title, relying wholly upon him and his advice the knight (knowing his sincerity) closed with Master Bacon and there cast anchor, ever (when he was to sail) making him his lodestar and guide in all his endeavours about the King's services. And this my Lord of Kynlos and Sir David Folles can testify, as also himself most if he were living. I say as well this as much more to be true ; so far forth as the knight, being in Court and elsewhere a noted person about these his affections, was forced to shroud himself in England under a cold shelter and to pass seven years as it were under water, daring to discover nothing but a breathing place until some such occasion and to fly to Jove's thunderbolts) he sailed into Ireland, where he passed three years, the most part attending to his Majesty's services and in his accustomed courses by instructing those commanders of that army of this just title of the King's (wherein most of them were as ignorant as careless) by distributing to them Peter Wentworth's books, and pedigrees of the knight's own drawing, so that they were awaked out of their sleep, but, thanks to God ! of the happier success. The late Queen having left this life, the knight turned to England where by reason of his wants and his disabilities to make that show of himself to his King as behoved and not having any acquaintance in the new Court and nobility of Scotland near the King to push him forwards and thereby to make himself and these his services truly known to his Majesty, and seeing no better remedy, procured this voyage for Italy, thereby at his return to have the more commodious access to speak himself to his Majesty. Where, in the matter committed to him touching the letters be carried from his Majesty to those estates, and of his behaviour there to the King's honour and their satisfactions, he desires that all Italy may speak, and be heard ; as moreover he heartily wishes were understood how during his long abode and habitation in the court of Toscaney (the very heart of Italy) being thereby known to all those cardinals in Rome, each of which he had at sundry times to their satisfactions made acquainted and fully instructed, by genealogies and pedigrees written with his own fist, laid down the Queen his mother's and [his] Majesty's right to this crown. And there was no prince in Italy, spiritual or temporal, but he was thoroughly informed of all.

Now if upon the Bye and out of the matter itself (the charge committed to him performed) somewhat hath been overslipped and not so dutifully carried, it would seem extreme hard that an occasion should be sought to deface so many signal services, and so this change so long thirsted after by his own distressed self and afflicted poor brother after forty years' exiles, and suffering, now come to the period of age and things not falling

out to the world's expectation, this unfortunate knight must cry to heaven that his case deserves of a princely mind (every circumstance weighed) no small consideration and regard.—*Undated.*

Headed: "A true relation of the course Sir Antony Standen hath held from the year 1565, the time in which he first left the Court of England and entered the service of those princes of worthy memory, Henry and Mary, King and Queen of Scotland, father and mother to our present most gracious sovereign lord, the King's Majesty, until the 22 January 1603[-4] the day of his commitment to the Tower of London."

Endorsed: "Sir Antony Standen's discourse of the murder of David Rizzio."

Copy. 20 pp.

Another copy of the foregoing (*temp.* 18th cent.).

Endorsed: "Sir A. Standen's account of the murder of David Rizzio in a relation of his courses from 1565 to 12 [*sic*] January 1603, the day of his commitment to the Tower." (138. 7.)

LORD COBHAM to LORD CECIL.

1603-4, Feb. 2.—May it please your lordship you must not construe this importunity my often pressing you to procure the dispatch of my licence; the cause of it I did acquaint you when I last spake with you; my now credit is small and therefore not available but now I will conjure you with the remembrance of your worthy father, the love my father professed unto you and your house, the dearness you please often to remember that my sister was unto you—all these remembrances I pray you move you to dispatch me, and as I know your affairs be many and great and time with me spent is but lost, yet I pray you to consent here but to spare but one half hour and let me have a way unto you at your next coming unto the town.—From my house in the Black Friars, the 2 of Feb. 1603.

Holograph. Endorsed: "3 June" (*sic*). *Seal.* 1 p. (97. 160.)

SIR THOMAS SHERLEY to the KING.

1603-4, Feb. 3.—Without your Majesty's express letters to the Great Turk for my liberty I am like to end my miserable life in most wretched servitude. Your Highness is so gracious to all men, that I make no doubt of your relieving me, who have ever desired to sacrifice my life in your service.—Constantinople, 3 Feb. 1603.

Holograph. Seal. 1 p. (103. 160.)

The MASTER OF GRAY to LORD CECIL.

1603-4, Feb. 5.—I have been long silent knowing to how little use my frequency should have served. Neither at this time am I to take answer to your last, only I thought meet to

say that I am well, seeing I am well persuaded you wish I should be so. Shortly I am to send one of my own to let his Majesty know that since his parting I have very precisely observed and fulfilled his last commandments and am, I think, the most peaceable subject for one of this kingdom at this hour. Within this fortnight I have paid for his Majesty a thousand mark sterling, as his Majesty's Council here, I think, shall testify by their letter. Whereof I mind to seek repayment and of much more and am at this time only to know of you how far you may assist your old friend. I have found here at this town a distressed lady, the Countess of Atholl, whom I saw not now seven years past. She finds herself obliged to your lordship's favour. Let her preceding carriage have been what it will, she is hardly yet in a state, praise to God almighty, so calm as ours is. So the less can any man of honour be blamed to recommend her errand.—Edinb[urgh], 5 Feb. 1604.

Holograph. Endorsed: "1603." 1½ pp. (188. 58.)

SIR EDWARD COKE to LORD CECIL.

1603-4, Feb. 6.—I am moved in many respects to impart unto your lordship what have fallen out in the examination of Serjeant Heale's extent. It shall appear by the enclosed what a horrible forgery has been committed of a judicial proceeding which ought to be most sacred. The fault is laid upon his attorney. But seeing his extent in Kent and of the goods there falls out to be good, albeit he extended before the first day of payment, I thought good to acquaint you herewith that some exemplary punishment may be inflicted upon such as shall be found delinquents. I have also sent the commission for composition for marriages of wards.—6 Feb. 1603.

Holograph. 1 p. (97. 164.)

The Enclosure:—

Examination of William Kyng, attorney of the court of Common Pleas, and clerk of Mr. Scott the prothonotary's office, taken before Sir Edward Phillippes, his Majesty's serjeant-at-law, Sir Edward Coke, attorney general, Sir Thomas Flemyng, solicitor general, and Sir Francis Bacon, knights. After Trinity term last and after Lord Cobham was brought in question for his treasons, Mr. Serjeant Heale sent for him to his chamber at Serjeants' Inn and required him to help him to writs of *Elegit* against Lord Cobham. Kyng answered that a writ of *Elegit* was awarded into Kent only, and desired Heale to move the judges to know whether the awarding the writ into one county would be sufficient for the residue. Heale answered that he would move none of them. Kyng then said that no writs of *Elegit* could be had unless there were writs of *Scire facias* returned as of the last term, and Mr.

Serjeant said, "Sue them out and see if you can get the sheriff to return them, but do no more than you may do justly." Thereupon Kyng went to Mr. Scott, the prothonotary, and acquainted him therewith, and he said that it might be done, and thereupon signed eight several writs of *Scire facias*, bearing teste 24^o Junii, and returnable *tres Trinitatis*. These writs so signed Kyng sent to the sheriff of Middlesex by Richard Kerby his servant, who brought them returned by one Bright the sheriff's deputy. Being demanded who made the entry of those writs into the Remembrances and who wrote the Rule in the margent, *Nisi defendens aliquod allegaverit, Iovis, post levationem Curiae, fiat executio per defaultam*, he confesses that he caused the same to be so entered, and was so entered after the term. Since that time upon conference with others, he has resolved never to do the like again, and confesses that thereupon he sued out writs of *Elegit* and carried the writs of *Scire facias* to Mr. Serjeant Heale. In the whole he sued out 48 writs of *Elegit* or thereabouts. Some of them he delivered to Mr. Serjeant Heale and some to his servants and others by his appointment. He wrote all the writs of *Elegit* himself and says that within the space of six days, or thereabouts, all this was done and performed.

Signed: Willm. King. 1½ pp. (97. 163.)

LORD ZOUCHE, Lord President of Wales, to LORD CECIL.

[1603-4], Feb. 6.—I am glad you will give me time both to know your mind and to let you know mine. Meanwhile I heartily thank you for that letter and for your two last. I know you are an honourable friend where you take, and I can bear chiding and punishment for my friends' sake and pain for my master's sake, but when I might live a private life, which you know I have ever affected, why should I bear chiding for doing well, or give advantage to this distempered people to think that I serve here in disgrace. Concerning any offence done to his Majesty, God defend but I should be grieved to give cause and patient to receive condign punishment, and I rejoice that he is pleased to hear all men. For the abusing of any keeper or ranger, I protest to my knowledge I have not, but it is true that having received warrant from his Majesty, as you know, for certain deer in such grounds as has been usually allowed, I have sought to have this house served accordingly; wherein my Lord Barkley has been pleased as it seems to take dislike, and belike has complained. If I have done more than is usual in such cases, let me receive the shame, and if his Highness will give me leave I shall let my Lord know that I know as well to serve his Highness as my Lord Barkley, yet if he shall be pleased

to respect his service better, I can bear anything he is pleased to command though not without feeling. From the other, what is, I know not, for I have not received any letter from my Lords as touching any such matters as yet, but do most heartily thank you for preparing me beforehand. For your censuring me, I would I were always so happy. I have long begged it at your hands. As I sent you the first grounds so I now send you how far I have proceeded. I am afraid to be counted too hot and that may make me too cold, but in truth I hate such manner of carriage amongst men to far meaner princes. How much more for my prince! I could have found in my heart to have sent for those justices named in those examinations for they neither committed, nor examined to the bottom, but I know not now what will be thought indiscretion, but my indiscretion might be helped by knowing my sovereign's pleasure. I commend to your favour this bearer, for whom I hope you have obtained a justiceship in Wales, if the malice of my Lord Chancellor have not prevented me. He is one for whom all my credit and estate shall willingly be adventured.—Ludlow, 6 Feb.

Holograph. Endorsed: "1603." Seal. 3 pp. (97. 161.)

LORD ZOUCH, Lord President of Wales, to LORD CECIL.

[1603-4], Feb. 6.—I received this evening by a poor man of Abergavenny two letters from my Lords of the Council, who said he received them of one Jones of the said town who brought them from Gloucester. I have made answer unto them, of which I have sent you a copy, and pray you to consider of the whole course taken against the ranger belonging to my Lord Barekley. I hope you shall find that it was not my meaning to take from the King's game to the prejudice thereof, if it be not fit to be taken of, but to let my Lord Barekley know that it was fit to certify upon the first warrant sent or at least to have let his keeper come at the second time to have made his excuse and not to show his power to take a man from the pursuivant whereat indeed I hold an offence. If you find my case fitting for you to speak in, let his Majesty know that nothing can be more displeasing to me than to displease him. I never desired a place so far beyond my reach, but I hope he will grace me in it, whilst he is pleased to have me serve therein.—Ludlowe, 6 Feb. late.

Holograph. Endorsed: "1603." Seal. 1½ pp. (97. 162(1).)

The Enclosure:—

Copy of Lord Zouch's letter to the Privy Council of Feb. 7, (*see below*). (97. 162(2).)

The EARL OF MONTROSE to the SAME.

1604, Feb. 6.—Having the occasion of my cousin Sir John Grahame repairing towards his Majesty, I send your lordship

most hearty thanks for your kindness towards me, of which I hear from my friends and especially from this bearer, and which I carry a willing mind to equal as far as I may, if there is anything in these parts, which may pleasure you. I hope my acquaintance may be confirmed face to face; and as it has pleased God to call his Majesty unto his due right of kingdom I wish earnestly that all his subjects enjoy a mutual love and union to his Majesty's contentment and to the state and polity of the commonwealth.—Halvudhous, 6 Feb. 1604.

Signed. Seal. 1 p. (104. 7.)

BORDER LANDS.

1604, Feb. 7.—Warrant for granting to the Earl of Cumberland the lands between the rivers of Esk, Sark and Leven, lately inhabited by the Graimes and other disorderly persons.—7 Feb. in the first year of the King's reign of England, France, and Ireland.

Copy. 1 p. (104. 8.)

LORD ZOUCHE to the PRIVY COUNCIL.

1603-4, Feb. 7.—I have received two letters from you dated 1 Feb. this 6th of the same of two differing natures, and of contrary effects, for the one brought me grief that I should be censured of indiscretion by his Highness and by your lordships before I was called to yield account of that I had done, but the other put me in hope of means left to satisfy his Highness, since I am thought worthy to take part of that joy which belongs to me with many infinites of people. I praise God for the cessation of that sickness which held our minds from expressing so great joy as our hearts conceived, and I thank his Majesty that he gives me leave to come to be joined to that assembly and to prostrate myself at his feet. For this other matter whereof complaint has been made I have thought good to send copies of the whole proceedings that you may satisfy his Highness of my demeanour therein. Be mediators for his pardon and for my removing from this place of which I am not worthy; unless you shall conceive that all these courses have been taken by a neglect of this place in my Lord Barkley's men, and afterwards maintained by himself. Then I beseech you be a means that my Lord may see his fault, and the ranger be punished for his contempt here and unjustly complaining to his Highness. I do not deny but his lordship, at the first sending of the pur-suivant wrote me a letter wherein he signified the detaining of his keeper being sent for and the offering of a brace of does from himself, but if your lordships think that the first warrant being sent and nothing answered thereto, and my Lord detaining of his man with the offer of a brace of does from himself was a good cause to be held, I submit myself to your judgments and desire to be held unworthy of my place that commit errors in

so small matters, especially knowing his Highness's respect of his game, and my desire to satisfy him. If this plain course may work from your grave wisdoms a respective regard to this place, I shall acknowledge your justice and honour you much. I am willing to desist from what his Highness pleases to command me, yet I hope he will command comfort to me and honour to his service.—Ludlow, 7th Feb. 1603.

Signed. Seal. 1½ pp. (97. 166.)

LORD CECIL to SIR GEORGE HARVY, Lieutenant of the Tower.

1603-4, Feb. 7.—Whereas Sir Anthony Standen brought over divers things of superstition to have been presented here according to his instructions, and that of the same we find there is wanting one of the three *Corone*, I pray you let him be spoken with to know what is become of it, and where it is to be had, because his Majesty intends to send all things back again into France.—Hampton Court, 7 Feb. 1603.

Signed. Seal. ½ p. (97. 167.)

THE EARL OF MAR to LORD CECIL.

1603-4, Feb. 7.—Being thus far upon my journey, I met the bearer, who entreated me to recommend him unto you. Your lordship knows him to be an honest man, and the particulars of his suit I remit unto himself. Present my service to my Lord Chamberlain and my Lord Harie [Harry].—Newcastle, 7 Feb. 1603.

Holograph. Seal. 1 p. (97. 165.)

THE COUNT OF SANTA MEDIANA, Spanish Ambassador, to KING JAMES.

1603-4, Feb. 1⁸.—I hear that Antonio Perez has landed at Dover, and although he comes secretly and peacefully, giving out that he has been wholly dismissed by the King of France, yet knowing the man I judge it to be a plot laid between that King and him for their private ends; I beg your Majesty therefore not to allow him to enter the kingdom, and if he enters, to expel him. Even if he were to remain here without doing anything, the King my master must feel vexation that a subject banished by him should be allowed to remain in these kingdoms. I must therefore beg that a remedy be found for his boldness, and that he be at once expelled, as he deserves, which the King my master will appreciate.—London, 18 Feb. 1604.

Signed. French. 2 pp. (104. 34.)

THE EARL OF MAR to LORD CECIL.

1603-4, Feb. 14.—Writes rather to fulfil his promise at parting than for any matter of importance he has. All is quiet in that country. At his first arrival the only news he found before him was of Lord Cecil's accusation by one Eudall [Udall], a

man of great worship, but the verity being known, that lie is vanished amongst the rest of the same nature whereunto Cecil has been subject. He will, according to his promise, see Cecil between now and the day of the King's entry in London.—Edinburgh, 14 Feb. 1603.

Holograph. 1 p. (98. 2.)

JOHN COLVILL to "SIR ROBERT" CECIL.

1603-4, Feb. 14.—I have presumed by these to accompany this bearer, by whom I have discovered to my Lord Ambassador the addresses of sundry practisers as one that has haunted amongst them now nearly three years and has been at all their rendezvous, except at St. Mallos. By him we have had this letter of Standen and a packet of Owen Chanoyne [Canon] of Mantz to his brother Owen at Brussels, whereof I am full sorry we kept not the original, as of the other. But now his master Dr. Daveson taking some suspicion of him, my Lord Ambassador thought it good that for avoiding of slander he should for a little absent himself and go over by Newhaven where he gave us to understand here is a busy priest called by a counterfeit name Jean Baptista and another called Schelbury, both ready to go over, and that the said Baptista was lately come from Mantz, and knoweth undoubtedly all the dealings between the two Owens and their cyphers, whose actions now we study most to try out, having established both there and at Rome such explorators, as the practices of other busy ones cannot be hid from us. So your Honour, I trust, will not take in evil part that this bearer is only addressed unto you, seeing that from the first time he was employed I did always 'supplie' my Lord Ambassador to present his service unto you as a testimony of my unfeigned devotion. Therefore give him the guerdon of his merits and employ him as you find him capable; for albeit my Lord Ambassador has given him his "viatique" very bountifully, yet his recompense is attended as it was promised to come from your hands. For myself, albeit my afflictions and miseries would make any Christian heart have compassion on me, having daily to nourish an household of eight persons at least; yet I dare not importune his Majesty knowing my own dismerits and naughtiness bypast. My only comfort is in his mild and merciful inclination, persuading myself that it shall be his gracious pleasure by your favourable means to see me (or I starve) paid of my debt and some maintenance established for me to enable me to his service, wherein what is my daily pain I refer to my Lord Ambassador.—Paris, 24 Feb. 1604.

Holograph. 1½ pp. (104. 43.)

CAPTAIN BOWYER to LORD CECIL.

1603-4, Feb. 16.—Observing an intention of lessening the King's charges at Berwick, especially by cutting off such as

unworthily and fraudulently possess the same, he encloses a schedule of such matters as still continue chargeable to the King : either to be preferred or concealed, as Cecil thinks convenient. As he lives liked and outwardly beloved of all men there, with great quietness in the town (notwithstanding their forepast fury), he entreats Cecil to take course that the knowledge of these advertisements may not be discerned to proceed from him. If redress be taken therein, the King's coffers may be disburdened of 1000*l.* yearly at the least. He cannot as yet dismount and remove the ordnance, as he attends Cecil's answer to his last packet about his receiving the Palace, where Cecil has appointed them to be stowed. Mr. Crane is every day preparing to come up, but he lingers in the hope of hearing from Cecil an answer to his petition.—Berwick, 16 Feb. 1603.

Holograph, signature torn off. 1 p. (98. 4.)

CAPTAIN BOWYER to LORD CECIL.

1603-4, Feb. 16.—Recommends the bearers, Mr. Crane, late Controller of Berwick, and William Ourde, his deputy, for pension. Particulars of their services. Understands Mr. Crane would be very well contented with 100*l.* yearly.—Berwick, 16 Feb. 1603.

Holograph. 1 p. (98. 11.)

MR. BARON [ROBERT] CLERK and Mr. BARON [JOHN] SAVILL to the LORD TREASURER.

1603-4, Feb. 17.—Since their late letters concerning Mr. Burcher, they have been informed by Sir Julius Caesar that the King has declared his pleasure that after the decease or surrender of their brother Sotherton, Mr. Thomas Caesar of the Inner Temple shall be a Baron of the Exchequer in his room, if the Lord Treasurer and the other Barons of the Exchequer think him not unfit. Being requested to deliver their opinions, knowing his honesty, learning and sufficiency every way, they not only signify the same, but wish they had such a one, notwithstanding their former letters concerning Mr. Burcher, of whom they also have a good opinion.—17 Feb. 1603.

Contemporary copy. 1 p. (98. 5.)

ABEL PINSON to LORD CECIL.

1603-4, Feb. $\frac{1}{2}$.—I have often wished to show to you a little sample of my great misfortunes, which even a wiser man than I could not have avoided. I feel sure I can prove that my circumstances deserve the pity which I hope you will show to me. To avoid persecution I am come hither, and after God I call upon you alone for help.—Florence, the last of February, 1604.

Signed: A.P. French. Endorsed: "1603. Abel Pinson to my Master." Seal. 1 p. (104. 53.)

The MASTER OF GRAY to LORD CECIL.

1603-4, Feb. 21.—Although I received, since I returned, answer, I am well assured you will not attribute my silence to “incurtesy.” I was with your first, *quæ erat Philippi male consulti*, as far grieved as ever I was through any such accident in my life, so was with your last *quæ erat* indeed *Philippi bene consulti* as far contented. And now it hath had *annum probationis*, in which time I doubt not, what could either be said or invented, ye have heard it : and yet, to repeat the words of my last, my mouth never pronounced the word that could tend either to your dishonour or disadvantage. As now having lived as quietly and having rendered myself as peaceable since his Majesty’s parting as any the meanest subject of this kingdom, and amongst other things have disbursed of some old debt contracted for his Majesty’s own use above a thousand marks sterling, whereof I have of the Exchequer sufficient allowances, besides some two thousand more, which at this time I am not to crave. I am to crave by your lordship’s answer your opinion how I may be repaid and how far ye may further me but prejudice of your own credit, which I prefer to all trifle in the world. The Secretary here who is my friend will I think confer with you in my particular and on advertisement I am to send one of my own to attend on this errand ; for his Majesty was never but very willing to see me satisfied, and now being the first disburser and to my very great honour, I put no question he shall be more willing than ever.—Edinb[urgh], 21 Feb. 1603.

Holograph. 1½ pp. (188. 71.)

The EARL OF MAR to the SAME.

1603-4, Feb. 24.—On the 23rd inst. I received your letter of the 17th. I see notwithstanding your great and innumerable affairs you forget not your absent friends. There can nothing be more acceptable to me than to hear first of our Master’s welfare, and next of my friend’s well-doing. You must not look for any matter of great consequence from this part of the world. All is here in great quietness, and no doubt will so continue so long as things go rightly there. In the beginning of next month I am to take journey towards you, at which time you shall have my simple judgment of all things in this country. I am sorry I was not present to see my Lord Chamberlain’s high flying tersall fly, but I am of that mind a man may see him without spectacles. I could like my Lord Chamberlain and your hawking very well if you wanted [? “vantitt”] a little of your purity in hawking, for I like neither Puritan falconers nor Puritan preachers, and in this point I believe I be somewhat of our Master’s religion. In my last to you I forgot to acquaint you that, amongst many other news I found before me here at my first coming one was most frequent, that my Lord Cecil should marry Barbaray Ruthven. In truth this has been

enquired of me by twenty sundry since my homecoming, and I cannot conceive what should move any man to imagine this, except perhaps some who think you would be even with Sir Thomas Kennetie, and take his mistress over his head as he has done yours. I pray you present my kindest commendations to my Lord Chamberlain and my Lord Hairie [Harry Howard].—Edinburgh, 24 Feb. 1603.

Holograph. 2 pp. (187. 8.)

SIR RALPH GRAY and R. DELAVALLE to LORD CECIL.

1603-4, Feb. 26.—They recommend to his favour Mr. John Crane, Controller of Berwick, and William Ourd, his deputy. Particulars of their services. Detailed reasons for the continuance of that office, the necessity of which is no less urgent now than before, since the King has allowed the whole number of men set down by the writers, being above 500.—Chillingham, 26 Feb. 1603.

Signed. 1 p. (98. 10.)

LORD ZOUCHE, Lord President of Wales, to the SAME.

[1603-4], Feb. 26.—Having received a letter from the Council commanding him to make answer to a petition thereinclosed, he sends this post, wherein, though he has as he thinks sufficiently answered the petitioner's articles, yet he has thought good to send a more full answer to Cecil, so that if the answer to the Lords does not satisfy, Cecil will be fully instructed of all that he can say for himself. Is willing in his absence to be defended by Cecil.—Ticknell, His Majesty's House, 26 Feb.

Holograph. Endorsed: "1603." $\frac{1}{2}$ p. (98. 12.)

The Enclosure:—

Answer to Stephens's petition preferred to the Council 8 Feb. 1603. To Lord Cecil.

Stephens, undersheriff of Herefordshire, alleges that the King granted him the office of Keeper of the Wardrobe in the Marches of Wales, and an office of making bills of complaint for debts only in the Court there. Lord Zouche details the history of the latter pretended office and of the patents relating thereto, and claims that the office is proper to the counsellors, attorneys and clerks of that Court. As to the keepership of the Wardrobe, Ambler's patent was forfeited for embezzlement, and Stephens thrust himself into Ambler's pretended title. As to the third article, it is true the King wrote such a letter, but he and the Council, not knowing of any such mean profits due to petitioner, could not compel anyone to make him restitution. Stephens's debt to the King may be recovered against those whose deputy he was, or against his sureties. As to the fourth article, he explains

his appointment of his servant Richard Badham to the office for subscribing to bills of debt, which is distinct from the office of making bills of debt. Stephens's negligence in the office of wardrobe keeper. Holds it to be "very unconscionable and monopolish" that Stephens should have to himself the making and drawing of bills, whereby many honest and experienced clerks and ministers of that Court have their maintenance: the colour whereof is his reward of services as wardrobe keeper, wherein he deserves nothing at all.

3 pp. (98. 13.)

The Townsmen of BERWICK to LORD CECIL.

1603-4, Feb. 27.—Request that John Crane, Controller of Berwick, and his deputy William Ourd, be continued in their places. Speak of Crane's 37 years service in the North parts, and in the time of the Desmond's rebellion. Also that Crane may have some allowance for his charges "in keeping a table for all men, as has been usual to all who executed the same place before him."—Berwick, 27 Feb. 1603.

Signed by Robert Carvill and others. 1 p. (206. 8.)

LORD ZOUCHE to the PRIVY COUNCIL.

[1603-4], Feb. 28.—Sends his answer to the petition preferred by Stephens. If what he has written seems not sufficient to satisfy their expectations, prays for their forbearance in condemning him until his coming to London.—Ticknell, His Majesty's House, 28 Feb.

Holograph. Endorsed: "1603." (98. 16.) $\frac{1}{2}$ p.

The Enclosure:—

Answer to Stephens's petition preferred to the Council, 8 Feb. 1603. To the same effect as the answer addressed to Lord Cecil.

1 p. (98. 15.)

LORD COBHAM.

[? 1603-4, Feb.]—Schedule of debts and assets. Lord Cobham's, there being a list of debts by "your lordship," and then a list of "Mr. Brook's" debts.

1 p. (141. 352.)

ROMAN CATHOLICS.

July 1603—Feb. 1603-4.—Notes of letters intercepted to Brussels, &c.

7 December. A letter from R. Latymer to his cousin Mr. Thomas Hethe at Bruxells, marvelling that he is not returned as Mr. Pagett and others who had more deeply offended, "being" him that his pardon is sued forth, and that he may come home in safety, which he prays him not to neglect for

that his mother, his brother and sister are dead, and that his lands receive damage by his absence.

27 December. A letter from John Daye directed in French to Walter Warcopp gent. in Bruxells. He commends his duty to F. ["father F." *struck out*], and desires to be excused for not writing to F. B. Also he commends him to F. G. at St. Thomer, and to Robert Audley, with divers others of his friends.

February. A letter from Tho: Step', priest, to Father Gyles "Scoundunct" Rector of the English Seminary Adomaropoli, written in Latin, giving him many thanks for his favours, and telling him that the Parliament is expected shortly, and that he works to his power in the common cause. It is most true that the Catholics *et numero et Religione praeestare*.

26 December. A letter without name directed to his loving brother E. Wig': persuading him to persevere in his courses, and to do his endeavour to convert a brother of theirs that is a Protestant. He hopes to see him before Easter.

3 February. A letter from Richard Fullwood directed to Mr. Roger Higham at Dowa, writing unto him for certain money which ought to have been paid him; whereas he should have received from Dr. Worthington 100 catechisms, he had not yet received 50 of them.

6 February. A letter from Henry directed in Italian to Oliver Manners at Antwerp, but written in Latin. Dr. Rafe Byeley who remains in that Province would greatly advance their business, as he says, I do not accustom, says he, to name men that are to be employed in this business, *sed totam rem D. Claudii aliorumque Pretorum judicio poenitus relinquo*, he being formerly employed in the same, and therefore I beseech you that he may be sent unto us, unto the which I am sure he will be willing.

27 July. A letter from William Worthington to his brother D. W.: giving him many thanks for the relief he has received from him by his godson, and that he wrote a letter to his brother and received another from him in September last bearing date in July; he has received of his godson the sums of money specified in the said letter; and in March last received a letter from Thomas Lawthe who had been with his said brother and was to pay him 20*l*. He writes also that he received another letter from his brother by his nephew Robert Whale, wherein he wills him to have care of the said Whale. He desires his brother to relieve him with some money for the purchasing of his house, and that he would admit a young youth whom he names not into the College that he might have his portion of money which he should give for the said place. He writes that their nephew Thomas is lately arrived in England, with whom he has had conference.

15 December. Another letter from William Worthington to his brother Dr. Worthington. He thanks him for his late favours, and that he has no other means to write to him but by

his godson, and that his godson had written to his brother in his behalf by Dr. Tayler, and that he prays for the conversion of Robert Whale, who is falling from the Catholic faith.

Another letter from William Worthington to his brother Dr. Worthington, of particular business with a note enclosed in the same.

30 January. A letter to Mr. Thomas Lancaster written by F. H. wherein he gives him notice of a letter sent to him from the Lady Rogers, whether he can receive into his charge youths to be educated. He wishes him to send catechisms and books, that will be well sold, and specially wishes him to send hither the Old Testament, and to write his letters for the dispersing of these books to Mr. John Gage, Mr. Edward Gage, Mr. Richard Carye, Mr. John Cotten, and to other gentlemen of Lancashire and the North, and also to certain priests, as Mr. Albane Dollman, Mr. William Bycelop the younger &c., and to Mr. Stillington a layman, and to Mr. Southworth.

6 February. A letter to Mr. Rafe Bycele about books, and that he will speak with Alab. about books left here from H.

31 January. A letter to Mr. Richard Smyth at Rhemes from Henry about particular affairs, wishing him to return, but not until the Parliament and the conclusion of peace.

31 January. A letter to Mr. Thomas Hungerforde from H. about particular business, concerning a cousin of his unnamed.

11 January. A letter directed to Mr. William Rogers in the superscription, but written by Ellen E. to one Mrs. Barber about money to be received of one Mr. Ollyver. She says she has spoken with Mrs. Elyzabeth, who tells her that she cannot be spared to go over as she intended.

4 January. A letter to Mr. William Rogers from a gentlewoman without name, who prays him to be good to a friend of hers without name that is in want.

28 December. A letter from Richard Washington to Mr. Dr. Webb giving him many thanks for the relief he had of him : commends his service unto Dr. Worthington. He sends him word that one Bestwick, a Catholic, was arraigned and acquitted by his jury, for which he is glad.

25 January. A letter from Katheryn Roper directed to the right reverend Fathers Mr. Blackwell, Archpriest, and Mr. Farmer, Superior of the Fathers in the Society for England, sent by Mr. Dr. Tayler touching her second son Thomas Roper who was to be brought up in the College at Dowa, praying their friendship to her son, to whom she gives 20*l.* a year exhibition. A postscript subscribed by George Blackwell, Archpriest, in the behalf of her son, and farther delivering his opinion that if the Bible be printed it will be well sold for many covet it. He desires to know the opinion of Marke therein.

1 December. A letter from P. Radelyff in Latin to his uncle Mr. Thomas Lancaster, declaring the perils he escaped in landing at Dover, and of his arrival at London, and that a long time

he went unknown: that he received many favours of divers persons. He commends much one William Needam for the favours he did unto him. He commends likewise the family of the Cottons.

30 January. Another letter from that Radelyff to his uncle Mr. Thomas Lancaster, of compliments.

20 January, *stilo veteri*. A letter endorsed on the back side for Signeur Marco, subscribed by Ad. Ar, and under it Wynter Smyth. He repents that he was not acquainted with his fatherly Reverence when he was in foreign parts, acknowledging much love and duty unto him. He says further that now seeing that he has not been only admitted to make demonstration of his constancy, but to offer up himself by way of sacrifice, first of all to Christ Jesus, he craves his directions for performance of his happy course, and that he has stirred up another far more fit than he to receive so great a benefit, that he is desirous to further so pious an intent, and knows the party to be very virtuous and apt to dedicate himself; that his ability is able to do no more than that he has done, and that the party requests to have it made known to their Superior, and desires to be acquainted with his Reverence; and that both of us account you to be our common father. His letter to you I send hereinclosed, that your R. may see his fervent manner of his petition; the party who writes the postscript to his letter you know his hand, therefore you need not doubt to censure well of him. He concludes his letter with praying his R. to accomplish the party's desires.

18 December, *stilo veteri*. A letter enclosed in the former letter directed to nobody, subscribed by L. A. and written under, John Scroope. He desires him to speak to the Superior to accept him for one of his children. Of his qualities and conditions he refers him to the bearer, and charges him as he loves Jesus Christ to be careful in obtaining his earnest suit. As soon as he can he will come to him, desiring him to acquaint no man with it but Mr. A. Hoskyns and Mr. J. Reynolds. Mr. R. Olyson is gone to his father into Wales. Mr. W. Hudl', is my neighbour. He and Mr. Worceley do well. He rejoices much in his blessed patron S. W. Riche. A postscript subscribed by R. Robyns wherein are these words: I am most glad to be as I was for you a mediator, in so happy a business for so good a friend and so fit a member. He assures the writer of the letter as he is sure the writer of this letter will prove to the Church of God (*sic*).

20 January, *stilo veteri*. A letter directed to the Reverend Father Rich. Wall, subscribed John Bond, but it is written by the same party's hand that subscribed in other letter Ad. Ar. Wynter Smyth. He desires his father Wood to give his best assistance in Lawrens Rigbies suit, who is the party mentioned in the last precedent letter. In his going to Winchester he met with Peter Worthe, whom he calls brother, and

relieved him for six weeks. He says Mr. John Reynolds is recovered of his health, and is his neighbour, that the common cause has ebbs and floods, but the flood he hopes will eat up the ebb. But of the events of these things he fears nothing. He ends his letter in commendation of Lawrens Rigbye.

3 February, *stilo veteri*. A letter directed in Italian to Sigr. Giovanni Antonio Frederico in Colonia written in English and subscribed Ortelio Renso. He says that he "wratt" at large the last month, that his factor Peterson has received three letters from him. The first part of his letter intreats of merchandise, but no ware specified. He informs him that in the King's general pardons priests are excepted unless they certainly set down where they be beneficed, which is to exclude seminary priests. He says that there is a speech that the articles for reformation of the Book of Common Prayer are disclaimed by his Majesty; that he has certain knowledge from men of good sort that something should be otherwise altered. He says that in London a popish house has been searched, some gentlewomen taken and committed to prison close prisoners. The penalty of two parts of such as pay not 20*l. per mensem* is severely prosecuted against the delinquents; that the Lord Chief Justice has given order to purge the Inns of Court of all popishly affected, and those that refuse to communicate once a month to be expelled. The rest of the letter imports merchandise.

22 December. A letter directed to Mr. Dr. Worthington and subscribed Thomas Lister S.J. wherein he entreats his favour for the preferment of a youth whom he names not; he will give 10*l.* towards the same, and assures himself of his love.

10 February. A letter from Richard Fullwood to Mr. Thomas Lancaster at Dowa, wherein he writes that he has delivered to one Anthony 13*l.*

9 January. A letter directed to the Whyte Boye and subscribed your father R. W., wherein he gives him fatherly admonition, willing him to prosecute in the course he has entered into, and that he has sent him by the bearer two pair of "knyffs," two pair of gloves, and two pair of silk garters,

A letter directed in French to Mounsr. Henry Mountpesson, "gentlehome angloys" in Bruxells, and subscribed John Daye, wherein he writes that he has sought for the said Henry's mother but could not find her; himself and his estate shall be at the service of him and his best friend.

Ultimo January. A letter directed from Henry Fytton to Henry Lentrop, wherein he says that at his being in London he met with Richard, who delivered him a letter from him, to the which he "wratt" a present answer, and that his Lp., whom he names not, is now at London but his Lady is at Harfeld 18 miles from London, and he will not let any messenger escape but will write by him, to which end he has dealt with Rychard; he has sent him 10*l.*; and dealt with his mother by Thomas

Smythe's means to pay his debts. He wrote him in his other letter his determination of his coming over and that his purpose was to travel into Spain, desiring him to stay his journey awhile for him, and he will travel with him, and that he stays for the Spanish Ambassador with whom he has acquainted himself.

12 February. A letter from John Gylpyn to his son wherein he reproves him for the ill courses which he hears he follows, admonishing him to forsake them.

12 December 1603. A letter directed to Mr. William Newman from J. N. being but matter of compliment or love.

12 January. A letter directed to Thomas Owen, subscribed J. S., wherein he writes that he has received his letters dated in March, and acknowledges himself much bound to God for the charitable care that he has had of his children; he will follow his counsel to his uttermost; his son Owen has again betaken himself to travel fully resolved to proceed in the course he began. He desires that his said son may be placed where he may prove sound from all contagion and perilous faction, and a grounded Catholic.

29 January. A letter directed to Dr. Worthington, President of the English College at Doaye, from Jo. Ba: in the behalf of two youths whose counterfeit name is Dixwells, that he would help him with some relief in the College; the letter carried by their grandfather. He hopes they will prove good instruments hereafter, and sends commendations to Dr. Webb and Dr. Harryson. In a postscript he writes in the behalf of one Francys Conyers, called there Browne or Butler. He understands of a letter to be brought to him from the said Francys by one Mr. Barlowe, but yet he has not received it. Another postscript, written in another hand, without a name, being but of small importance.

Ultimo January. A letter directed in Italian, Al Sr. Aurelio Crasso, the letter in Latin, subscribed H. The contents are of certain relics of the Cross, whereof one to a priest, and another to Aurelio; and likewise sends other tokens to Mr. Joseph and Mrs. Alyce.

4 December. A letter in Italian directed to the R. Father Flaminio in Myllayne from William Legge. He writes of the plague in London, that the Catholics pay still for their recusancy, and that there is little hope for a relaxation at the Parliament because the King is obstinate in his opinion.

8 February. A letter from Mr. Richard Peterson to one Mr. Flake. He says that he has received letters by Thomas Penne and Henry with the beard, and also 11 packs of ware and 50 books promised by Mark to be given to friends. He writes for primers and breviaries of the last edition. The rest of the letter contains merchants' wares and tokens sent to certain friends.

12 January. A letter enclosed in the former appearing by the hand to be written from H. to Mr. Flake. He says that Mr.

Hughes desires to send to the Father Rector. One of his nephews Mr. Crowther desires likewise that a son of his may be sent thither. He requests the like for a nephew of Thomas Owens.

6 February, *stilo veteri*. A letter directed in French Au Mounseur Guiliem Lacque, no name subscribed, the letter English. He says that he has received his letters, and prays that he would have special care of Carye's son. He desires him to send him some books, and to commend him to Thomas Hall. In a postscript he writes that the younger son of 100^m is now with him as he thinks and ready to go to a further place. His father's desire is that he should go to Marke, or else to Joseph; and further says that the Walkers father with his wife and children will presently go and live there, and tell Henry that he was sent from Marke.

31 January, *stilo veteri*. A letter directed al molto mag^{co} Sor. Gulielmo Flacquo, the letter in English written and subscribed by H. He prays that he would send him as many primers as he can and certain Conversions, having but 19 left. The rest of the letter of no importance.

Within the said letter enclosed, a note directed to Joseph, containing these heads following, viz. a brief note of such matters as were agreed by the King's Majesty and the Lords of his Council for the government of the Church of 10 January. The second head was for matters of jurisdiction concerning the Bishops' High Commission. The third was for preaching of the Word and maintaining of true doctrine. The fourth head, to be reformed by care of good magistrates than by straitness of the laws (*sic*). These are, says he, the conclusions of these conferences, wherein his Majesty sat as Moderator, who said, that a good "pollytian" was worth all the Protestants and Puritans there.

Endorsed: "1603." 9 pp. (140. 133.)

GEORGE BOWES to LORD CECIL.

1603-4, March 1.—Reports his proceedings in the gold works in Winlock Water, commanded by the King. The journey there of his company of 50 workmen and 12 loaded horses was delayed in the mountainous passages by the deep snow, frost and wind; and he was enforced to leave behind 12 men and 8 horses. After 6 days travel he and the rest came to Winlock, where the snow was so deep that it was with great difficulty he could provide food for them. He cannot work till the snow be gone, and fears that when meet weather comes they will be disabled. One of Lord Cloasburne's officers has done what he could to further them.—Winlock Water, 1 March, 1603.

Holograph. Endorsed: "From the mines in Scotland." 1 p. (98. 17.)

SIR EDWARD COKE, Attorney General, to LORD CECIL.

1603-4, March 5.—Carr, a prisoner in Norwich gaol, persuaded the rest of the prisoners that now it was “interregnum, a lawless time, and that it was no offence to break prison at this time.” They were like to have done so had it not been for the gaoler, The offence is greater in Carr, as he professes law. He is not informed whether Carr be “in execution” or not; if he is, the matter should be examined by some gentlemen dwelling near Norwich; if he is not, suggests that he should be sent for.—Holborn, 5 March, 1603.

Holograph. 1 p. (98. 19.)

LORD BURGHEY to the SAME.

1603-4, March 5.—Has written again to the Lords of things fit to be considered; and though he is contented to take the care, yet he is loath to take upon him the whole charge; neither can he hear out of Scotland what order they take. It is sufficient for him to entertain the King both here and at Burghley. Knows no man upon whose fortune so much charge is laid as upon his; and yet at this time he can be content to be the entertainer of so noble a prince. Mr. Ashton has promised to send him notice of all things.—York, 5 March, 1603.

Holograph. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. (98. 20.)

SIR EDWARD WATSON to the SAME.

1603-4, Mar. 7.—Details the arrangements he is making for the prosecution of some disorderly persons who have committed spoil in Cecil's Park of Brigstock. As to the rioters bound over in May last, he will grant warrant against them to be further committed to their good behaviour till Michaelmas Sessions.—Rockingham, 7 March, 1603.

Holograph. 1 p. (98. 22.)

FRAY THOMAS GERALDINE to his cousin, JOHN GERALDINE, at Valladolid.

1603-4, March 1st.—Has been informed by a friend that his cousin called him a fool and an idiot having seen his letters to Mr. Morish. Did not expect this treatment at his hands and prays him to think otherwise for he shall see that he is not so foolish but that he is able to give a reason for what he has said or done.—St. James the 18 of March 1604.

Addressed: “A Don Joan Gerraldino en trenido de su real mag^t. en Vallodolid. El porte medio real.”

Signed. $\frac{3}{4}$ p. (188. 94.)

The VICE-CHANCELLOR and SENATE of CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY to LORD CECIL.

1603-4, March 9.—Pray his patronage of those laws which are used by the Church of England and all Christian nations. They

have whole colleges and in almost every college students who are dedicated to the study of the civil law. But if, when they have completed their studies, there is no room in the state for the exercise of their profession, of what avail all their labours? The common law is too potent for them. All their hope is in the justice of a most wise and impartial King. They have been requested by their scholars who have gone down from them to take up the cause and Cecil can have no juster or more honourable an one.—“E Senatu nono die Martii 1603. Dignitatis tuæ studiosissimi Procancellarius reliquusque Senatus Academiæ Cantabrigiæ.”

Latin. Endorsed: “On recommendation of the Civilians.”
1 p. (136. 110.)

JOHN SEMPLE.

1603-4, March $\frac{11}{11}$.—Licence by the King of Spain to John Semple, purveyor of the household of the King of England to export 250 butts of wine, 50 pipes of oil, 200 quintals of raisins, 100 of figs, 50 of almonds and 10 “quaterolos” of olives for the said household, paying only the ancient ordinary dues and not being obliged to pay the thirty per cent new dues or to give any pledge that he will go to the States of Flanders. Further there are not to be levied from him the new dues on the lead, calf-skins, wax, cloths, bays and kerseys which he has brought from England.—“En Valladolid a veynteyuno de Marco de 1604 anos.”

Signed at the head: “El Rey” and at the foot “Yo el Rey.”
Spanish. 2 pp. (188. 95.)

THE LAIRD OF BUCCLEUGH to LORD CECIL.

1603-4, March 12.—Mr. Winwood upon the warrant and direction he received has proposed and recommended unto the Estates General touching my place of commandment over the Scottish nation in this service, and this was done very circumspectly by him after that he had acquainted particularly his Excellency and Barnifeld with the matter by whose answers he could best judge of the resolution to be taken by others. In effect it holds nothing but that they may know his Majesty’s earnest wish to have it so, which makes me have recourse to your favourable means both towards his Majesty and by yourself. The particular which I do intreat yourself may be pleased to do farther I remit to the information of Mr. James Hudson. “Dunhag,” 12 March, 1604.

Holograph. Signed: Baclughe. *Seal. Endorsed:* “from the Hague.” $\frac{1}{2}$ p. (104. 84.)

LORD FYVIE to the SAME.

1603-4, March 14.—Understanding Mr. Alexander Hay my special friend is of mind to visit Court, I take occasion to salute

you with these few lines. Our estate here (praised be God!) for the present is as calm, quiet and under as perfect obedience as ever I remember to have seen, without any other appearance for anything I can perceive. This Union is the most at this time of all men's hearts and speeches. I find none of any account here but glad in heart to embrace the same in general: some suspect the particular conditions may engender greater difficulties. I hope the wisdom of the Prince who is both the ground and the cornerstone of this happy Union, with your and other wise men's assistance shall set by all such difficulties: as also I think there can be no particular condition desired for the weal of one of the nations, but it must be profitable to the other, nor nothing prejudicial to one, but must be hurtful to the other, albeit only by the distracting of their due concord which wise men will think of greater consequence nor any particular may be subtly cozened in. This is all I can write even of our thoughts hereaway: I doubt not there are divers apprehensions there also. Whatever favour you may extend upon this gentleman I shall be debtor for.—Dunfermline, 14 March 1604.

Holograph. Seals. 1½ pp. (104. 93.)

THOMAS WHITE to LORD CECIL.

1603-4, March 15.—Prays for Cecil's favour in behalf of his son-in-law, the bearer, in a suit which he has.—Fytleford, 15 March, 1603.

Signed. ½ p. (98. 26.)

LORD ZOUCHE to the SAME.

[1603-4], March 16.—He came late to the Court, thinking to wait upon the King to the chapel, but the King's pleasure was not to be there. Had purposed to see Cecil, to understand how he did after yesterday's travel. He met Sir Francis Goodwin, of whom he heard complaint was made for miscarrying himself in choosing knights of the shire. Goodwin tells him there is a writ to go out for making a new choice; and that must be grounded upon outlawries long since procured against him, for small matters not followed against him, and pardoned by divers pardons. Goodwin married the writer's near kinswoman. Thinks it sharp that a man should in every place be discredited for things so long laid asleep; and besides, if due course is to be had, the Parliament is to consider whether it be a due choice or not, and from thence should go a new writ, if the present one be not duly executed. If Goodwin's cause be just, prays Cecil to take the patronising of him, so that his punishment be not greater than his fault.—“From my house in Philip Lane, 16 March.

Holograph. Endorsed: “1603.” 1 p. (98. 27.)

RALPH WINWOOD to LORD CECIL.

[1603-4], March 21.—In former letters he has given hope that his Excellency would undertake some exploit for the relief of Ostend, but when it was expected that the business should have been in hand, they received news that the practice for the surprise of Antwerp was discovered by those who were employed to survey the place. How so populous a town, commanded by a citadel esteemed impregnable, could be surprised by a handful of men, passes his understanding. Thereupon the States General, that all care should not seem to be abandoned for the preservation of that town, consulted with the Council of State as to a project of some present service, whereto his Excellency should be entreated to lend furtherance. As surprises were uncertain, and no siege could be found of that importance that could withdraw the enemy from before Ostend, the only means remaining was by force to disassiege it, which was by casting a sufficient power into Flanders, which might either draw the enemy out of the trenches to fight, or assail him there. Details the objections made to any attempt, such as the season of the year, the want of money and of men, the uncertainty of passage by sea, the difficulty of descent, the want of provision and of retreat, and the un wisdom of besieging the enemy's trenches if he will not fight. Details also the answers to the objections, namely that Geruyenberg and St. André by Bomel were both taken in March and April, and that so important a service would be the means of hastening the consents of the Provinces, and in the meantime the States of Holland might be moved to advance their portion for this year, &c.

These reasons overswaying, it was concluded that the Mutineers should join with the cavalry of the country, enter Little Brabant and, so ravaging and spoiling all in their way, advance as far as they should find passage open. This irruption will confuse the enemy, so that he will not have leisure to provide against the descent of the foot, which is to land between Blackenburg and Ostend, and from thence to march directly towards the enemy's trenches. Deputies were appointed to pray his Excellency's consent, to move him to forbear his presence in the action, and to remain here in the country to ballast the State.

The deputies on their return related that his Excellency alleged the difficulties above named and others; yet that he would advise of it with C. [Count] William. The next day he answered that he would conform himself to the desire of the States for the preservation of Ostend, and to that purpose which was purposed: but all particular circumstances for the carriage of the business he prayed them not to be curious to understand. He utterly refused to be absent from the action himself. The cavalry which shall enter Brabant will be between 3 and 4 thousand horse; the infantry, with which some horse shall land in Flanders, will be about 9000. To embark men and munitions

will require 800 bottoms, which must come out of North Holland. The action will either “faicte or faillie” in five days upon landing, so no great quantity of victual will be required.

Now that Sir Francis Vere has resigned his charge into the hands of the States, the writer does not find that they have purpose to resolve in what manner the English troops shall be disposed, until they see the issue of this business, and an end of the siege of Ostend. Then they have a meaning to make a new *reglement* of all their affairs. They resolve to make no general. Sir Horace Vere, as colonel, for the present shall have command of the troops, whose provision is to be doubled from 30*l.* to 60*l.* the month, and if in the service now in hand there shall be use of another colonel or more, they shall be made only provisional. As Sir Francis likewise resigned his company of horse, the States purpose to tender him to retain it, though he ever shall be absent. If he will not accept it, they will confer it on Sir Horace. Though Sir Francis leaves them, they would not willingly so leave him, in whom they desire to hold an interest, the better upon all occasions to recall him to their service. They confess to the writer how much they have wanted Vere’s judgment and experience in this deliberation, and more want they will have of him in the execution.

The Mutineers have been of late in the bishopric of Padenbru, in the land of Munster, where they have put to the sword 700 souls, and ransomed the country for 40,000 rixdollars. They are now returned to the Grave. Ghestelt the governor of Ostend is slain, and Colonel Loane is confirmed Governor in his place.

As to Embden, they of the town have levied certain new companies of men for the guard of the town, and have published a placard whereby they threaten by force to constrain the Plat Pays to bring in the contribution covenanted in the last treaty for the pay of the garrison. At the instance of the States, the Count assembles the states of his country the 26th of this month.—The Hague, 21 March.

Holograph. Endorsed: “21 March 1603. Received 30 March.”
4 pp. (98. 31.)

SIR EDMUND BAYNHAM to LORD CECIL.

1603–4, March 21. Expresses his gratitude for Mr. Secretary’s favour, which he begs him to continue.—Marshalsea, March 21, 1603.

Holograph. 1 p. (187. 9.)

MEMORIAL of Public Business.

1603–4, March 23.—“All the Privy Council being members of the House.

Lord Clinton, Lord Buckhurst, Sir Robert Wroth, Sir Henry Nevill, Sir Francis Bacon, Mr. Solicitor, Sir George More, Sir Francis Moore, Sir Edward Hoby, Mr. Nathaniel Bacon, Sir Edward Stafford, Sir Herbert Croft, Sir John Hollis, Sir Hugh Beston, Sir Francis Hastings, Mr. Wentworth, Sir Thomas

Crompton, Sir Edward Montague, Mr. Recorder of London, Sir Thomas Holcroft, Sir Daniel Dunn, D. James, Sir Edward Herbert, Sir Robert Wingfield, Serjeant Dodridge, Sir Henry Billingsley, Sir Robert Mansfield, Sir Francis Knowles, Sir Francis Popham, Sir Richard Verney, Sir William Wray, Sir Richard Leveson, Mr. Fuller, Serjeant Tanfield, Mr. Lawrence Hide, Sir Edward Lukenor, Sir Peter Manwood, Sir Nicholas Saunders, Sir Roger Aston, Sir Edwin Sands, Mr. John Hare, Sir Jerome Bowes, Sir Henry Bromley, Sir John Scott, Sir Edward Herbert, Sir Edward Grevill, Sir John Leveson.

These committees are appointed to consider of sundry important causes offered this day by way of motion to the House by Sir Robert Wroth, the heads whereof appear in these particulars.

1. Confirmation of the Book of Common Prayer.
2. The wardship of men's children.
3. The abuse of purveyors and cart takers.
4. Monopolies.
5. Dispensations of penal statutes.
6. Transportation of ordnance.
7. The writ *De Quo Titulo*, &c. : abuses in the Exchequer, &c.

And the same committees are to make report of all or any of these from time to time as they shall find fit, or as the House shall direct them.

To meet this day in the afternoon in the Exchequer Chamber."

Endorsed by Cecil: "Memorial of P. causes." 3 pp. (98. 33.)

The BISHOP OF LINCOLN to LORD CECIL.

1603-4, March 24.—Recommends for a small preferment the bearer Mr. Russell, a grave, learned, discreet and painful preacher, well accounted of in those parts near Lincoln where he is resident.—From my house in Westminster, 24 March, 1603.

Signed. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. (99. 46.)

SIR JOHN POPHAM, Lord Chief Justice, to the SAME.

1604, March 26.—I have taken order already with the Judges to meet together to-morrow in the morning very early. And, God willing, will be with your Lordship before ten of the clock in the morning.—At Serjeants' Inn, 26 March 1604.

Holograph. Endorsed: "1603" (*sic*). *Seal of arms.* $\frac{1}{2}$ p. (104. 109.)

The Mayor and Aldermen of KINGSTON-UPON-HULL to the SAME.

1604, March 26.—The daily pitiful complaints of their distressed neighbours, both in regard of their grievous loss sustained by the King of Denmark in their fishing voyage to Wardehouse, and also the great want which these five years they have endured, move the writers to be suitors to Cecil in their behalf, that he would be a means to the King that some final end may be made

upon this their long suit ; the town being unable to support so heavy a charge any longer.—Kingston-upon-Hull, 26 March, 1604.

Signed. 1 p. (99. 50.)

CHRISTOPHER PEYTON to LORD CECIL.

1604, March 27.—I beseech your letter to Mr. Thomas Watson for payment of my exchange money of 171*l.*, which I delivered to Mr. Treasurer of Ireland two years since, not having received my fee or entertainment these two years, either there or here, so that Mr. Watson who is Mr. Treasurer's agent may make payment of my due both of fees and exchange money and take in his bill again. The Earl of Devonshire has not given me answer for restitution of my office of the wars and entertainment for the same (whereof his man James Ware is possessed since the last of September last by letters patent during pleasure), deferring answer until he hear from my Lord Deputy of Ireland.—27 March, 1604. *Signed.* *Seal of arms.* 1 p. (104. 110.)

The EARL OF SHEFFIELD to the SAME.

[1604], March 27.—Since the sealing of my last letters I received intelligence from the assizes what sources the business I had there concerning my government has had, which I have thought good to acquaint your lordship with, in some respects also desiring the King may be certified thereof, because it concerns blood and if your lordship remember I told you at my departure that he commanded me, if there were any execution to be made upon priests or others for religion, I should stay them till his pleasure were known. One Welbourne and Browne were by me and the Council committed to York Castle being servants to Mr. Darse of Hornbie for seducing of the King's subjects from their obedience and many other undutiful pranks. They have been tried this assize and condemned of high treason but I thought good to wish their reprise till the King's pleasure might be known. If the King incline to mercy I shall not mislike it, knowing that mercy joined with justice works the best effects and especially in these priests whose nature can endure nought of the one nor the other to great proportion. I sent their examinations to the Judges, who I think mean to send them up to the King. Your lordship may then see more at large the nature of their offence. The coolest thing is that being asked whether if the Pope should invade any of his Majesty's kingdoms, they would fight against him, they refused, both when examined and when tried, to answer. Likewise one Robinson, another that I and the Council sent to the Castle for beating a minister in the church and uttering very seditious speeches against the King, being a notable recusant, was condemned to stand on the pillory, lose his ears, and be other ways punished by law for his recusancy. This judgment is executed to the

great terrors of these priests and no doubt will give great stay to the irregular courses which many in these northern parts do run. Likewise there have been 900 recusants new and old indicted at these assizes and yet no doubt many not yet met with for the Archbishop's courses are so slack, being now more fit to sleep than govern a province, that there is little done by his authority, so that all lies upon myself and the Council, who will not fail to do our duties. For the better performing my charge at this time till things be a little better settled, I desire, if so it please the King, I may have leave to stay. Else you know by my oath I must attend the King at St. George's day, wherein I desire to hear from you with what speed you may choose. I have run over some of the "necessariest" accounts this place affords at this time.—Normanbie this 27 Mar.

Holograph. Endorsed: "1604." 2 pp. (188. 98.)

SIR GEORGE HOME to LORD CECIL.

[1604], March 29.—The Secretary of Scotland wrote to me upon some particular offers of his Majesty, and among his other purposes he showed me by his letter that you was gone to bed and was somewhat sick. I showed his Majesty the same, and he was so evil contented that he says he will not be well pleased till he hear of your estate. He gave me express direction to cause a post to run night and day to bring the certainty of your health, which I pray you may be returned with speed. There is a humour fallen in his Majesty's knee, with a great pain and some swelling, that has kept him from rest all this last night, and he keeps his bed all this day, but God willing I hope he shall be well to-morrow. His Majesty has resolved to take journey upon Sunday in the afternoon to Sir Olepher Cromwell's, there to hunt for some two or three days, and then to return here to Roystowne.—Roystowne, 29 March.

Holograph. Endorsed: "1603." 1 p. (187. 17.)

SIR EDWARD CECIL to the SAME.

1604, March 30.—I desire to witness your happiness with my best blood, not for any end of my profit, for then would I not have followed the wars with that desire I do, which I ever found rather to "gratte" of my own fortune, than make me better to live by them. But now that my love to them is encouraged by your favour, I will embrace them as a true means to deserve your good opinion. I cannot say that I am a colonel, nor have I received any denial of the States in claiming my due as being one of their oldest captains; yet I find they will make some delay to show their love to our General Sir Francis Vere, which if it would please you to write to Mr. Winwood to know their answer, would make me most bound to you, and make my good hope turn to happiness. I hope you will have care of me that my desire to make me more able to serve the King shall not

make me lose my place in the Privy Chamber, which I hold rather for my grace here and my reputation there, than for any other cause.

You may know already of the extremity wherein Ostend is at this present reduced, being out of hope to be defended any longer, the enemy being ready to pass the ditch; yet the States do send in some 40 companies more than there is, rather to make good composition for those that are within. The last work the enemy took in of ours they did put them all to the sword that was in it, to make the rest be the sooner quitted. We have lost two governors of that town. The dangers of Ostend make many of the Zeelanders fly both from Flushing and Middleborough apace. We make many proffers of rising, as though we would do some great enterprise; but I rather think they are policies to cause the enemy to divide his forces, and to draw in length the loss of Ostend.—From the Hage, 30 March 1604 old style.

Holograph, signed: "Ed. Cecyll." 2 pp. (99. 69.)

SIR EDWARD COKE to LORD CECIL.

1604, March 30.—I have drawn a bill according to a warrant under your hand for the denization of Sir James Areskyne Kt. his wife and children: and the bill contains a confirmation of letters patent to Sir James of certain marsh grounds in Kent, saving to others their rights. It is the usual form that his Majesty signify his pleasure for the passing of the bill, otherwise the Lord Chancellor or the Speaker will not read it.—30 March, 1604.

Signed.

PS. *in autograph:* "If your lordship will be pleased to peruse the crosses in the margent you shall perceave some thinges need amendment."

$\frac{1}{2}$ p. (104. 111.)

RALPH WINWOOD to the SAME.

[1604], March 31.—Monday last the States General sent for me into the Assembly: where M. Barnevelt, who was then President, after declaration how sorry they were for the departing of Sir Francis Vere from their service, delivered that the States had communicated the proposition, which lately I had presented by his Majesty's commandment, in the Laird of Boucloughe's cause unto his Excellency and the Council of State, who had taken resolution to intreat his Majesty to excuse their not assenting to this demand, which was a novelty in their State, and could not be granted without making way to the like petitions of other nations which would cause an anarchy in their government. Though the English had heretofore enjoyed over them a particular general, that was brought in first by a special treaty and continued since in acknowledgment of Sir Francis Vere's long and worthy services. The States would

therefore wish (said he) that the Laird of Buccleugh should be content to accept, for a while at least, a commission according to the act sent to him for the levying of his regiment. If he further pressed them, they must have recourse to the Provinces apart, which as he thought would not vary much from the judgment of their Deputies and Council of State. I answered that I was addressed by my charge to the States General upon whom his Majesty presumes all power to be transported from the several Provinces: and therefore from them I expected my answer for discharge of my duty, howsoever the Laird of Buccleugh could be content to forbear to solicit it, which I desired might be in writing, for that Commonwealths did not speak but by their pens. I received it yesterday and send it herewith. I think if the matter be followed the Provinces will ask time before they return their resolution, which in all likelihood will be conformable to the instance of that affection wherewith they shall understand his Majesty is pleased to embrace the cause. In the mean time the States do take it ill that he [Buccleugh] forbears to take a commission for the government of his regiment.

The design for the relief of Ostend holds. All preparations are in a manner in readiness and by the middle of the next week the whole forces will be assembled in Zeeland. All diligence must be used or else they will come *ut imbres post tempora frugum*, for the enemy gathers daily and has got the Polder ravelin where 30 of our men were put to the sword. Since Ghestelt, his successor Col. Loane is slain, and Captain Drake who commanded the English.

The States this week have given order for the levying of 1400 Suissers, 600 are to come out of the canton of Basil and 800 of Zurich.

This letter this week was delivered to me from Lord Grey which in discretion I held myself bound to send you.—The Hague, the last of March.

Holograph. Endorsed: "1604." Seal of arms. 2 pp. (104. 112.)

CAPTAIN FRANCIS BURNELL to LORD CECIL.

1604, March 31.—I am grieved to find that notwithstanding my late attempt to satisfy you, I am both censured by you, and calumniated or rather scandalized to you. I am therefore drawn to clear myself further as follows.

Upon the banishment of Francis Tilleston and other priests, about a year since (whom in respect of my place of service I accompanied to their ship) I informed my master the Earl of Nottingham, as soon as I could return, with the speeches which the said Tilleston uttered to me on the seas: and my Lord then told the same to you at Whitehall.

On Maundy Thursday last being with my old uncle Thomas Blundevile at his house at Newton Flotman in Norfolk, my uncle

prayed that the King might safely come and be crowned, since the greatest danger to princes was at their coronations. I then imparted to my uncle, but to no other some of the speeches which the priests had used at sea.

In June or July last my uncle wrote to the King altogether without my consent. I hope you will not count this to my prejudice. As to other calumnies—my housekeeping has been well known for 25 years together, and I beg you to deem of me as I am, not as others falsely pretend.—Last of March, 1604.

Holograph. 1½ pp. (104. 113.)

DR. RICHARD NEILE to LEVINUS [MONCK.]

1604, March 31.—I have not stirred from my lodgings since my Lord's and my last coming from Court together on Monday night, so take leave to trouble you to move his lordship Mr. Thomas Chitesley, of Wimpole in Cambridgeshire, aged 26, was in France at the Queen's death with a licence to travel for three years. He came home last summer for the marriage of one of his sisters, by which I take it, his licence is determined. He desires to complete the period, and the times being less scrupulous, thinks his lordship's licence may enable him. He desires to return to France, go into Italy, and return home. *Sic Te Deo*.—From the Savoy, 31 March, 1604.

Holograph. Seal of arms. 1 p. (104. 115.)

LORD GREY to LORD CECIL.

[1604, March ?]—I will ever acknowledge the care I have found from you touching my estate, which how small soever shall satisfy my desires; for I have learnt to frame my content by what I have, and never forget my offence nor the miraculous mercy which has preserved my being. Therefore might it please your lordship by the speediest gradations possible to bring me to the free enjoying of that little, my obligation shall be as much as were my estate equal to the greatest subject in England. My Lord Harry in all my troubles has showed himself a very noble friend and I doubt not will join with you for my good. My Lord of Suffolk I know will further it, and I hope my Lord of Devonshire will not hinder it. For the King, I hope his displeasure begins to clear; and knew he all my unfeigned penitency, to redeem my transgression, the same royal mercy which saved my life would now begin to ease this extreme misery: especially upon so good an occasion as this enforced remove and general joy of this first celebration of his glorious government, altogether disproportionate to the last and doubtful proceedings of the late Queen. Your power I know, your favour I have tasted, only now I shall chiefly prove it and will ever deserve it.—*Undated*.

Holograph. Seal broken. 2 pp. (106. 109.)

SIR THOMAS LAKE to LORD CECIL.

1604, April 1.—This evening after his Majesty had supped, upon the receipt of letters by Sir George Martin, his Highness commanded me to write a letter for him to sign directed to your lordships of the Council, which letter I have sent you enclosed to be sealed because there is no seals here. The direction as I remember is used to be to the Lord Chancellor by name and to the rest of the Lords and others of our Privy Council. To you he wished me to signify in particular that in delivering his pleasure to the House you remember that there be two things in their proceedings that offend him. One is the delay of returning satisfaction upon his proposition to them. The other is their taking upon them to conclude definitely against the sentence of the Judges. He would by his Judges and Council very willingly give them satisfaction in the least scruple that may arise in this question, but is resolved not to be bound by their conclusions in a matter wherein the Judges have cleared him that his prerogative is interested and that he has the law with him. This is as much as I conceive of his meaning having not seen the letters whereupon this direction is grounded but only received his commandment to write this.—Royston, 1 April, 1604.

Holograph. Seal of arms. 1 p. (164. 117.)

LADY KENNEDY to the LORD CHANCELLOR, the LORD HIGH ADMIRAL, LORD CECIL, and the LORD CHIEF JUSTICE.

1604, April 1.—I have received your letters concerning my being before you on Wednesday the 11th for the arbitration of differences between Lord Chandos, myself and others.—Sudeley, 1 April, 1604.

Signed. Seal broken. ½ p. (104. 118.)

FRANCES, LADY CHANDOS, to the SAME.

1604, April 1.—I undertake to submit to your lordships' judgment on April 13th. But I was forced to forego my lodgings in London owing to the infection last Michaelmas, and send away all my furniture. If I can obtain lodgings and counsel, I will not fail to attend.—Sudeley, 1 April, 1604.

Signed. ½ p. (104. 119.)

SIMON MONTAGU to LORD CECIL.

1604, April 1.—To backbite is too usual, which I have felt to my disgrace and hurt. Whereas I was master of the game in Brigstock Parks I was subjected to under-keepers and my cattle harried. Mr. Ames, your man, knows I was often minded to solicit your Honour to remove your hard conceit of

me ; which is more grievous because your father favoured our name. I beseech you to commit the hearing of my case to some worshipful of my country or to your brother. You will thus know my integrity. The whole winter's charge of keeping the parks lay upon me, and I have spent more than 40*l.*, in hedging the park hedges and coppice hedges and making ponds. I am also sued for money paid to your men for wood not required in the parks.—Brigstock, 1 April, 1604.

Signed. 1 p. (104. 120.)

SIR THOMAS LAKE to LORD CECIL.

1604, April 2.—Your letter was not so soon come, which arrived about six in the morning or a little before, but the King had before sent to me to know if any letters were come. It seemed strange to me that your own being dated at 6 last night should not come hither till six in the morning. The messenger lays the fault upon the posts. Immediately I delivered it to his Majesty in his bed, who called for pen and ink, and has written this answer enclosed with his own hand. At the delivery whereof he enquired of me whether I had not written to you after the departure of Sir George Hume as he commanded me, which I telling that I had he wondered that by this letter of yours he found no answer to that but only Sir George Hume's message. He is much disquieted about this business. Notwithstanding [he] has upon these letters stayed his journey to Huntingdon till Lord Northampton's arrival, for whom I have provided lodging at the sign of the Talbot where he has before lain. Yesternight his Majesty was resolved to have gone on and gave out warrant for post horses. Wherein I cannot but note to your lordship what disorder I find here, that there was no man about the King of authority to command horses to be ready or to give warrant for them, so as the King was fain to sign warrants of his own hand. And yet this morning the post brought in the warrants again and told me that no man would obey them, which is a strange contempt, and if the King had gone he could not well have done it for want of horses. Here is neither Councillor nor Postmaster nor his deputy nor the post of the Court, but only a boy. Whether this contempt grows for lack of the ordinary officers, or of any other cause I know not, but I have concealed it from the King that his own warrants should be disobeyed in so vulgar a matter. And this dissension between his Majesty and the Lower House is wonderfully talked of here.—Royston, 2 April, 1604.

Holograph. Endorsed : "For his Majesty's special affairs. . . Haste, haste, Post Haste, for Life, Life, Life. Delivered at Royston the second of April at almost nine in the forenoon. Thos. Lake." *Seals.* 1½ pp. (104. 121.)

RICHARD PRATER.

1604, ^{March 23}/_{April 2}.—Certificate by John Richardot, Bishop of Arras, of the ordination, by virtue of an apostolic indulgence granted to the English, of Richard Prater, of the diocese of Bath and Wells.—In the greater chapel in the episcopal palace of Arras, 2 April, 1604.

Latin. Small piece of parchment. (222. 14.)

WILLIAM DENYS to LORD CECIL.

1604, April 3.—Offers services.—3 April, 1604.

Holograph. 1 p. (99. 85.)

WILLIAM MASSAM to the SAME.

1604, April 3.—Myself and one Lionel Cranfield lately bought from the commissioners for the sale of the Carrack's goods all the wet pepper etc. to about 5000*l.*, which pepper we are by order to transport beyond the seas. We find it very defective and fear we shall not sell it without some good pepper to mingle therewith. The King has two parcels of good pepper, 600 bags at Leadenhall, and 100 at the Custom House and we would willingly buy the hundred bags to help away our bad pepper, and pay for it on the same conditions as the other parcel is to be sold. We desire your letter to the Lord High Treasurer to allow us to do this.—3 April 1604.

Holograph. ½ p. (104. 122.)

SIR JOHN SALUSBURY to LORD ZOUCH.

1604, April 4.—The accomplices of the murderers of John Lewis Gwyn, a kinsman and servant of mine, now in hold, make their brags that they are able to stop the course of justice against themselves by pardon or some safe conduct. My hope is that such pardons cannot be obtained without your privity, and that for Justice sake they may be stayed.—Lleweny, 4 April 1604. [Names of prisoners]: Foulke Lloid, William Lloid, Thomas Lloid, Foulke ap John ap William, William Foulke, Thomas Foulke, Bryan Salbrye, Henrie Piers.

Signed. Seal of arms. ½ p. (104. 124.)

E[LEANOR], COUNTESS OF DESMOND, to LORD CECIL.

1604, April 5.—It pleased you upon my late letter to signify that there is an order taken for me by the Council; I have sent to all the clerks of the Council and none of them acknowledges the same. The extremity of my wants being such, as though hitherto I have at the direst [*substituted for* extremest] rates had to supply my necessities, yet now having no way or mean

to relieve them without your furtherance, both I, and mine, are like to perish for want of food. Therefore I pray you to take such present order therein as you see meet.—April 4, 1604.

Signed. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. (104. 126.)

THOMAS PENKEVELL.

1604, April 5.—Bond in 40*l.* of Thomas Penkevell of Penkevell, co. Cornwall, gent., William Gente of Oxford, gent. and Henry Hutchinson, of London, cutler, for the appearance of the said Thomas, a recusant, then imprisoned in the Clink, before the Commissioners for ecclesiastical causes. Penkevell is to lodge at Hutchinson's house in Holborn near Gray's Inn gate.—Dated 30 May 44 Elizabeth. Copied by R. E. Examined by Robert Christian.

Note at foot: "Mr. Levinus, I do surely believe the hand above written to be Mr. Christians by Deputy Register to the High Commissioners for causes ecclesiastical. William Pigott, 5 April 1604."

Copy. 1 p. (104. 127.)

LORD CECIL to SIR DANIEL DUNN and SIR RICHARD SWALE.

1604, April 6.—I understand a case is depending before you in the Court of Arches commenced by one Miles Babb against Katherine Chamber now wife of Robert Lewes upon a former surmised contract. I am credibly informed it is a vexatious action, and therefore entreat you to hear Babb's objections against this poor woman and determine in her favour as far as shall seem reasonable; her case deserving pity, she being already married and so great with child that she is not able to travail in defending herself. In doing whereof with more expedition and care for my respect who wish well to some of her friends I shall count myself very much bounden to you.—Whitehall, 6 April, 1604.

Draft corrected by Cecil. 1 p. (104. 129.)

LORD AUDLEY to LORD CECIL.

1604, April 6.—I have obtained licence of his Majesty to go to the Bath, and must thus neglect a suit long since made to the King which may not lose any more time. I have therefore entreated Sir Julius Cesar who has my petition by the King's order, to obtain the answer of the Council with all convenient speed. I crave you to give passage that it may first come to your view and afterwards be favoured with your report to the King, that he, with that and his own princely consideration may be moved to advance the ruins and downfall of an old and decayed house.—Clerkenwell, 6 April, 1604.

Signed. *Seal of arms.* $\frac{1}{2}$ p. (104. 130.)

FRANCES, LADY CHANDOS, to the LORD CHANCELLOR, the LORD HIGH ADMIRAL, LORD CECIL, and the LORD CHIEF JUSTICE.

1604, April 8.—In respect you should not think me negligent or unwilling to have attended on the day assigned for the arbitrament between Lord Chandos and me, I enclose Mr. Serjeant Tanfield's letter to show it is no feigned excuse: being a man who has been of my counsel from the beginning of my suit. May it please you to appoint some further day so that I being so many miles distant, may be able to travel so long a journey.—Sudeley, 8 April 1604.

Signed. Seal. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. (104. 131.)

The enclosure:—

Serjeant Lawrence Tanfelde to Frances, Lady Chandos.

[1607, Apr. 7?].—I am returned home but this night and not well by reason of an extreme cold. I cannot this week be at London; but if I may understand of any day the next week after, I will endeavour myself to be ready to do you my best service if God and my health permit me. So late out of my bed and not well I am forced to cease.—'Thys Satt.'

Signed. Endorsed: "6 April 1604." $\frac{1}{2}$ p. (104. 128.)

RALPH WINWOOD to LORD CECIL.

[1604], April 9.—This week past his Excellency has been somewhat indisposed in his health, which caused him to keep his chamber some 4 or 5 days. At his coming abroad he revived the difficulties of this present exploit, and gained so far that it was called into deliberation whether it were not more safe to think of some other service which would not be of so great hazard in the attempt and of that consequence in the issue if it should not sort to expectation. But both the States General and the Council of State were so far from revoking their former resolution—alleging that were to bring their State into contempt with their own people, and into neglect with their neighbours and allies, and to make them a scorn and by-word to their enemies—that they would not be induced to consider that if the design now projected should not take place, what should be best for the good of their State afterwards to undertake: which they said were in a manner to forespeak the action now in hand, which they wished might be undertaken with that assurance of resolution, that rather it might be thought more considerable how their forces should be employed after Ostend should be disassieged. Upon this confirmation of this intended service the rendezvous was appointed for the assembly of the forces which meet to-morrow at Williamsteede, where his Excellency purposes to be, who this morning departed from hence accompanied with the Prince of Hanolt, who takes this voyage in his way to England, and the Counts William, Ernest and John;

Count Henry being gone from here on Saturday to take order for the embarking of the horse whereof he is general.

The States and Council of State do purpose to go down tomorrow into Zeeland, whom I will accompany as far as Middlebrough or Flushing; but if they shall move me, upon any occasion that may happen, to follow with them into Flanders (now that his Majesty is in speech of treaty with the Archdukes) I think I have reason to hold myself excused.

I may be bold to deliver to you, that of the issue of this business, if it succeed not well, his Excellency will be nothing guilty: his opinion is that the enemy will not give them leave to land. For he has caused the digues to be pierced and broken down, whereby the coast is overflown, and guards day and night the places fittest for landing with sufficient troops, both of horse and foot.

The Mutineers are now in treaty with the Archdukes which the Bishop of Ruremond negotiates: but having not forgotten how they were abused by the C. Trivulcio in the design of Maestrich they are joined with the cavalry of this country and gone into Brabant and will not leave to proceed, until they shall receive sufficient hostages and a frontier town for the assurance of their whole pretensions.

I have received your letter which signifies his Majesty's pleasure for Capt. Dale which I will make known to the States at the first commodity. I send herewith a note of the provisions of this service.—The Hague, 9 April.

Holograph. Seal of arms. Endorsed: "1604." 2 pp. (104. 132.)

RICHARD PRATER.

1604, April $\frac{9}{10}$ and $\frac{10}{10}$.—Certificate by William de Berges, Archbishop and Duke of Cambray, of the admission of [Richard] Prater an Englishman, subdeacon, to the orders of deacon and priest.—Cambray, 19 & 20 April, 1604.

Archbishop's counterseal. Latin. Parchment, injured. (222. 20.)

DR. CHRISTOPHER REITTINGER to "LORD OF EASTON."

1604, April 10.—In my last letter, delivered by Mr. Merick, being then physician to Sir Richard Lee, the Queen's ambassador to the Emperor, I was your suitor that after some labour in my art I might be recalled to England, my exopted haven in this worldly pilgrimage, through your mediation. Owing to the Queen's death I was forced to attend until a more convenient time to renew my suit. Which being come with the rising of this pleasant morning sun, I crave my petition may take place.—Mosco, 10 April, 1604.

Holograph. 1 p. (104. 133.)

SIR HENRY BOUNCKER to LORD CECIL.

1604, April 11.—I am now very weary and almost ashamed of my long stay, yet I have reason to carry the King's bounty with me. It cannot be much worth after so many grants already passed, but it may serve for some help hereafter and for a present argument of his Majesty's favour which other men have tasted of more deeply.

My favours of Issues and Impost are of lesser value than men esteem them, and casual to me, though a certain increase of the King's revenue. If by this fee-farm I may pay some part of my debts I shall think myself highly advanced. Sir Thomas Lake undertook to know his Majesty's pleasure and to signify the same to you, wherein he has dealt more slackly than I expected. It seems by him that for order's sake the King will know your opinion, though he acknowledge the grant to me. I humbly beseech that by the accustomed favour unto which I attribute all I have, I may receive a dispatch which otherwise I cannot possibly effect so speedily as my case requires. I would have waited on your lordship, but I desire to prevent the danger of my old disease, by a little physic, which taken in time commonly frees me.—11 April, 1604.

Holograph. Seal. 1 p. (104. 134.)

EDMUND COLTHURST to [the SAME.]

[? 1604, April 11.]—For his services in Ireland he has a patent for bringing a river of water from springs towards Hertford to London; and has brought the river 3 miles, at a charge of over 700*l*. Now the City, perceiving that the same will turn to some benefit, have preferred a bill in Parliament for bringing Uxbridge river, and so to take the whole benefit to themselves. He is now at Cambridge, bringing a river there: and has no one to follow his suit, so that the bill is likely to pass, whereby his patent will be overthrown, and the King lose 20*l*. per annum, besides the King's mills standing on Uxbridge river decayed; and the Thames, which is already hard to pass with barges for want of water, will be much worse. He prays Cecil, who first gave light to the City for bringing of the said river, to be a means to stay the bill; or that it be provided that none of the Uxbridge river shall be put into the pipe, but employed for navigation, as they pretend; so that he may enjoy the whole benefit of his water by putting it into pipes.—*Undated*.

Petition. 1 p. (189. 94.)

H. ALINGTON to the SAME.

1604, April 12.—Concerning the Attorneys of the Court of Requests, the appointment of whom has always been in the gift of the Register of the Court. These have never been but three but now, greatly to their hindrance, means is made to the King for his bill signed to admit a fourth. This was in question many

years past in the late sovereign's time but upon the three attorneys' petition to her Majesty and the Lords of the Council, it was ordered that the old form and number be continued. Prays his lordship to be the means to stay the innovation.—At Tynwell, 12 April 1604.

Holograph. 1 p. (188. 100.)

DUKE OF LENNOX to LORD CECIL.

1604, April 13.—The bearer, my servant, and two other gentlemen are suitors to the King to be Registraries for the brokers by patent for 21 years. The King referred it to the Lord Chief Justice who thought that the same should pass by an Act of Parliament which has been read and committed to you amongst others. The nomination of the Registraries in the act is in the Lord Mayor and Aldermen for London, for Westminster in your Lordship and Mr. Daene, and in Southwark in four Justices of the Peace. I request that it may be transferred to the King wholly, whereby you shall have no prejudice. For if you will nominate one of your own servitors, he shall stand as fast in the suit as my servant and the rest.—From the Court at Whitehall, 13 April, 1604.

Signed. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. (104. 135.)

JAMES FITZ GERALD to the SAME.

1604, April 14.—Understanding that Mr. Nangle was come hither to be a suitor for the better discovery of his carriage and the furtherance of his Majesty's service, I delivered an information in writing to be delivered to your lordship against him; of the contents whereof I hear he is advertised, and stands upon his justification, and gives out that he wishes his accusers and he were face to face. And for proof that the information is true, if you think fit, I will come to justify the same in his presence before you or other your Honour shall appoint.—14 April, 1604.

Holograph. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. (104. 136.)

CAPTAIN EDWARD FITZ GERALD to the SAME.

1604, April 15.—I have received sundry general informations from persons of good quality in Ireland touching some misdemeanours committed by Mr. Nangle last year in his sheriffwick of Kildare. If he were returned thither to be examined before fit commissioners (some of them being gentlemen of quality of that county and not allied to him), no doubt such matter would be proved against him as would deserve severe punishment. Such condign punishment would terrify other officers, and satisfy the King's subjects there.—15 April, 1604.

Holograph. *Seal of arms (broken).* 1 p. (104. 137.)

DR. JOHN DUPORT to LORD CECIL.

1604, April 15.—I received on the 10th inst a letter from you and others of the Council on behalf of Mr. Andrea Bassano. I refer to his own report what has been done touching the two leases he holds of us.—Jesus College, Cambridge, 15 April, 1604.
Holograph. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. (104. 138.)

WILLIAM UDALL to the SAME.

[1604], April 15.—By way of satisfaction for the wrongs which I have committed against you I crave your consideration for the following particulars.

Like Micaiah I am not wont *loqui placentia*. I consented to a plot against you and so know best what it was : but two considerations restrain me from revealing it. (1) Being but one man I may cross both your imagination and the reports of others and you may be offended by my plainness. (2) When I first entered into this attempt against you, partly the general infection, but especially my close imprisonment, hindered me from so ample a discovery of persons, places, attempt and endeavour as I should have done otherwise. If I should upon general terms change persons, having no means to enter into particulars as yet, the danger is too apparent, and I should never be able to discharge myself and your enemies would, and might, take the advantage. Whereas they might secure themselves by denial, I having nothing but in generality to charge them. I have in my former writings given you a taste of so much as may be directly proved. In order that you may have just cause to consent to my liberty I have taken all faults upon my own back. But the only especial cause of my submission is to have means to discharge myself by making greater persons and practices known than yet I dare lay open, because I want both particulars and proofs, which upon my first liberty I shall safely compass.

To speak plainly, those who have endeavoured against you are as well furnished with wit and experience as they are fraught with hatred and malice. If I should charge them upon no greater proofs than yet I have, they would overthrow all my endeavours in saying I discovered secrets directly against the King's service. I know that their intents against you are plots reaching further, which I can also aim at ; but when I shall be able to make proof both of the one and of the other, then I may both securely and most honestly join the King's service and yours in one action. Of what import these considerations are I leave to your censure. It remains in your hands to remedy and to free my doubts and distractions in either. In the first—'Let David hear Nathan' howsoever he speak plainly and truly. In the latter—Let it stand with your pleasure that I may obtain liberty. Now I can tell you but of dreams in regard of what I can perform by liberty. And to deal more plainly with you than ever,

so long as I am kept in this common gaol amongst so many thieves and murderers, in and amongst so damned a crew, so disgraceful and stinking a place, so long I shall be jealous and suspicious and not daring to make the adventure which otherwise I would, neither daring to resign all my secrets. For your sake and my country's vouchsafe me liberty, that is life; for my own sake, after the loss of wife and children, imprisonment, that is death, were much more pleasing. Let me tell you with Seneca *Si non vis ut fallam, noli diffidere*.—Common Gaol of Newgate, 15 April.

Holograph. Endorsed: "1604." 3 pp. (104. 139.)

EDWARD DARBY to LORD CECIL.

1604, April 16.—I have been (by direction of Mr. Houghton) at your courts in Hertford and Middlesex, the week before Easter at Thebalds, Worceters, and Periers, and in Easter week at Hoddesdonbury, Geddinges and the Base; where I see not but the rents may be answered, for the bailiffs admit they collect all according to the rentals in your father's time. It cost Mr. Serjeant some time, conferring with the tenants, to reconcile the rents of Thebalds, Cresbroke and Cullens with the old rentals, but in the end it was agreed, and the reeves appointed to bring in their collections before Whitsuntide, which are said to be behind for about five years, being about 4*l. per ann.* At Worceters a day was given the jury to meet Mr. Amice the last day of this month, for the abutting and bounding of every man's lands, and so from time to time until they have gone over the whole manor. The juries at Hoddesdonbury and Geddinges were likewise charged (upon warning) to attend Mr. Amice to do the like. The profits of the courts are now about 20*l.*; but deduction is to be made for the expenses of the steward and the tenants. The woman that laid claim to the Bell in Waltham (of whom Mr. Houghton told you) came no more to prosecute her suit. I have sorted up all the court rolls and books that came to my hands and bestowed them in the stone room over the entry into the hall at Thebalds.—16 April, 1604.

Signed. 1 p. (104. 141.)

RALPH WINWOOD to the SAME.

[1604], April 16.—Please to excuse the rudeness and shortness of these letters. The whole fleet of the States arrived under Rammelins [?Rammekins] and upon Saturday in the evening. On Sunday morning his Excellency finding the wind favorable hoisted sail; and about 8 of the clock came before the island of Cassand [Cadsand], where at high water partly in the channel called Sawrtigate [?Swarte Gat], partly on the very shore, in the space of two hours he landed all his foot, without not only the resistance of any man, but without the sight of anyone that would present himself.

Presently the foot marched forwards; Count Ernest having the "vantgard" with the Dutch and Walloons, his Excellency holding the "bataille" with the English and Scottish, Count William the "arrieregard" with the Frisons. In the island there are certain small forts, which his Excellency did summon to render: three were found quitted, one did render at the first summons, the strongest, which is called St. Pierre or l'Espine by the name of the governor, this morning by composition hath rendered to Count Henry. The resolution was to assure by their galleys and ships of war a passage over the *embouchure* of the haven of Sluce and by cannon to beat the fort called by a late name Santa Clara which should be maintained for a *retraite* until this exploit should have an end. This morning we understand that 12 pieces of great artillery are commanded to pass by land to his Excellency, who upon advantage he now hath found doth purpose to beat the castle of Sluce: which if he shall possess, as he doth not hold it tenable, there is great appearance it will bring after the town, which it doth command. And before this night some judgment will be given what will be the issue of this particular; for the States General and Council of Estate are ever at his Excellency's elbow, which doth cause him to take hold fast upon all occasions. *L'appetit vient en mangeant*: the success hitherto hath been so prosperous that they have good hope with the self same work to surprize the galleys which have attempted to go forth, but by their galleys and men of war have been forced to retire. This is all this present doth afford.—From shipboard in the channel of Swartigat in the island of Cassand this 16th April.

PS.—I will only add this that all which is done is nothing, if his Excellency pass not with his forces beyond Sluce, and that within very short time.

Holograph. Seal. Endorsed: "1604." 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ pp. (104. 142.)

LORD BARRY to LORD CECIL.

1604, April 16.—I understand that Mr. Maccaddonoghe is now to become a suitor to his Majesty and his Privy Council for his better establishment in his lands and living, in that the White Knight and John Barry do seem by sinister practices to molest him for the same. I beseech your lordship to extend that favour to him as the equity of his cause shall merit, and that at least no extraordinary means be wrought for the dispossessing of him, but his case referred to ordinary courses of law.—Barry Court, 16 April, 1604.

Holograph. Seal. ½ p. (104. 143.)

The Master and Fellows of CAIUS COLLEGE to the KING.

1604, April 16.—We have received your Majesty's letters with reference to the conferring a Fellowship by exchange upon one Master Pratt. The Fellowship which is now said to be vacant

was granted six months ago to another by the unanimous vote of the Warden and Fellows and we cannot honourably set aside one elected both lawfully and with ripe judgment. Heretofore we have discussed the transference of this Pratt on to an ancient foundation but our care for the peace and well-being of the College has always compelled us to decree that he is a man of no authority who had intermeddled with the business of the College, who had been a stirrer-up of various riots and had publicly attacked nearly every society with his slanders, and must be most justly passed over. We therefore humbly ask your Majesty's pardon as we are most straitly bound both by conscience and our statutes to act for the good of our College.—Datum in Collegio Caiogon . 16 Aprilis 1604.

Signed : Thomas Legge, Ro. Church, Steven Perse, John Gostlin, Math : Stokys, Ro. Welles, Antho. Duisborough, Hen. Hamonde, Richard Parker, Thomas Thwayts, Christ : Husband, Jo. Fletcher.

Latin. 2 pp. (136. 125.)

CAPTAIN OGLE to LORD CECIL.

1604, April 17.—On Sunday morning, being the 15th of this present month after the style of England, the Count Morice accompanied with the principals of the Estates General and Council of Estate landed his army, consisting of 10,000 foot and 1500 horse (the rest of the horse being employed with the troops of the squadron of Mutineers) on the further side of the island of Cassant, and the same day marched through the island near to the town of Sluce, where (according to the project of landing) the army should have been passed over in flat-bottom boats, the Estates being resolved to adventure their army for the unsetting of Ostend. But either the advice given to the Count Morice for landing was not the best, or his execution of the design wanted that resolution and speed which the business required. For landing (as it appears to all reasonable judgments since) it is certain the haven of Sluce (which we should now have passed) had been the readiest and fittest for our purpose, or to have landed on the west side of a fort the enemy hath at the entry of the haven. This course that was taken warned the enemy and armed him whom we should have surprised. This warning gathered the enemy to the shore side, the gathering of them made new and greater difficulties, and the time was spent in counsel which should have been employed in action. The second day was very windy and nothing favoured the purpose of the Estates, who instantly urged the hazard of their troops (but at that time and that place where the enemy was gathered and fortified, not with so great judgment as desire to do something) it favoured, as I said, nothing their purpose, but much the opinion of the Count, who was utterly against it. Some distaste and, as is thought, no small jealousy is grown between him and the Estates for the carriage of this business ; and to

let the world perceive a public affront they would offer him, after his direct opinion to the contrary (as indeed in all martial judgments it was then inconvenient) they demanded the advice of divers of the colonels apart and together in open view, who were likewise of the same opinion as the Count Morice, though Colonel Edmunds by a misunderstanding made a contrary report being chosen to deliver their minds to the Estates. This council was held yesterday being the 16th but nothing came of it; for indeed the true opportunity was overslipped by mishandling at first. This day, being the 17th, was thought fit to make some trial, and to that purpose divers of the ships of war and one galley came up into the haven near to the enemy's land-side and made many shot both at the troops which marched down towards the water-side as also at a little fort the enemy hath just against the landing place, which is but of a small receipt for many troops. Five pieces of cannon were planted on the dyke near our quarter to the same purpose. The intent of that business was to see if the enemy would quit the fort and that then we should land some few men to possess it, under favour of the place and our ships, should the rest of the army be landed. To this end we appointed, first, 100 to end it, secondly, 200 to second them, and then divers selected out of the main troops. Out of the English we appointed 500; of the rest proportionately. The galleys of Sluce are kept in, being awed by a battery of three pieces of ours near to the town and on the water-side. But the Count Morice not allowing of this attempt in his judgment, though seeming willing to satisfy the Estates who desired to do what might be done, all came to nothing, nor was there any attempt given. The enemy is thought to be sufficiently strong in men and we can discern them to be now newly fortified and intrenched, to impeach the landing of a more powerful army than ours is, either at this place or at this time. Therefore new counsels are held and it is projected to see what conveniency of putting over the army may be better had betwixt the Sluce and a place called Dam which is more into the land ward, and where by opinion of some good guides I thought we should have attempted our first transporting the army after our landing in the island. What will be done I will not fail from time to time to advertise your lordship.—From the Camp near Sluce, 17 April, 1604.

Holograph. Seal. 2 pp. (104. 144.)

SIR WILLIAM BROWNE TO LORD CECIL.

1604, April 17.—Yesterday I received the inclosed from Mr. Winwood, which I dispatched away so soon as I could hire a boat to try it out against the wind, because your Honour might by the first receive the first proceedings of his Excellency. Whereunto I will only add this, that yesternight his Excellency would have proved to put over men but could not put it in

trial by reason of the great wind that blew. This tide we imagine he essays to put over the haven from the Hofstea where he lieth. We can hear the artillery go off very thick and muskets withal, most about the place as, we guess, where we mean to force the passage. Our "drumblers" were yesternight advanced into the haven as high as the Hofstea to the number of 6 and the rest are gone in this morning tide. They must be the principal furtherers of our landing, which God, I hope, will bless, though with great hazard we must obtain it, having by somewhat too long stay given the enemy leisure to make resistance, whereas if at the first his Excellency had entered the haven of Sluce, he should have found none who would have opposed.—From Flushing, 17 April, 1604.

PS.—We hope his Excellency has gone over, though yesternight were discovered 500 horse and good troops of foot making show to hinder the passage.

Holograph. Seal. 1 p. (104. 145.)

LORD CHIEF JUSTICE POPHAM to LORD CECIL.

1504, April 17.—This morning I sent this messenger as from myself unto Martyn Lever being a substantial man who is bound in 100*l.* for William Eppes's appearance in his Majesty's Bench upon Wednesday next come sevensnight, to put him in mind of the day, lest the recklessness of Eppes might draw him into danger of his bond. He has thanked me for my care of him and advertises me that Eppes is in the country, to whom he will presently send to remind him in time. This I thought to be the surest way to know what was become of Eppes without suspicion and unless it be upon his appearance, in that he be taken unawares upon a warrant, he will hardly be had, for I verily believe if he be but warned to appear he will not obey it. To-morrow I hope to attend your lordship for that I find myself much better this morning than I was yesterday all the day.—At Serjeants' Inn, 17 April, 1604.

Holograph. 1 p. (188. 101.)

LORD SAY and SELE to the SAME.

1604, April 18.—His Majesty has (as Sir George Hume has assured me) granted liberty to him for me to prostrate my cause before my lordships. Since Lord Mounteagle, and lastly Mr. Paget, have procured their pre-eminencies and dignities, vouchsafe me that proportion and measure of proceedings, which to others not so lineally descending from the heir male first created (as my Lord of Kent descending from the Uncle) and also not able in so clear and unblemished a descent as mine to make proof of their derivation, neither of that continuance as my Lord Pagett, have re-adapted the full perfection of their ancestors' several "investitures." There are within the county I reside in two barons much more worthy. One to

whom your lordship is allied, is by the mother of his lordship's grandfather being by name a Fenys and of my name and house well-wishing to me and mine, as I am to him, For the other Lord, though otherwise he is honourable to me, I hope much more of his justice than favour, the rather for that I gave no consent to Mr. Pagett's bill which my duty to God, fearing his indisposition, as also due remembrance of that most noble Hestor who preserved us from wicked Hamon and bloody Bonnor enforced me to, hoping, though I could never sufficiently serve her while graciously she reigned over me, yet to my last breath I shall never fail to do my duty to her after her death, neither shall I deviate from the most unspeakable goodness of admirable Salamon to defend that immaculate lady in her virtuous life. So I implore your lordship that not I alone of all those who have failed in honour but in one descent should be thought unworthy to receive the censure of my Lords, hoping yet at least thereby to free my posterity from those imputations of disloyalty and illegitimacy with which they have been often calumnized. Although I recover not the pre-eminency, I have learned of that noble emperor Antonius to hold it no grief to see so many proceed me in priority of place.—18 April, 1604.

PS. Not to crave further favour than shall sort with the equity of my claim, but to procure your approbation of his Majesty's admittance of me to put into the house the same, let me render in thanksgiving to one other of your servants 40*l*. For your lordship, if your employment be to Yowrk about the Union, or otherwise, I have in readiness an ambling gelding which for the easiness of his pace and freeness in travel I hope for summer service will be inferior to none.

Holograph. Seal. 1½ pp. (104. 146.)

RALPH WINWOOD to LORD CECIL.

[1604], April 19.—The easy descent which was made into the Island of Cassand (whereof I advertised by my last of the 16) did give great hope that this enterprise which was undertaken for the relief of Ostend would have success to the expectation of those which first did project the design, and after did prosecute it with so earnest a vehemency. But experience has taught that the landing first in this island, where the army was to make a long circuit upon the digues before it could arrive to the river's side, which was to be passed, and the not landing on that side of the river where the port of S^{te} Clara is situated, was the main breakneck of the voyage, which might have been done with the same facility without any impeachment of the enemy: and the next error, which was not less than the former, was the long "marchanding" about the little forts which were taken in, which gave notice to the enemy of the descent, and leisure to assemble forces to impeach the passage of the river. For

whereas the whole army was landed on Sunday by noon, and that it was "attended" that the next morning the army should pass over, before the galleys could come up the river, which should assure the passage, and the cannon come by land, under the favour whereof the army was to pass, the enemy did appear in so great number that his Excellency would not advise, nor the other commanders adventure, to conduct over the forces. All that day of Monday was spent in many consultations, all to small purpose. On Tuesday it was thought convenient to make an essay for the passing over of 200 men, only to see what countenance the enemy would hold. But his cannon did play so fast upon the ships of war which were to waft the men over, that though they would not of themselves, they were commanded to retire. Since, nothing has been attempted. The States have not ceased to solicit his Excellency to be pleased to employ this present army in what sort to his discretion shall seem most convenient, so the town of Ostend may receive thereby that comfort which the Provinces have proposed by their extraordinary contributions, to be conferred to that, and no other end. Many overtures they have made: as to pass into Flanders through the higher part of the country as before they have done in the year [1]600, or to besiege this town of the Sluce; and if neither of these courses shall be pleasing, they have entreated him to propose some other, to which they would willingly condescend. But he has refused the two first, as not feasible, and the latter as of too great an importance for him alone [to] undertake. Now it is in deliberation to keep and maintain this Island, which though it cannot be done without an excessive and present charge, for at the least there must be built six fortresses, which cannot be finished without the presence of a strong army, and then how they shall be preserved out of the enemy's hands may be doubted; yet the Deputies of the Provinces do incline to this resolution, hoping thereby to make the haven of Sluce unprofitable, and to make a good part of Flanders subject to contributions. For this purpose two Deputies are sent to the States of Zeland, which province holds the greatest interest in this cause, upon whose return a present resolution will be taken.—From the army before the river of Sluce, 19 April.

Holograph. Endorsed: "1603." 2 pp. (99.127.)

JOHN PALMER, DEAN OF PETERBOROUGH, to the BISHOP OF LONDON.

1604, April 19.—The matter whereof I lately wrote to your lordship I was determined to have delivered myself so soon as I could have come to you. If in this case I shall not deal so wisely as haply I might have done, ascribe it to a dutiful fear. By this unfortunate accident my simple meaning might probably be suspected, but as your lordship long has known me, conceive

this of me, that nothing which can befall shall ever make me servile, but as you command me, I will plainly and directly deliver what I know. About 14 or 15 years since I came up to London, to my Grace of Canterbury, to pray his aid for the finding out of one Edmund Smith, born in Lancashire, not far from Manchester, and then my scholar in St. John's College, who having been corrupted in religion was bound by our Vice-Chancellor for his abode in Cambridge, and had then newly made an escape. At which time I obtained from his Grace letters to the then Earl of Darby and to one Mr. Holland, a justice of peace in that country, to make search for the said Smith. By which means he was stayed for a time but afterward he brake away from them and fled beyond the seas. I was much grieved, because I wished him well, and his disposition considered, by sundry speeches he delivered I foresaw what a desperate course he was like to run. All this while his friends thought him dead, because they never could hear of him till now very lately. To my knowledge it came in this sort, Edmund Smith has a brother John, a fellow of Mawdlen College, Cambridge, a man far unlike his brother, both in religion and disposition, for he has been always reputed an honest man. This John Smith came to me lately and told me he could tell me news whereof I should be glad; that his brother was living and in good credit among them of his own sort, namely that he was a friar of the order of St. Benedict and governor of a religious house in Italy, as he was informed by some who were well acquainted with those causes. And at the last told me that he heard that he and some other with him were expected to be here in England this summer, adding withal that if he came I should speak with him if it were possible. These things at the first apprehension made not so deep impression in me till afterward, calling to remembrance a proclamation against all such as after 19 March should come into the kingdom, I began to fear that some bad course should be intended, and that such men as should be chosen out to violate his Majesty's pleasure in that behalf must needs be men of special note, designed to some extraordinary purpose. For Edmund Smith this much I know of mine own certain knowledge that he is not made choice of to come hither for any matter of learning, for his understanding and other gifts were always very weak, but to make any dangerous or desperate attempt I know him to be as likely an instrument as any man that lives, and this has been the chief matter of my fear.—19 April 1604.

Holograph. 2½ pp. (104. 148.)

SIR RICHARD LEE to LORD CECIL.

[1604], April 19.—I understand the Duke Charles of Sweden has sent to his Majesty. I am not acquainted with the business but both in regard of the religion he holds with us, and the

many ways he may stead our English merchants for their passage into Muscovia through Leflande by possessing the principal parts of that country, I leave to your Honour to be thought upon. If you call me before you I may add some more reasons that good terms be continued toward that prince, and the rather for that I hear he is desirous to have all matters reconciled with the King of Denmark, wherein he shows himself wise, considering the impediment thereby lies in his way to all his proceedings of more necessary importance.—The Savoy, 19 April.

Holograph. Endorsed: "1604." $\frac{1}{2}$ p. (104. 150.)

SIR WILLIAM BROWNE to LORD CECIL.

1604, April 20.—Enclosing a letter from Mr. Winwood.—Flushing, 20 April 1604.

Holograph. Seal. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. (104. 151.)

The SAME to the SAME.

1604, April 20.—I will for this time refer you to Sir John Ogle's letter for all the news which be now current. I came from thence this morning. I had been there 2 or 3 days.—From Flushing, 20 April 1604.

Holograph. Seals. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. (104. 153.)

SIR WILLIAM SELBY to the SAME.

[1604, April 20.]—Referring to his late petition at Court for his entertainment in the dissolved garrison of Berwick, and renewing his suit for the same.—*Undated.*

Signed. Endorsed: "20 April, 1604." $\frac{1}{2}$ p. (104. 152.)

SIR THOMAS CONYNGESBYE to the SAME.

[1604], April 21.—I was at your lodging in Court (but not so fortunate as to find you there) not only to have kissed your hands before my journey homewards, but to have rendered thanks for your large allowance for maintenance of my son Baskerville during his nonage, and to have put you in remembrance to restore me the stewardship of Marden, in regard of the uncapableness of the gentleman that had compounded with Mr. Jeffes for it.—From Weston, upon my journey into Herefordshire, 21 April.

Holograph. Endorsed: "1604." $\frac{1}{2}$ p. (104. 154.)

JOHN NORRIS to the SAME.

1604, April 21.—This day I received the enclosed from a friend of mine, with great charge for the safe conveyance thereof.—Barnestaple, 21 April 1604.

Holograph. Seal. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. (104. 155.)

[————] to THOMAS BRUZE, at Valladolid.

1604, ^{April 21}_{May 1}.—For your friendly letter and friendship offered I rest thankful. The distressed state of our country Catholics, we that lie here, may deplore and grieve at, sighing and wishing for better days; but theirs is the calamity, who are pressed under the burden, and feel the smart of so enduring a persecution, frustrated of all their hopes, who expected upon the change of governors a more gracious time. The news of Sir Anthony Standen, which I heard before, makes me to lament his hard fortune, but he is not the first to whom such sinister entertainment hath happened. I approve your judgment about the meeting of the ambassadors, for it is like to take such effect as you conjecture. If you understand of the occurrences of this instant parliament, to be certified thereof will be grateful unto me. I thank you for the supplication sent and would not encumber you about other things, but if without your trouble those ashen cups and oatmeal may be conveyed to me, they shall be welcome. Touching your kinsman, whom you commend, I should have been willing to have used any good means to have accommodated him to your desire, but he was before by the care of my man Williams better placed than happily I should have found. He serves a reverend priest, Father Martin, chaplain to the late deceased Empress, to whom I have since sent, recommending the honesty and good behaviour of your kinsman.—Madride, this first of May 1604.

Signed: “The Duches of Feria,” and at the foot in the same handwriting: “The priest whom he serves is a Flemynge, where he shall be well used.”

Addressed: “A Tomas Bruze Cavaliro Escoses, Valladeolid.”
1 p. (188. 102.)

ARTHUR HARRIS to LORD CECIL.

1604, April 22.—I understand by common report the mayor and his brethren of Markajeive [Marazion], have taken of your Honour by demise certain fairs there, and that you have granted a patent for the keeping of certain courts. Both these appertain to St. Mychaell's Mount in Cornwall, and have for 50 years and better been enjoyed by myself and others before me, by lease as I now hold it. I thought it my duty to repair to you, and being 60 miles in my way, by reason of my late sickness and finding my body unable to perform so long a journey, am enforced to return, and to acquaint you therewith by these few lines. I pray you to dispense with my presence until Michaelmas term, when I will appeal to your honourable censure.—From Marhande, 22 April 1604.

Holograph. Seal. 1 p. (104. 156.)

THE STATES GENERAL OF THE UNITED PROVINCES to KING JAMES.

1604, ^{April 22}_{May 2}.—It is about two years and nine months that our enemies have laid siege with every sort of force to the town

of Ostende. Notwithstanding this we have with infinite difficulty defended it up to the present and finding it very difficult to succour the town and raise the siege by direct means, we have made several attempts to do so indirectly by diversion. But the enemy has continued the siege with obstinacy and for two months past several of the outlying works have been disputed in hand to hand contests and some of them after a valiant defence have been taken, so that henceforth we have to dispute the principal dikes and walls of the town. This we have long foreseen and have thereof advised your Majesty and all other Kings and Princes who favour our cause and required your help and assistance for the relief of the place. We have nevertheless also undertaken several enterprises, the success of which would undoubtedly have been followed by the said relief, had it pleased God to grant this success. Being advised that our enemies (according to report) state that by the capture of Ostende they will gain two principal points, namely, in the first place that by their piracies they will be able to have a greater hold over the sea, and secondly that they will make themselves free of all Flanders and reinforce themselves by means of the revenue of that country, we have been moved and found it agreeable as a last remedy to transport ourselves into Flanders with as many troops as possible, intending thereby to relieve the said town and to maintain a firm footing there. As this cannot be done without great and extraordinary expense we humbly beseech your Majesty not only to continue your former favours but out of your royal liberality to grant us that which of the will and consent of your Majesty and in this behalf has been furnished us and will still be furnished us this year by order of the King of France.—“Du camp en l’Isle de Cadsant ce 2^e de May, 1604.”

Signed: Aerssens ; *countersigned:* J. Van Oldenbarnevelt.
French. 3 pp. (105. 23.)

LORD LUMLEY to LORD CECIL.

1604, April 23.—It is most fit to have a lane repaired called Talworth Lane, in Surrey, leading to many places for the King’s services, to his usual dwelling-houses and other services for the realm, now extremely decayed and not fit to be travelled without repair by that country, as by the supplication made by the inhabitants thereabouts to your lordships appears. Sir Nicholas Sanders has their petition to present to you which is not unknown to my Lord Admiral, the Lord Lieutenant of that shire.—From my house at Towerhall, 23 April 1604.

Signed. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. (104. 157.)

ELIZABETH, LADY HUNSDON, to the SAME.

1604, April 23.—Recommending the bearer, William Griffith, sometime her servant, who desires to become a follower of Cecil’s.—Blackfriars, 23 April 1604.

Holograph. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. (104. 158.)

RALPH WINWOOD to LORD CECIL.

[1604], April 23.—My last to your lordship were of the 19th. That night his Excellency did draw forth the one half of his troopers wherewith he possessed himself of an island on the east side of the town of Sluce, of good importance if hereafter he shall have purpose to besiege that place. Withal, he entered upon a digue which leadeth into the continent of Flanders, where before he would pass farther he strongly entrenched himself. Upon that digue are situated three forts, one in a manner subordinate to another. The first, which is the weakest, is called Ste. Catoline, which on Saturday last, but late towards the evening, his Excellency did beat with the cannon; which, because it wrought small effect and that, by prisoners which were taken, it was known that the enemy now assembled to the number of 4000 horse and foot for the succour of that place, the cannon was retired and the forces returned to their trenches. But the enemy, who was guilty of his own weakness, that same night did quit the fort and those troops, which were come to make it good, did likewise fly away with that fright and confusion that the next day, the arms both of horse and foot were found strewed in the fields; which being perceived by those companies which then stood in guard, they entered the fort and thereupon took courage to advance forward to the second which is called Ste. Philippe, a much better place, yet of small strength, which they caused to be summoned. The captain, finding that the other fort was quitted and the troops disbanded without reinforcing him, without longer dispute did render the place into the hands of two of the Council of State at discretion, who gave him these conditions that he should depart with his company, which were 50, their lives and goods saved, their matches out, without colours and sound of drum, and so I did see them with a trumpet convoyed to Isendike, which is the third fort, of greatest strength and importance, wherein are 5 companies and 8 pieces of great artillery. This morning his Excellency is marched thither with the full power of his army, for he doth not leave in the whole land of Cassand above 2000. He will find this fort a tough piece and not to be taken without a siege, which will cost some time. And when it shall come in, if there the States shall pause, both that and what else they have done in this voyage is but labour lost. The States will press the proceeding into Flanders but in vain, for his Excellency hath no desire to hazard a battle, which they much desire; and after the besieging of Sluce, which the States of Zeland do hold most necessary for their conservation. The States General and Council of State do lie at anchor in the road before Isendike, where this morning I left them and came to this town to find some rest after 15 days lodging on shipboard and in the straw in the army. Of the Mutines [Mutineers]

we only hear that they are as far as Brussels.—From Flushing, 23 April.

Holograph. Endorsed: "1604. Received 5 May." 2 pp. (105. 1.)

W. BABINGTON¹ to LORD CECIL.

1604, April 23.—Without your lordship's favour I am like to be removed out of my dwelling house near London, which I purpose principally to use by the spaciousness thereof in infectious times for my apparelling provisions. I beseech your favourable consideration of my petition enclosed and that as in the grants which your Honour makes of his Majesty's wards' lands, the tenants are not to be removed without your allowance, so I may continue still tenant at any improved rent or fine as shall be thought fit.—London, 23 April 1604.

Holograph. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. (105. 2.)

LORD CECIL to the EARL OF LINCOLN.

1604, April 23.—That you sent me my last payment of the statute I am very glad, because you are not much beholding to your neighbours for commendation of your keeping your credit. But where you say you undertook the bargain by my persuasion, I will make you no more answer to that than this, that whosoever will bring me the man that had ever power to persuade you to do anything but for your own lucre, I will give him a better reward than [ever was given in Chelsea since you were owner of it *struck out*] you gave for the King's gerfalcon. In the meantime, forbear, if it please you, to tell more of those stories for saving your credit; such inventions better becoming your younger years than now. [For any covenants that I have broken, take your advantage as well as you can *struck out*.] And let me entreat you to speak no worse than you like to hear, for we are of better quality than to be railers. Where you say you have done me good offices, I think you speak by contraries, or else some new brawl or other at Chelsea has so angered you now, that you know not what you write to me, towards whom you know what your own heart can reprove you of, for ingratitude, both in the time past, and this his Majesty's happy government. To conclude, I pray you resort like a nobleman of your birth, to the exercise of truth, honour and temper. And for any your dribbling claim of Hyde Park, which is out of my power, advise with your counsel learned, or of any other sort, what course to take with me, and you shall find reason; for as I fear you not, because we live in a just time, so I desire no strait friendship with you, because you were so slow to reveal our dear Sovereign's peril when you say you knew so many practices. Thus wishing you a quiet heart and a good memory to pay your next bond to me of 200*l*. I [forbear to answer other

¹ ? Uriell Babington (see p. 76).

idle parts of your choleric letter and *struck out*] remain if you abuse not yourself nor me, your friend.

Draft, with corrections by Cecil. Endorsed: "23 April 1604. Copy of my Lord's letter to the Earl of Lincoln." 1 p. [193. 100.]

SIR ANTHONY SHERLEY to [LORD CECIL].

1604, April 25.—I have written your lordship divers letters and in some of them handled Doctor Thornell's safe conduct because I know that it will be for his Majesty's service and your honour, he being a man of great reputation here, a great opposite to the Jesuits, of great intelligence, and a true good patriot, particularly bearing an exceeding respect and a worthy opinion of you and will open his heart and with all matters of important moment to you. Myself, as I have formerly said to your lordship, have points of any other making than any advertise as you shall prove, yet those things which bear great circumstances with them for his Majesty's service and to endear you in his royal opinion I will ever give you freely. The Jesuit and Parsons are dealing with the Pope to procure the King of France to embrace the Catholics' cause in England, in this time in the sort which the King of Spain did in former. The Pope has refused it hereunto, desiring to hold good and friendly correspondence with his Majesty as one prince uses with any other. But the King of France urges it underhand and every day increases his graces to the Jesuits for that purpose. Your Honour in your great wisdom will consider what a great point of state this is for the present and may be more for the future. You shall have many ways to prevent the growing of the mischiefs which may succeed; first, by those ways which Doctor Thornell will give you, which shall be secret and great ones; next, by good intelligence which I will make your lordship not of fellows which see the appearance of things and go only by great bulk of sound and great men, whereby we shall be almost of the counsel of the principal acts which shall pass. And then if you will, I will undertake to make you of that power with the principal cardinals in Rome, that you shall bear an extraordinary sway in the greatest causes and in my poor judgment that last point for his Majesty's security and other services is so important that it ought to be done. I continue yet the acquaintance which my negotiation gave me in Rome and my business proceeding to the effect it does has given me a greater confidence than ever and I cannot use it better than for his Majesty's service and your lordship's honour.—From Venice the 25 of April 1604.

Holograph. 1½ pp. (105. 3.)

SIR THOMAS SHERLEY to the SAME.

1604, April 26.—I perceive by my Lord De la Warr how much I am bound to your lordship for the advance of the bill for my

privilege of Parliament. I find by him also that there is a difficulty yet concerning the same ; that if his Majesty should give his royal assent to my bill, then all the bills already past both Houses must be read again. I therefore beseech you to be pleased to move his Majesty only to let the nether House understand that he gives his royal word that in the end of the Parliament he will confirm the act, which being past both the Houses with such his royal promise I doubt not will give the nether House full satisfaction to take present order for my enlargement, because their deferring of my liberty was grounded only of doubts, not being assured whether the King or the higher House would be pleased to concur with their opinion. But the lords of the higher House having once given their assents by their third reading, if it please his Highness also to promise to the nether House his allowance to be given in the end of the Parliament, I suppose there will be none in the nether House but will hold it a law already made and so will take authority to set me at liberty.—26 April, 1604.

Holograph. 1½ pp. (105. 4.)

THE PRIVY COUNCIL TO LORD CECIL.

1604, April 26.—The subsidy due by you to the King for the first payment of the fourth entire subsidy granted by Parliament holden at Westminster 27 October, 43 Eliz., amounts to 26*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* after the rate of 2*s.* 8*d.* every pound out of the sum of 200*l.* Arthur Mainwaringe who is appointed collector of the same shall be ready attending at the Lord Chancellor's from time to time for the receipt thereof and we will you to give order to some of yours to see the same paid to him with all convenient speed, that payment may be made into the Receipt of Exchequer according to the said Act.—At the Court, 26 April 1604.

Signed: T. Ellesmere, Canc. T. Dorset. Notingham. Suffolke. Devonshyre. ½ p. (105. 5.)

RALPH WINWOOD TO THE SAME.

[1604], April 27.—To my last, which by contrariety of wind yet are here, I will only add that his Excellency by his approaches is come to the ditch of Isendick, which though it hath been reinforced with three companies of Italians, yet being out of hope to be relieved cannot stand out above three or four days. The Archduke, who as we say was shooting at the popinjay, when the news came of the loss of Cassand, hath lately been at Sass and toward these parts, doth gather his "amasse" of strength. The Mutines do ransom or ransack all places, even to the walls of Brussels and have burnt many towns. They are incensed the more by reason of a blow which they have received by Frederic Vandenberg, who cut in pieces 150 of their company. The Constable is said to lie sick at Berges St. Winock not far from Bourbrough. It is not thought that in

this confusion he will hasten his journey into England. This night the enemy from Sluce did attempt to force the quarter which remained in Cassand, but to his great loss. Twelve of his "shalupps" were taken, more than a hundred found slain, many drowned, forty prisoners, who confess that 4000 were ordained for that service. I now return to the army, where I will solicit Sir Will. Lovelace's business, as his Majesty hath commanded.—Flushing, 27 April.

Holograph. Endorsed: "Received 5 May, 1604." *Seal.* 1 p. (105. 6.)

JOHN KYLLYGREWE to LORD CECIL.

1604, April 27.—I consider myself much bound to remember the favours of your father, by whose means I obtained the renewing of an estate of a tithe in Cornwall. There was named by me Symon Killigrew my brother a lessee in that estate only in trust; yet have I made him large allowance of 140*l.* a year towards his maintenance for many years. Notwithstanding, I understand that he endeavours to scandal my reputation with your lordship by complaints or informations of some wrongs or injustice I should do him. My humble suit is, if anything shall be suggested against me by him or in his behalf, you will be pleased (considering I am a prisoner) to refer the hearing of the cause to Sir John Thynn knight and to any other named by him to make report thereof to your lordship. Please God the truth of the cause between my sister and me depending in the Court of Wards may truly be manifested to your grave judgment and that honourable court and then I know right shall have his due.—From the Fleet, 27 April 1604.

Signed. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. (105. 7.)

LORD CHIEF JUSTICE POPHAM to the SAME.

1604, April 29.—Not being well after the great worriness of my yesterday's attendance, with the extraordinary heat I then was put into, to recover myself the better I have kept my bed this day longer than I have been accustomed, whereby I could not be at Court this forenoon. Having received this enclosed this morning, wherein mention is made of Straung (?) with some other matter at the beginning which you can make best use of, I have thought good to send it to you as I received it.—Serjeants' Inn, 29 April 1604.

Holograph. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. (105. 8.)

The SAME to the SAME.

1604, April 30.—Willyam Epps appearing before me this morning upon his bond for the discharge of his sureties, I committed him into the custody of the Marshal of the King's Bench. Because I understand that his Majesty's pleasure is he should be stayed, I have thought it convenient to send him on to your

lordship by the Marshal for further course to be taken with him. Thereupon (if it seem good) he may be delivered into the custody of the Marshal again for the better discharge of his sureties.—Serjeants' Inn, 30 April 1604.

Signed. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. (105. 9.)

SIR RICHARD LEE to LORD CECIL.

1604, April 30.—My Muscovia employments with other unhappy accidents by the loss of my living, by the most unjust proceedings of the Dean of Canterbury, ruining thereby my estate as you may remember, enforce me thus far to presume of your favour towards me. I was employed (by her Majesty now with God) from Muscovia to Duke Charles of Swethen, the charge of which journey came from my own purse, having in my company betwixt 40 or 50 persons. Now I am being daily called upon by sundry merchants for money I took up for that employment, besides the selling of my plate, jewels, and great store of furs for supply of those services, wherein was engaged both the honour of the Queen and all our lives by so long and dangerous a coming home. I hope, Sir, by your honourable regard of myself, your poor kinsman, his Majesty being truly acquainted herewith, he will be well pleased to show me his gracious favour for relief. I had your favour at my going into those parts. If myself from any merchants' covetous suggestions or like practice have stolen from me any part of your former regard, I am the most wronged of any man living. You shall have no cause to repent the favour you bestow on me, when it shall appear to tend as much to your own service as my own particular good.—Savoy, 30 April 1604.

Signed. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. (105. 10.)

LORD SAY AND SELE to the SAME.

1604, April 30.—For my Lord Chancellor (whose son and heir and mine have married cousins germain) I hope and least doubt of his contrivancy in suffering me to obtain his Majesty's allowance for other lords, except my noblest cousin my Lord Norrrys, who advised me first to seek it and of himself offered me his voice and furtherance (and yet knows not that I attempt it), his help to his uttermost I shall have. For which his lordship knows that I and mine who link ourselves to join with his house more than all others will not be unthankful with wishing him rather than ourselves a joint lieutenant as his grandfather was. I beseech you to view a pedigree left with Mr. Brewerton.—30 April 1604.

Holograph. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. (105. 11.)

The SAME to the SAME.

[1604], April 30.—If it but please your lordship, to the end I may for ever hereafter free myself and my posterity from these

heavy and scandalous imputations of illegitimacy and disloyalty, which, as my friend Sir John Stannop knows, were in my late sovereign's time objected [to] my poor house, to assent to his Majesty's giving me leave to make claim to my newly descended right, the which to all others unattaintedly descending has descended, as also to many now this parliament by Act of parliaments attainted, I shall at all remain wholly at your disposing.—30 April.

Holograph. Endorsed: "1604." $\frac{2}{3}$ p. (105. 12.)

JOHN BYRDE to LORD CECIL.

1604, April 30.—Such has been his ill hap in thirty years employments during the late Queen's reign under the states of England and Ireland, that he could never receive recompense for bettering his mean estate. Is carried beyond choice to unfold to Cecil's consideration the enclosed detections as he gathered them in a cursory speech with one Owen Griffith whilst their hard fortunes made them companions in the Poultry Compter for debts, the rather because his lordship seems to have wrestled in his best wits and strength with correspondence to the Lords Lieutenant of Ireland and best governors there for redress of great enormities and corruptions, which by an overlong continuance had bred grievances amongst the best affected subjects of both realms, even to the hazard of Ireland. His necessities enforce him to unfold a hard measure which two years past was done to him. Out of a loving and faithful heart to his lordship, he enforced a professed enemy of Cecil's called Arthur Bedell to yield at the point of his sword to a constable's arrest, for vowing (as he was told) to cut off his lordship's head, in revenge of the Earl of Essex (whom the Lord Chief Justice of England's warrants diversely laid could not apprehend, for conveying beyond seas such younglings as he could entice to be made friars, Romish priests, and nuns), and upon showing to Cecil at his coach-taking at the Savoy for following the Queen in her last progress into Berkshire, the attestations of two contests for probation thereof, rectified also by Sir John Paiton, then Lieutenant of the Tower, and his lordship's leisure then not so well serving, as was expected at Reading, he bought a gelding of 4*l.* price, to attend his resolution at Reading. But before he could put his foot into the stirrup he was prevented of the use of his own horse and driven to hire another for 2*s.* a day for eighteen days, because a follower of Cecil's, called Mr. Metcalf, a gentleman of fair livelihood of Yorkshire, by his lordship's commission for taking post-horses, seized upon him and, for aught Sir Walter Cope could do by sending his man to him, carried him away and used him for his own, whereby the writer was driven to the loss of 6*l.* wanting 4*s.*, besides his charges.

By perusing the enclosed assertions, Cecil will find a light and probable way for laying open and proof-making of over foul

enormous crimes and corruptions used by the “pravant” merchants for apparelling the soldiers, the officers of ports for abusing his Honour and the rest of the Table soon after the King’s coming with false certificates, the deceivable slights and practices used by the captains, paymasters and ministers of the Treasurers for Wars and the commissioners appointed for surveying thereof, by whose concurring consents and covering one another’s faults, the honour of the State has been much impeached to the hazard of Ireland and general grievance of England. By a timely course of information, his Majesty may not only save some thousands but also gain many more thousands by fines in the Star Chamber. The writer’s best service shall not be wanting as it may be required. Prays that favour may be extended him for obtaining a warrant to the Treasurer’s agent for Ireland or Tellers of the Exchequer for payment of so much as shall be thought meet to be allotted to him payable out of 148*l.* by a debenture appearing to be due to him for his services in Ireland, wherewith he may purchase his liberty out of a gulf of dangers, whereinto he is plunged by his unrewarded zeal to public good.—This last of April 1604. In the Poultry Compter.

Holograph. 3 pp. (105. 13.)

The Enclosure :—

A memorial offered to the consideration of the Privy Council of such speeches as were uttered in hearing of John Byrde notary public in the month of April 1604 for what may concern the serving of the King and his subjects generally, especially of the military.

The frauds practised by Mr. Robert Bromley and Mr. Uriell Babington, the merchants who provided the suits for the soldiers in the King’s pay in Ireland and the Low Countries. The suits rated at 3*l.* 10*s.* cost these merchants no more than 29*s.* 6*d.* The clothing on arrival in Ireland has proved rotten and of short measure and the soldiers, who see no other hope for their pay, have been persuaded to sell the suits for 18*s.* or 17*s.* a piece back to the merchants, who at this rate buy them eight, ten or twelve times over, making thereby about 20*l.* on each piece. The soldiers are therefore for the most part unclothed, unhosed and unshod and consequently, when called upon for service against the enemy, more die upon want than upon the swords or bullets of the enemy. The army at the Siege of Kinsale was daily so diminished that the enemy became so hardy as to charge and had not the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland the better acquitted himself in that day’s dangerous conflict of Christmas Even two years ago, there had not been an Englishman living in that land and the government had been transferred to the King of Spain. The merchants who had to provide for 18,000 foot besides horse in the late Queen’s pay in Ireland (now reduced to a smaller number) did not provide over the half number as

by their contracts "winterly and summerly" they were bound to do. The captains being unwilling to hold their soldiers together discharge them with passports, either permanently or for a season, in consideration of the assignment to them (the captains) of these soldiers' pays and entertainments, receive themselves the pays of all such as are runaways, dead men or sick men and compound with the merchants by forbearing to receive 100 of the suits to be delivered. All these illgotten gains go not clearly to the merchants but are shared by many of higher place whom to name were no safety. Soon after the King's accession upon letters of complaint being delivered to the Council Table from the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, Mr. Bromley and Mr. Babington posted the relater to Bristol with instructions to procure the officers of that port and the mayor of the city to certify that a far greater number of suits than had been made and sent for that season had been entered in their books and shipped for Ireland. Thus and in other ways have the Lords of the Council been blindfolded and abused. Although it was commanded by proclamation during the last year's plague in London that the merchants should make provisions for the soldiers elsewhere than in London, yet these merchants not knowing where to have workmen and stuffs so well made and for cheapness bought as in London, bought their stuffs of infected persons. At this time their own servants and dealers had sores running upon them, so that by packing up and sending these infected clothes to Bristol, not only that city but the army and subjects in Ireland became wholly infected. The relater offers by being suffered to peruse the merchants' books and those of the officers for the ports of London, Bristol and Chester to disprove the pretended proofs of the merchants that they have kept their contracts with the State, so that their bonds may be forfeited and recovered to the increase of the King's coffers and such heavy fines may be imposed by the Court of Star Chamber as may for one year and more counterbalance the whole charges for apparelling of his Majesty's armies in Ireland and the Low Countries, besides what may be raised of the officers for the Customs and by forfeitures of the charters of the corporations for their false certificates. In this he must be strengthened by the authority of the State as he well knows that thereby he shall incur the displeasures of many known and unknown, even of great ones.

6 pp. (105. 15.)

RALPH WINWOOD to LORD CECIL.

[1604], April 30.—In this siege of Isendike, which now is determined, there is no accident happened of importance. The greatest is that yesterday a trumpet from his Excellency, being sent to the fort to move for a parley, was shot in the head by a sentinel and since is dead. The Sergeant-Major of the fort came forth presently to excuse the fact, but his Excellency

by C. Ernest demanded the party to be delivered into his hands, which was refused. In the afternoon there came forth two captains, the one of Brabant, the other an Italian, to move for a capitulation, to which his Excellency did refuse to harken until the delivery of the foresaid sentinel; whom forthwith they caused to be sent but since the reddition of the fort, he is said to be dismissed. This day in the afternoon the fort was rendered upon these terms, that they within should be convoyed to the Sass in safety; they should depart without their colours, without sound of drum, their matches put out, with their arms and goods. They have left behind them their great artillery, whereof there are some five pieces all of brass. There went forth 600 men, amongst whom were five companies of Italians, all in good order. The governor of the fort is called de Farden, placed there by the Duke of Parma, who had married him to one of his concubines; but a more silly old man hath not been seen, who knowing his own weakness did well nigh surrender his charge during this siege to the captain that did command the Italian companies. The States are yet to resolve how to employ their forces. They desire to advance further into the country, or at least to besiege Sluce. His Excellency and Count William do think that they have done well for this year, and do advise that the army should here remain to attend to the fortification of these places which now are reduced. I fear this dispute will hold us this week; upon the resolution, the States and Council will depart and leave deputies to attend upon his Excellency. This morning we understand that the enemy is lodged in the rampart at Ostend and since the retrenchments which were designed within the town cannot be finished these fourteen days, it is to be feared within that time the town will be lost.

The States General at his Majesty's instance are contented to prorogue the absence of Sir Willyam Lovelace for three months.—From the Army before Isendike the last of April.

At foot: Sir Wylliam Browne doth promise to convey these letters.

Holograph. Endorsed: "1604. Received 5 May." 2 pp. (105. 18.)

NORHAM CASTLE.

[1604, April]. "Reasons that the bill for Norham Castle should pass."

Particulars of the King's dealings in regard to the Castle with the Bishop of Durham, at the suit of Sir George Hume, who purchased the estate thereof from Sir Robert Carey. "Now seeing of this good and golden bill Sir George Hume's case was the motive, it had great applause in the Upper House and so it is hoped to have in the Common House."

Endorsed: "1604." 1 p. 2 copies. (2387.)

[See Calendar of S.P. Dom. 1603-1610, pp. 76, 91.]

PURVEYANCE.

[1604, ? April].—Arguments for the composition. Mr. More :—composition is convenient for three reasons (1) A benefit to the subject. (2) A holding correspondency with the king. (3) It is the maintenance of the estate royal.

For the first, it removes grievance from the people, intolerable now when the laws are not executed, and if they were, yet is there 3 sorts of grievances to be redeemed, viz :—(1) the grievance of taking, when the purveyor takes all from the poor, such as have but to serve themselves, and from such as are to make their rent of their corn the purveyor takes it before the press be ripe. (2) The grievance in price, for though it be committed to praisers, yet they praise under value, as it is usual. (3) Grievance of payment, if it be above 40*s.* the purveyor gives him a tally for it, his payment is delayed, he must come to London, spend his money, neglect his business, and many other inconveniences. For the second, we shall hold proportion with the King. He sells us cheap in the value of our lands in our livings, licences of alienation, fines *de concordandi*, where he should have the tenth part and hath scarce the tenth part of the tenth. Where the King shall force us to the uttermost and we be suitors to him to ease us and deal with us as his ancestors did, he will answer us ‘deal ye with me as ye did with them.’—*Undated.*

Imperfect. 1 p. (109. 79.)

CAPTAIN THOMAS LOVELL to LORD CECIL.

1604, May 1.—Whereas the Committee for his cause of draining the fens of Deepinge, &c. is appointed to be handled and proofs and circumstances touching the same to be argued this day at two of the clock afternoon in the Council Chamber and his lordship one of the principal committees, prays Cecil’s countenance of the cause. This he is the rather emboldened to beseech as his lordship’s brother, Lord Burghley, has been pleased to commend the cause.—Westm[inster], 1 May 1604.

Signed. $\frac{2}{3}$ p. (188. 103.)

SIR WILLIAM BROWNE to the SAME.

1604, May 2.—The boat last hired was particularly for your Honour’s service and both he that then came and all other whom I send in that nature have charge to address themselves to none till they have delivered your letters. I seek no gain by hiring barks ; I shall gain enough if my diligently sending away your letters win your favour. These nine or ten days the wind has blown stormy out of the west and so long ago has the bringer hereof had letters to you from Mr. Winwod and having yesterday received from him the enclosed to be sent to you, the wind being somewhat calmed though contrary, I gave my advice to the bearer to bargain with a boat laden for London to put

out this day for 4*l.* sterling, who else would have stayed a day or two longer. I did it that you might with the first possibility receive the news of the progress of his Excellency with the army, whereof I would have written but Mr. Winwod has done it. This day Captain Woodhowse and Captain Poyntz, both shot in the arm but both without danger of death or maim, came to this town from Ostende. One of them I have spoken with, who assures me that through the great advantage the enemy has and the small courage of our soldiers, yea and commanders for the most part, the town will not hold out fourteen days, yea, and he doubts the enemy will be with them sooner. For they are already in the Polder bulwark, almost at the top of it, and this night past he assures himself they got into the West bulwark; neither does he think that a dam, which we make but is not yet finished, will work the effect expected; neither that our new entrenchment within, when they (the enemy) shall have brought cannon to the top of the bulwarks, will be able to hold out. The States will yet no doubt, if it be possible, insist to have his Excellency to venture to go to relieve it, but I see not that he can be brought unto it, neither is there any great reason, unless he were stronger.—Vlushing, 2 May 1604.

Holograph. 1 p. (105. 20.)

SIR JOHN OGLE to LORD CECIL.

1604, May 2.—Upon the 4th of May according to this style, the Count Morice began to approach the fort of Isendike. On the 9th were mounted ten pieces of cannon, 6 whole cannon on the dike where Count William had the command, and 4 where Ernestus commanded under the Count Morice [*in margin*, these being the sole avenues to the fort]. After the delivery of two tire, the Count Morice summoned them of the fort by his trumpet, who by some indiscreet soldier was slain. The enemy perceiving it themselves and finding that they were like to receive the worse conditions (being then almost reduced to our mercy), unless they gave some good satisfaction that it was not done neither by the appointment or allowance of any the chiefs, presently sounded a parley on the other side, where for that time I commanded the guards and their sergeant-major of the fort desired to speak with me, which I refusing, till I had order from his Excellency, he entreated then that there might be no shooting nor working till the Count's pleasure was known. The first I was content to yield to; for the latter I told the drummer, I would not hinder them, which his Excellency sought with speed to advance and that therefore they might likewise continue to do the like. I had no sooner dispatched a captain towards the quarter but he met the Count Ernestus, who did superintend over all the commanders of those guards, and he presently entertained speech with him. But the "eve" of his coming (as he seemed) was nothing else than to excuse

themselves for the death of the trumpet. Ernestus made known their desire to his Excellency, who refused to give them any conditions of mercy without delivering the man that killed his messenger. This parley (by the difficulties they made of finding the man) continued and brake off three several times that day. A little dislike was conceived by the Count William against his brother Ernestus for his forwardness in entertaining the parley on that side, not having first acquainted him, considering the first summons began in his quarter. The next day the enemy sent out their pledges and the soldier prisoner that had shot the trumpet, whereupon they grew soon to an agreement, and on the 10th in the afternoon the governor called Monsr. Fardin, a Walloon, with 3 companies of Walloons and 6 of Italians marched out of their hold towards Saste. Their number was about 600. Their colours they left behind them, but had their baggage and arms.

On the 5th and 6th of this present at night, the enemy had a stratagem on the troops left in Cassant, plotted by the Captain L'Vine, who was lately before turned out of his government of a fort so called. He, through mistaking or taking ill intelligence, persuaded the Governor of Sluce there were but 300 men in the island, being indeed almost 3000. Whereupon he entreated to have 600 to defeat them, which was granted him. These men were shipped in punts and seconded by some of the galleys. But they brought such an amazement or distrust with themselves that upon the first and least resistance, they fell all presently into rout, the Captain himself crying *Tournez l'teste*. He is not yet heard of; divers were drowned and some 15 taken prisoners. Some say they were all landed, others otherwise, and that some few musketeers of the English (for they landed in their quarter), there being 3 companies under Captain Fryer, that went with a sergeant of Wigmore, who was then captain of the watch, seeing them and giving fire upon the troop, dismayed them; whereupon they turned to their boats in great confusion and the more because by that time (the moon shining), they might see several troops gather towards them. The Count Morice collects and argues out of this their mishap the hope that any such attempt brings with it of landing men out of boats, where an enemy is or may be attending them on shore. And no doubt if they once turn head, there can nothing but danger and loss accompany a retreat that must be so confusedly made back again into boats. There were some that by running afore with the news, thought to run themselves into the reputation of this defeat, till Captain Fryer came and verified to the Estates and the Count what I have told your lordship. And indeed in this action there was no great honour due to any of our troops, since not their virtue but the enemy's fear repelled themselves, and much less can the new Scottish regiment (though they do) arrogate anything

to themselves (if Captain Fryer report truth), since the enemy was amazed and confused before their coming down, and the most and greatest part were in the stream, ere the Scots came in our quarter.

Colonel Edmundes was shot in the approach at Isendike, upon the first day of his guard. It is only a glance on the hinder part of his head and free from danger.

What resolution they will now take for the further employment of their army, I cannot yet acquaint your lordship and it is to be thought (though it be necessary) it will not be so suddenly taken by reason of distraction in counsel betwixt the Count and the Estates and some of the Estates themselves. The general projects are, first, to go on into the land and for that purpose (it is said) more troops are sent for to the Army. This the Count Morice gives no true allowance to. The second is to beleaguer Sluce and that (some think) will be most feasible and not least profitable for the state, if they get it. The third is to fortify with royal strong forts the passages we have gained and the Island of Cassant and in them to leave and disperse the body of the Army, and so to make *sedem belli* here in these parts. To this and the other his Excellency (I mark) is better inclined than to the former.

The exchange will not be bad if they can get Sluce though they forego Ostend, which is now ready to return to the Lord of her own country and to that end have they within sent the burgomaster and some others to know the Estates' pleasure both for the delivering of it, and upon what terms they shall yield it, or whether absolutely they will promise them to attempt their relief. Answer was not given to these demands at my address of these to your Honour. By my next I shall be better able to acquaint you. if the K. agent (who is present in the Army and a Councillor) prevent me not. Howsoever they resolve in working to their main design, they must spend some time and leave good troops for the strengthening this new regained fort of Isendike.

There is little speech of any power or head that the Duke makes against us yet, but earnestly intends Ostend. That being done I doubt not but we shall hear of him, and the Count Morice had rather attend him where he is now encamped than anywhere else.

The spoil and exaction of the Mutineers upon the inhabitants of the Duke's countries (is noised) here breedeth a great discontentment in them towards their lords and almost (as the nature of them is very subject to such contempts) a "disestimation" of his person and power.—From the camp at Isendike, May 2, *stylo Angliæ*, 1604.

Holograph. Seal. 3 pp. (105. 21.)

NICHOLAS WESTON to LORD CECIL.

1604, May 2.—I contracted with your Honour, my Lord Treasurer and others on behalf of our late Queen for 7121*l.* 11*s.* current money of England due to me for victualling of her Highness's garrisons in this kingdom at the rate of 3*d.* per meal and for captains and other servitors' entertainments as appears by the several tickets delivered to the Auditors of the Prests good and allowable. For this I was a suitor to her Majesty two whole years and could not have any satisfaction. Seeing my time lost and money spent I was content to take the afore-said sum in copper pence, paying the coining and charge thereof, little thinking it to be decreed so as it stood me about 500*l.* besides 7121*l.* 11*s.*, for which I had the Council's letter to Mr. Treasurer for paying in copper pence. Mr. Wattson to avoid the charge of carriage by land either to himself or the Queen sent the said pence by sea from London to Dublin, so that it was not delivered to me but a month before the Queen's death, by which means I could not issue but a very small part which I was forced to give 10 for one and upon the proclamation of his Majesty in England presently every man rejected the pence. Upon the coronation of his Majesty it was decreed so as I did not receive in the whole 500*l.* English which is the charge of the coining of the pence and other charges, so as I have lost the whole sum due to me besides my two years' suit. Besides these losses I brought to several towns of garrisons in victuals to the sum of 5500*l.* current money of England and sold the said commodities as cheap as for silver, viz. to the purveyors fish for 9*s.* 4*d.* the 100 in copper, for good double English beer 4*l.* per tun, for good "Dorétt biskett" 13*s.* 4*d.* the 100, for good beer malt out of Ypsych 26*s.* in copper the quarter. In hope of the bank according to the proclamation I was content to sell this, but the bank failed and then the copper worth but 8 for one, so as by these reckonings I have lost *de claro* 9000*l.* at least besides four ships and goods lost all upon my own adventure. So that now I thank God I am brought from the state of an alderman to be a poor beggar, myself, my wife and twelve children, except your Honour help me together with the Lord Treasurer and be a mean to his Majesty for a protection for me for four years to pay my debt which now is but 2000*l.*, whereof one Bright of London had bargained with me for a ship load of barley malt, for which I should have paid 26*s.* a quarter at Galwey of such copper money as was current in Ireland. By reason of ten days' breach after the day, which was not through my default but by reason that the passage was dangerous between Athlone and Galwey, so that the party stayed for a convoy ten days or more, as was witnessed by the Lord Deputy and Council here to the Lords of the Council there and referred by you to Sir Roger Wilbraham, I do now hear that there is a judgment by my Lord Chief Justice of

England for payment of 800*l.* in silver money for 747*l.* of copper, which was for 571 quarters of barley malt which I should pay contract. And so I sold the said malt to the garrisons of Gallwey upon my Lord Treasurer's licence, which was but 400 quarters and he loaded unknown to me 171 quarters more. Now there is an "axicion" of 1500*l.* of English money for the same suit and I think 571 quarters of malt is not worth 571 marks so as here are many "axicions" against me. If the Lord Chief Justice has not yet granted execution, I humbly pray your Honours to stop it. This is a state cause and his Majesty should not see me overthrown who have trusted my fortunes altogether to relieve his army in the heat of these wars.—At Dublin, 2 May 1604.

Signed. 2½ pp. (105. 25.)

SIR GEORGE HUME to LORD CECIL.

[1604], May 2.—His Majesty, remembering that you were to be this afternoon at a committee for ecclesiastical matters, has commanded me to put you in mind that a law be made for them that send their children beyond sea. His Majesty is here taking his pastime, and is exceeding well pleased with his sport; but he says he knows you are altogether idle and forget his affairs; yet he says once this night he will let you and the rest of you "sossorettes" know that if he get good sport he will remember you with venison.—Greenwich, 2 May.

Holograph, signed: G. Houme. 1 p. (189. 132.)

MRS. FOX to the SAME.

1604, May 3.—Has lately come hither to be a suitor to the King, after many years' service, for some recompense towards her relief. Has no letters in her favour to Cecil nor to anyone else saving the Lord Lieutenant, who partly knows her service, from the Lord Deputy and Council. Prays Cecil's favourable allowance to her suit.—3 May 1604.

Signed: Pa. Foxe. ½ p. (105. 27.)

RALPH WINWOOD to the SAME.

[1604], May 3.—My last to your lordship being of the last of April advertised of the taking in of the fort of Isendicke. Upon May-day the States General with the Council of State did treat very earnestly with his Excellency to advance as far as Ardenbourg with his forces; who on Wednesday with 2000 foot and five companies of horse, accompanied with the States and Council, by 8 of the clock, arrived before the town with no other purpose than to see the countenance of the enemy, and to know whether from Cassand the town might be relieved by water, without impeachment from Sluce. For all the country thereabout is drowned land and at high water the sea doth rise 4 and 5 foot to the walls of the town. After his Excellency

had taken view of the east side of the town he commanded Count Ernest to make a compass about with 2 companies and to understand the situation which answereth to Damme and to Bruges. Which the garrison within perceiving and fearing to be environed with our forces, quitted presently the town. The foot which were 300 fled to Sluce, the horse being not more than 40 to Damme. This town of Ardenbourg is a carcase or rather a skeleton of an ancient and populous bourg as the ruins of the churches and monasteries do declare, where hath been the staple of our English merchants and from whence Bruges hath received the first beginning. *Sed filia devoravit matrem.* It is strong by nature being seated in a flat plain and compassed with a double ditch, which at high water is not passable. The States do resolve to fortify there and to maintain it with a strong garrison, which the contributions of the country will defray with a large surplusage. An English mile from thence standeth Middlebourg, a poor abandoned village wherein there is a decayed castle which refused to render to the Prince of Parma until the sight of the cannon. The trumpet was sent to summon it and having sounded thrice without answer, seeing the bridge down and the gates open, took the boldness to enter in where he found the table covered and honestly furnished with provision for dinner, which the master and his family had not leisure to eat and chose rather to leave than to carry with them. His Excellency took view of the castle and left in it a squadron of a company and in Ardenbourg the rest of the forces which he brought with him under the command of Count Ernest, and so returned to the quarter before Isendike. This day the States have travailed to persuade his Excellency to the siege of the Sluce. He doth forbear to resolve until he shall have surveyed the passages between that and the Damme, but as I take it the conquest of that town will be the height of the ambition of this summer's service, which will not suffer them to admit any refusal. So Ostend will not be lost but exchanged to their great advantage.

We understand from Antwerp that the Constable of Castille, at such time as he had purpose to go into England, did bespeak many and sundry jewels of great price, which when they were brought unto him, he refused unless the jewellers would be content to receive them again at the same price, if at his return out of England, whither he did intend to carry them, he should return them upon him. The jewellers found strange this demand, but he more strange that he was refused.

The Archduke hath moved the Italian merchants for the loan of 200,000 ducats. They demand the town of Antwerp for assurance. The town doth allege many excuses, which will not be received. I received this day your lordship's of the 12 of April, which was returned me from the Haghe. I humbly acknowledge the favour of your letter to my Lord Treasurer for the payment of my entertainment, which wrought so much

that my arrearages were satisfied and the advance of this month now running was disbursed. The difficulties are such in the following of this business that my private friends do utterly renounce me therein, so that I have no other recourse but to your lordship's favour, unless I should beseech his Majesty to interpose his commandment, which without your privy I may not presume. All charges in these countries are excessive but in the army infinite, whereof you will be pleased to have a favourable regard.—From the Army at Isendike, the third of May.

At foot : I have omitted that the L. of Boucloughe embarked the last week at Flushing for Scotland as is said. The States are not well contented with his departure in this time of service. I have endeavoured to make his apology. Only Colonel Edmonds in this fair war hath met with a shot in his head, but without danger.

Holograph. Endorsed : “1604.” 2 pp. (105. 29.)

SIR J. ELPHINSTON, Secretary of Scotland, to [LORD CECIL].

1604, May 4.—Your letter of the 28 April came to my hands the second of May. As to the matter of the Union our business has been no less here, albeit there was nothing of it motioned directly, yet it has been so suspiciously apprehended by a great many, as if some of all estates, in whom his Majesty is thought to have a more special trust, had intended to carry the same away and conclude therein without the general assent ; a matter as in itself impossible, so never thought by any here, much less directed by his Majesty, whose princely care is always that howsoever he would instantly wish the accomplishment of it, yet it should never be led but with the approbation of all such as are fit to judge what is their best. Your letter so plainly laid before me the method of your proceeding there, as if I had been an eye-witness I could not be more perfectly resolved ; and no man of judgment will think but it is far less danger to continue the ceremony of the name, nor to breed by the change so perilous a doubt. This only I desire you to think if it were not expedient for the satisfaction of our people that some statutes made both in England and Ireland disgraceful and prejudicial to this country might be abrogated and repealed, for since the causes of dislike and distrust betwixt the nations are removed, it were not amiss that such marks of hatred nothing prejudicial to your estate were graciously effaced. Wherein I would your lordship were a special actor so far as it might increase the liking of this people without hatred there. The augmenting danger of the plague has moved us to adjourn our parliament to the beginning of July and our ordinary term of the session from the 15 of May to the beginning of June. I doubt not but the Duke of Lenox and Earl of Mar have written their several answers for your letters to both were

safely delivered. I have understood by a letter from Sir George Hoome how far I am bound to the continuance of your favour and your remembrance of my particular.—Halyruidhouse, 4 May 1604.

Holograph. 1 $\frac{2}{3}$ pp. (105. 30.)

WILLIAM STALLENGE to LORD CECIL.

1604, May 5.—I understand it has pleased your lordship to favour my friend Mr. Alabaster concerning certain persons that were here to arrive from the Indies in a ship of his. The said ship being here arrived I have presumed to dispatch this packet to the end he might be with speed advertised thereof according to his desire.

In the ship's company there came one Captain Cleve, a Kentish gentleman, who is passed to the eastward with two Spanish ships which he took upon the coast of the Indies very richly laden with commodities, which they laded at Cyvell. In the said ships were also divers passengers of good account, which were set ashore in the Indies, where this Captain remained some time, selling and "battering" a great part of the merchandises he had taken. I have certified your lordship hereof to the end, if it shall be thought meet, some speedy course may be taken before the goods be altogether dispersed.—Plymouth, 5 May 1604.

Holograph. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. (105. 32.)

LORD CECIL to RALPH WINWOOD.

1604, May 5.—Upon receipt of Winwood's letters of 25, 27 and 30 April.

Draft in the handwriting of a secretary. 1 p.

[Printed *in extenso* in Sawyer's *Memorials*, II. pp. 19, 20.] (105. 33.)

SIR JOHN OGLE to LORD CECIL.

1604, May 1 $\frac{5}{5}$.—Of the rendering of the fort on Isendike on the 10th of this present (after this style) with some other of our occurrences I wrote to your Honour that day. The 12th our General took a third part of his troops with his horse to discover the passage to Ardenburch, which contrary to any expectation of him was upon sight of his forces abandoned by the enemy and left into his hand. At the same time was he likewise possessed of the Castle of Middleburch, being half a league from the other. Upon the 13 were only changed the troops that went to Aerdenburch and in place of the English and other nations, the Count Ernest desired his own regiment and the Walloons which are there with him with four companies of horse. He diligenteth the repairing of the ruins of the wall and strengtheneth himself against surprise of the enemy, against which he is reasonably assured by the double "grafte" or ditch

that compasseth the town. On the 14 at night were sent out with the General of the horse 12 companies of horse and out of Count Ernest's foot troops 600 foot. Their purpose was (according to the intelligence) to defeat 9 companies of foot being Spaniards at Eclo, where it was advertised they lay that night in the passing by (beyond Middleburch, some half league). The Count Harry summoned a castle where the enemy had 40 or 50 men, who gave it presently over and themselves went towards Dam. (This Dam is a place of strength, well manned and of great avail for our army to take it, if they intend the besieging of Sluce.) Soon after that our men were possessed of that castle came a Lieutenant of horse with 10 soldiers, Italians, of his troop with him to the castle, who knowing nothing of the change gave themselves and were received of our men within as friends, till they were entered every one within the port and there taken prisoners and sent to his Excellency. The Count Harry with his horse and foot went on towards Echlo but having small store of guides, and those imperfect, in the night lost his way, so that it was well onward on the day ere he came there. A good fortune brought those ill guides to him, for if they had come thither sooner they were likely to have come home much later. The enemy was but newly gone from the quarter and are marched towards Brugghe, being 4 regiments of foot and 19 troops of horse. Some few stragglers were brought home by some of our horse. Concerning the resolute purpose of the Estates and the Count Morice, how they will proceed with their army I cannot yet give your lordship to understand, not doubting but you know those intents of theirs better from the Agent who is of the Council. Likely always it is they will endeavour to hold their footing here, which they may do by fortifying that which they have already gained, especially the fort of Isendike, which may be ever succoured with shipping or the forts which they will build in Cassand. Aerdenburch is a place where he may lodge his whole army, were it three times greater and within the wall, if he will hold 5 or 6000 men there. Great fortification, more than is already, I think will not be made. Shipping there may come to it but neither of any burden nor with good conveniency, especially when there shall be an enemy that shall intend the hindrance of it. Besides the passages from Isendike or Cassand or Coxie (which is held the nearest best) are narrow, and very easy to be stopped by the enemy, of which we shall have better light to judge upon the coming down of the Duke's army after he hath Ostend. For the present I do not see what can be resolved of, since time is spent and nothing done, not so much as the fortifying of the fort of Isendike. It is only repaired and a new plot drawn for to make it more royal, but it is not yet set in the work.—From the Camp at Isendike, May 15, 1604, *novo*.

PS.—Upon the shutting of these we had order to rise with the whole army to-morrow and to march towards Ardenburch, some imagine we shall give an attempt on the quarter of Don Louys de Valasco, who lieth over against Cassand. It is likewise feared the Mutineers will now come to an agreement.

Holograph. Seal. 2 pp. (105. 54.)

SIR ARTHUR CAPELL to LORD CECIL.

1604, May 6.—Concerning a suit depending in the Court of Wards, to be heard this term before Lord Cecil, between Mr. Henry Jernegan in right of his wife late the widow of Mr. Thomas Bedingfield and their tenants of the manor of Oxburgh of the one part and Sir Arthur Capell with his tenants of his manor of Gooderston of the other, relative to certain commons. Although Mr. Jernegan and his tenants formerly exhibited to the Court an ancient agreement made between the two lords of the said manors, whereby they claim the commons to themselves, yet it seems that the tenants never consented thereto nor were ever stopped thereby, but always both before and since, in the time of Sir Henry Bedingfield and others before him, lords of the manor, have had and enjoyed the commons there. Prays compassion for the poor townsmen of Gooderston.—From my poor house at Haddham, 6 May 1604.

Holograph. $\frac{2}{3}$ p. (105. 34.)

JOHN HELE to the SAME.

1604, May 6.—I have received a letter this day from one of the principal men of the town of Ashe, co. Cornwall, that one Edward Bilton a very special shipwright is suddenly gone thence into Britaine and has carried with him twelve other shipwrights and their tools.—6 May 1604.

Signed. Endorsed: "Serjeant Hele." $\frac{1}{4}$ p. (105. 35.)

THE MAYOR OF DARTMOUTH to the SAME.

1604, May 7.—By a packet of letters of 30 March last I signified your Honour that here were arrived two Irishmen, suspected to be seminaries or Jesuits, apprehended in Garnesey and sent over under conduct of a soldier of that island for Hampton, but by contrary winds were put into this port. In the said packet were enclosed their examinations taken in Garnesey and with the said packet, a bag of letters and other writings found upon them was also directed to you. The said suspected persons I detained here in safe keeping awaiting your order and direction. These I have not received but here they remain to the great charge of this town. I therefore entreat your order for the disposing of them.—Dartmouth, 7 May 1604.

Signed: Jno. Newbye Maior. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. (105. 36.)

SIR EDWARD CECIL, to his uncle, LORD CECIL.

[1604], May 7.—I have here sent my footman over to let your lordship know of our overthrow given the enemy this 6 of May being Sunday, when his Excellency (resolved to be at their quarter upon Sluse haven) was entertained with 4000 foot and 1500 horse, under the conduct of Don Lewis Velasco, upon his passage at the River of Dame (which we are not as yet passed), whereof 2000 with some certain troops of horse were ordained to receive us of that side towards us and the rest for their retreat of the other side. After long skirmish and many offers of charging by our Walloons and Allmons that had the vanguard, who being forced to retire and the enemy still advanced, at length the honour was done to our nation, to be called up to fight and out of our main graft, were chosen, 200 musketeers and 100 pikes to give the first charge. The shot was commanded by Sir Hattone Chicke, who entertained skirmish with the enemy very close under the favour of whose shot, those 100 pikes that were commanded by Sir Charles Ferfackes advanced and together fell in pell mell with the enemy, made them quit the ground they had gotten and a great entrenchment they had made for their security. Our loss was small. Theirs 400 foot and divers horse dead in the place and 200 prisoners taken, amongst whom are 9 Spanish captains and Italians, besides other Spanish gentlemen of good sort. The fear in Flanders is very great and was, and I think this will not encourage them, for before, all that had anything fled out of Briges, with as much as they can carry, as also, out of many other places.—From the passage of the River of Dame, 7 May, our style.

At the foot: “Yr. lo. please to pardone my scribbling for I have souldiers haste.”

Holograph. 1 p. (188. 104.)

SIR EDWARD COKE to the SAME.

1604, May 7.—Your lordship may perceive by the enclosed what commandment I have received from his Majesty by signification from Sir Thomas Erskyn, concerning a lease in reversion to be made to Sir Richard Molineux who (and his ancestors before him) have enjoyed the same a long time as farmers to the Crown. Upon due execution I find that this enclosed bill ready for his Majesty's signature doth agree with the former leases in all respects.—7 May 1604.

Holograph. $\frac{2}{3}$ p. (188. 105.)

SIR WILLIAM BROWNE to the SAME.

1604, May 8.—I stayed yesterday from sending away this dispatch because I expected to have received particular letters of the service for your Honour by a post whom Mr. Winwod keeps there of purpose but finding messengers to the States

come and not he and having some particular relations delivered me of that business by word of mouth, I took hold of the occasion to make your Honour in general know what is passed.

On Sunday last in the afternoon between 3 and 4, his Excellency marching beyond Ardenbrough with his troops as I guess to view the passages of the water between Dam and Bruges, some of our horse in the advance-guard fell into an ambuscade of the army, strong 1500 foot and 2 cornets of horse. These foot were selected men out of every band before Ostende, 15 out of each company, which bestirred themselves bravely and kept play with a regiment or two of ours which were in the advance-guard, till our English troops came up, who fell in with that fury (I speak it out of the mouth of divers reporters) that the enemy was driven from his order and betook himself to flight in great confusion. At first no mercy was showed; 300 were left dead in the place and many of them drowned in seeking to pass the water for their safety. The most of those [who] were taken were taken stuck in the water and the mire, almost to the middle. Nine captains and men of account are taken, among which is the cousin of the Marquis of Spinola. Many other voluntary gallants are said to have lost their lives. Much booty is gotten by our English and they well deserve it. How far his Excellency followed them I cannot tell. It is said that yesterday he went with his bridges to seek to pass. We have heard great shooting all this night past. Our loss I cannot speak of, only of some 20 horse of Captain Marcellus Bax, who is himself shot in the thigh or leg. Many are hurt. Till your Honour may have more particularities, it will please you to accept of these. From Ostende it is written that the enemy hath not wrought these 6 or 7 days. Letters are gone thither with speed.—Flushing, 8 May 1604.

Holograph. 1 p. (105. 37.)

RO. NANGLE to LORD CECIL.

1604, May 9.—Has procured his Majesty's reference to the lord lieutenant and Cecil. Has been much vexed and crossed in his business by false informations. The lord lieutenant will be ready whenever Cecil will appoint a time for the business. Prays Cecil's favour as he previously had his father's.—9 May 1604.

Signed. $\frac{1}{3}$ p. (105. 38.)

SIR JOHN OGLE to the SAME.

1604, May 9.—On the sixth¹ of this present (*stylo Angliæ*) I wrote to your lordship what had passed till then. On Sunday the sixth, the General raised his army and marched to the passage near Dam, leaving in Isendike 2 companies, in Aerdenborch 5. Don Louys de Valasco attended his coming at a strait

¹ *sic.* ? *rectius* fifth.

and fortified at a sluice, which he must necessarily pass to come to the two other rivers which he after passed. He awaited him with 2000 on the sluice where they were entrenched. The Count Ernestus had the advance-guard, whom the enemy entertained with long skirmish almost an English mile before the strait, where their entrenchment was. Certain troops of horse of ours were appointed to stand on the plain for the assuring the retreat of our musketeers, who in that loose fight (they standing in troop) received much loss, which the Estates have very honourably repaired, giving each company proportionably to their loss a hundred rose nobles a piece. The enemy, supposing (as they since confessed) that there were only 500 foot sent to discover, took the greater boldness to advance greater number than otherwise a discreet chief would have done, purposely meaning to defeat them all, for our main troops stood in a hollow undiscovered by them. That kind of fight endured long and many of our men came off hurt. Sir Horatius Vere, seeing the enemy to gain ground and our men to suffer much loss, entreated the Count Morice (to which also the Count William gave not only counsel but furtherance in person) that he might charge them with some troops of the English; which, being readily and willingly yielded to, he commanded me to bring down his brother's regiment, out of which were selected 100 pikes (200 of the musketeers being sent immediately before) and those pikes were led by Sir Charles Fairfax, who was appointed to give the first charge, myself to follow him close with the rest of that gross which were about 400 more. Fairfax led on with that resolution and the rest came up with such an assurance and speed, as presently put the enemy to retire where we had execution of them to their entrenchments and coming thither fell in on their own works with themselves. By which thorough-charge (as I may call it) of our nation, and the enemy seeing us come so home to them, they apprehended a general fear and quit their works making their retreat (every man his best way) some through the morass and drowned lands, others in troop, others over the fields towards the water, where their camp lay on the other side, so that our men and the horse had execution of them most part of that way. There were slain on the place 423; prisoners taken about 400. I saw a letter written from an Alferez to his captain a prisoner with us, where he mentioned 20 waggons full of hurt men of theirs brought off. So that we esteem they were weakened that day near a thousand men. The Estates (as they have just cause) give the honour and acknowledgment of it to our nation. The Italians say Valasco ran first away and betrayed them in regard of the emulation betwixt him and Spinola. Fourteen of their Captains are here prisoners who with the men that they had were all of the choicest men of his army drawn from Ostend and Bolduyne. The 7th all the day was passed in counsel and ordinary courses of war. The same, at night, the Colonel

Vander Node (sometime governor of Ostend) with 30 companies, whereof were ten English, at a low water passed the first river and then fortified a plot of ground "judicially" chosen by the Count Morice within an English mile of the town of Sluce. This ground is held, for it commands both the waters betwixt Dam and Sluce. We possessed the ground without any impeachment, only a few musketeers on the further side of the second water (called "the Scote") gave us to understand that they knew of our being there. This day the Count Ernestus received a "favourable" shot in the head, and the same night came Monsieur de Termes, brother to Monsieur l'Grand in France to the camp. We had his company to this business, which we expected would have proved hotter than it fell out. On the 8, the Count Morice laid his bridges over both rivers and passed several troops into the land called the Nothfree. The fort, which we should have attempted at our being in Cassant, rendered itself having but eleven men in it. It is strong, the wall good and the counterscarp; the moat four foot deep, every way sufficient against any such attempt as that we should have given, besides the flanks of the entrenchment about it, and the disadvantageous coming to it from the water side. If we had given on upon it, we could not have escaped without great shame and greater loss. The same morning before day the enemy dislodged and marched with much haste and as much confusion (as we hear since) to Blakenburch, where they now expect our coming, being a passage that we must of necessity make our way by if we go to Ostend. The ninth was passed over the whole army and is lodged near a village called St. Anne, betwixt the town of Sluce and the fort Sta. Clara which is at the mouth of the haven. The shipping came to us in great quantity the same day and with small loss, though some ships were fain to disburden their loading to their nearest neighbour ships, being shot through by those of the fort. At Sta. Clara are said to be 150 men, in Sluce 400. The town of Sluce is now round about besieged, all passages being stopped by which any great succours should be conveyed into it. They have cut a haven into the town to receive their galleys. Only four are yet entered; the rest lie without and exposed to what may be practised against them. Deliberation is held what shall be found best to be done and at this instant no resolution taken. The Count Morice presseth much to go forward to Ostend; the Count William is of his opinion. Amongst the Estates Monsr. Barnevelt urgeth it much and so do some others. Others are of other advice, led with the hopes of gaining Sluce, which added to this we have already won and possess will be much more available and profitable for the good of the Estates. The honour of the attempting to disassiege Ostend persuades the other to that enterprise. Either courses are not without their difficulties. For in the assailing the Duke's forces or quarter they are not to promise themselves

of the success they desire but must expect the chance of war, specially he being on the advantage of place. The other of winning Sluce (before the losing of Ostend) is likewise very uncertain, because there is not ground whereon to approach it, but it will ask longer time than towns artificially fortified. The hopes are because there is certain advertisement of the want of ammunition of war and no plenty of victual within.

I had sent to your lordship presently these advertisements upon the defeat of the enemy but I had neither time to write by reason of my employments upon guard and watch, neither conveniency to send from the Army so speedily to Vlissinge. Therefore I beseech you hold me excused.—From the camp before Sluce, May 9, 1604.

Holograph. 3 pp. (105. 39.)

THE STATES GENERAL OF THE UNITED PROVINCES to LORD
CECIL.

1604, May $\frac{1}{2}$.—Have ordered Colonel Horatio Vere to make a levy with all diligence in England of 1200 Englishmen and to transport them here within a month, in order to fill up the English Companies, which at the last review, were found too small and diminished. Beg Cecil to obtain the King's permission to this and that his Majesty will assist as liberally as his affairs will permit, seeing the extraordinary costs and expenses necessary for the maintenance of the army and the support of the town of Ostende.—“Du camp devant l'Escluse le xx^e de May 1604.”

Signed: Aerssens. French. Seal. 1 p. (188. 114.)

The EARL OF DEVONSHIRE to the SAME.

1604, May 11.—You may please to remember that his Majesty granted Mr. Burchenshawe, controller of the Musters in Ireland, a fee of 20s. *per diem* during life, which was meant to be 15s. current money of England but by reason the word Irish is added (the new harpers of the Irish coin being by Proclamation to be esteemed as sterling), except that word may be rased out or omitted, or that some available explanation may be made of his Majesty's meaning, his patent cannot be passed to the intended value. I pray you give order that he may have the full benefit of his Majesty's grant, for the dispatch whereof Mr. Watson this bearer will attend your pleasure on his behalf.—From the Court at Whytehall, 11 May 1604.

Signed. Seal. $\frac{1}{3}$ p. (105. 42.)

SIR HORACE VERE to the SAME.

1604, May 11.—Since the time the States' army made their entry into Flanders, his Majesty's agent hath been resident amongst us, from whom your lordship hath understood both the counsels and actions that have been, whose presence here

I hope will excuse my not writing. The States desire to reinforce their troops in general that are presently employed in the field. They have written their letters to his Majesty to the same purpose concerning the English troops that 1200 might be added to the 24 companies in the field and this bearer Capt. Crumpton is chiefly employed to that end by them. The strength of the States' army is so divided for maintaining that ground they possess here that unless they provide for it in time, what hath been hitherto done may prove naught to that which is for the present expected.—From the Camp before the Sluse, 11 May 1604.

Holograph. 2 pp. (188. 106.)

HENRY CONSTABLE to LORD CECIL.

1604, May 11.—Referring to his letters to the Lords of the Council, beseeches Cecil in matters of double construction in them to take that sense which is most conformable to the loyal mind he has always been known to bear his Majesty.—From the Tower, 11 May 1604.

Signed. 1 p. (188. 108.)

DR. W. BARLOW to the SAME.

1604, May 12.—The publishing of a true copy of the Conference has been long desired and expected. His Majesty is pleased with it. The charge thereof by my Lord of London is laid upon me; it is now ready to the press; my purpose is to dedicate it to your Honour, yet not without your leave first obtained, which hereby I presume humbly to request. If by a short word from you, I shall be assured, your lordship shall much comfort that irrecoverable loss, which by my Lord Archbishop's death I received.—Westminster College, May 12, 1604.

Signed. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. (188. 109.)

SIR JOHN OGLE to the SAME.

1604, May 13.—I wrote lately to your lordship of our proceedings in these parts to our being come where we are now encamped. Since that time till this day there hath not any other thing been done than fortifying the quarter and viewing the passages, against the inconvenience of some of which we can not yet bethink ourselves of any remedy, for the enemy hath means left him through the drowned land, twixt Aerdenburch and the town of Sluce, to put in what troops he shall think good, whereof he made experience on Friday night last, at which time he conveyed in (as is said by one since come forth) 300 men. This day upon the placing of a battery of nine pieces (without shooting any one of them off) the Captain of the fort of Sta. Clara rendered the same and was presently dispatched away to march with colours and baggage and light match towards the Duke's army, who, as we hear, is now at

Brianie near Ostend. His company was 120 heads. He left behind him seven pieces of artillery, four brass, the rest iron, none bigger than field pieces. We may now say that Sluce were besieged, could we intercept their entrance by the drowned land, which bringeth the more difficulty with it by reason it is a league in breadth where they may pass and the best means that is yet thought of or, I think, can be, is to build many redoubts upon it, which will ask long time, and yet can it not be denied but that a resolute enemy assisted with the commodity of a dark or rainy night will betwixt those redoubts (upon a need) thrust in men to succour the town. But it cannot yet be seen that they are likely to be soon driven to any such want of men, since we have much to think of and to do too, ere we can come to put for it with strength of hands. Our hopes are (as I wrote to your lordship before) their want of munition and victual, which the greater number of men will the sooner consume, for as for such as will come in this by-way, they can bring no other than what they carry on their backs and that can be but for a small time and only for themselves. The Estates are now upon their return towards Holland; the Count Morice being now planted, they leave (as in former times) the business chiefly to his care and themselves go to take order for supplies of men, money, and other necessities, to which the Provinces (it is reported already) of themselves offer to contribute largely for the further advancement of this Flanders action.

What the after times will bring forth I will ever be ready to inform your lordship, though Vlissinge is so in the way that I shall very hardly give you the first advertisements. That which I hope must make mine acceptable is the advantage that particular and true discourses bring with them above those that are more general and have their ground from hearsay reports.—From the Camp before the Sluce May 13, *stylo veteri*, 1604.

Holograph. 1½ pp. (105. 48.)

SIR WILLIAM BROWNE to LORD SYDNEY.

1604, May 13.—His Excellency strengthens his quarters and has set up all his tents, which is a sign of the resolution taken to stay at Sluce. As yet he batters not the fort at the haven mouth. I think that (as I wrote before) he assures himself that they are ill provided and cannot hold out longer. Our men are lodged behind his Excellency's tent. They have desired them but only for twenty days. I hope they shall help to get that town in that by our men was lost for want of good union. I must now needs write every day if passage go, though I write idly.—Flushing, 13 May 1604.

Addressed: "To the right honourable the Lord Sydney, Lord Chamberlain to the Queen's Majesty and Lord Governor of Vlushing, Ramekins, etc., at the Court or at Baynards Castell in London, give these with speed."

Holograph. ⅔ p. (105. 49.)

MONSIEUR DE BLOCQ to LORD SIDNEY.

1604, May $\frac{13}{23}$.—Our army is in the neighbourhood of Sluys. His Excellency is entrenching himself in front of it and is determined to bombard the town. To this end he had the artillery unlimbered the day before yesterday. The fort of the Noort is eating itself there, for it cannot last long. The enemy is shaken. It is said that he is re-assembling at Breeden between Ostende and Blanquenberge but the belief is that he will come with his main army to Blanquenberge. He is 8000 strong and about equal to our forces. The *ruitrez* in the Ram have made a provisional agreement with the enemy but it is thought that this will not be avowed by the others nor that the enemy will be able to carry out the conditions, for he gives or promises to give everything he is asked in order to gain time. It looks as if the hand of God were raised against the Archdukes for by an unexpected change this disaster befalls them. If his Majesty would succeed in understanding the procedure of the Spaniards, I think he would not be in too much of a hurry to avoid them.—“En haste de Flissingues, le batteau voulant partir. Ce 23 de May du matin, 1604.”

Signed. French. 1 p. (188. 80.)

SIR EDWARD HOBY to LORD CECIL.

[1604, ? May 14].—I was to have waited on your lordship, but the affairs carried you not at home. The scope was to desire you to give me the warrant to speak with my Lord Cobham to-morrow, for I find he is ill dealt with (if it be true) upon some bill not so gratefully carried towards him as he thinks the King intended.

Holograph. Endorsed: “1604.” $\frac{1}{4}$ p. (103. 104.)

[See Calendar of S.P. Dom. 1603—1610, p. 109.]

————— to —————

[1604], May 14.—Since my letters of yesterday morning the fort at the mouth of the haven was surrendered to his Excellency, yet as I hear had no want of anything. He brought no cannon before it but sent to summon them with threatenings that if they resisted he would give them no composition. They came out with all their arms granted, reserving their colours, which in the end upon entreaty his Excellency also delivered to the ensign. Some 100 and odd were in the fort. There went into the Sluce through the drowned land the second night that his Excellency was come before it 100 of the enemy, which will make their strength some 1000 within. If they have munition enough in the town, it will cost his Excellency more time than he thought. Our camp is wholly entrenched and we begin our trenches from the bridges which his Excellency made for his passage over the waters between Damme and Sluce and from thence entrenched to the water side. Our trenches will

be better than an hour and a half's going in length as I hear. We understand that the Archduke should be come to Bridges with all the forces he can make of Boores and others. At Osteand the enemy giveth us leave to breathe. For though they can have victuals enough yet have they not that store of materials by water from Damme, Gaunt, etc., which they were wont for the forwarding of their approaches, and besides what men they can possibly spare, they have drawn to defend the east side, if his Excellency should have purposed to go forwards and I hear that they in the town have sent to his Excellency that he shall not need to make more haste than good speed, for that they have means yet to make it good for two or three months.

The men that came into Sluce passed in between Ardenborrow and the passage by water which goeth from Dam to Sluce.

I hear that in the fort there were four pieces.

These men do comfort themselves that this accord of the Mutineers with the Archduke cannot stand effectual. For if it were so methinks the troops which were with them should before now be returned to Berghes.

Copy headed: Extract out of a letter from Flushing the 14 of May. 1½ pp. (105. 51.)

LORD BALMERINOCHE, Secretary of Scotland, to LORD CECIL.

1604, May 14.—This present is in haste (by occasion of the bearer, a very affectionate servant to his Majesty and who during the last session of our Parliament has done very good offices, being lately advanced by his Majesty to the Archbishopric of Glasco, a glorious *nomen sine re*) only to show you that your last of the third of May came safe in my hands the 8 thereof, according to the desire whereof I not only acquainted the Duke and Earl of Mar with so far as was fit for them to know but sundry of the best affected in his Majesty's service and of the best sort. I doubted never but his Majesty's wisdom and humanity would in end overcome all these tempests of the Lower House. I think no man of judgment will think that the present alteration of the name, although it had carried nothing with it but the distempering of the turbulent spirits of the multitude in so "tikkill" a time so replenished with distrusts and jealousies upon so glorious and unexpected, howsoever oftentimes desired, a metamorphose, was worth so long and so dangerous a dispute, which has exasperated some sores that the best physicians of both our states will be troubled to cure; and except the Commissioners on both sides be the more advisedly selected, it will breed no little business. As to the disposition of our people here, albeit evil report and very disdainful speeches have been carried from thence and the most of us all could be rather content to continue in our wonted condition nor to match with so unequal a party, strengthened by the continual presence of our Prince, to whom time and subsequent ages will make us

strangers, yet such is his Majesty's sovereign commandment over them, and their confidence in his Majesty's care of their liberty, and the constant opinion of the best sort that England is a wise and a potent state, will without our harm see in that perfect unity their own benefit, that I hope the Union, being desired with willing hearts and settled *æquis conditionibus*, shall be gladly embraced. I have done and shall ever do my best to impede all course of contrary opinion, and the rather that I have ever found yourself, whose judgment I reverence, willing to be a fellow labourer therein.—Halyruidhouse, 14 May 1604.

Holograph. 2 pp. (105. 52.)

SIR JOHN HARINGTON to LORD CECIL.

1604, May 15.—The great distress of imprisonment and sickness which he has endured for his uncle Thomas Markham is not unknown to Cecil and the Lords. This is now almost overblown. His son's uncle, his wife's own and only brother pursues him in the Star Chamber with a desire rather than hope utterly to disgrace him. All offers of atonement with him being rejected, he must appeal to the Justice of that Court, where he earnestly entreats Cecil's presence on the morrow. The brief of the charge and his answer are here set down.—15 May 1604.

The Brief of the Charge and the Answer.

Edward Rogers, Esquire, Plaintiff.—That Sir John Harington in 44 Eliz. foreknowing that the Lady Rogers his wife's mother lying then at Bath, could not live about four days took the keys of her house at Cannington 30 miles distant against her will and in riotous manner rifled the said house and carried thence in plate and money 5000*l.* which belonged of right to Edward Rogers esquire and to his son Francis. That after the decease of the said Lady Rogers, the same Sir John Harington came in like riotous manner to the same house and there burnt and rased the evidences of the said Edward Rogers.

Sir John Harington, Defendant.—To the first the defendant answers he went with the privity of the Lady Rogers and by her appointment and the said Lady had not any plate or money, at that house to the value of 20*l.*

That his second coming was peaceable as executor in right of his wife, and that none of Mr. Rogers's evidence were then burned to his knowledge.

Signed. 1 p. (188. 110.)

SYDNEY MONTAGU to the SAME.

1604, May 16.—Your lordship's servant Mr. Nycholis has offered me a price for my estates in the parsonage and vicarage

of Brigstock and consideration for my brothers the patentees, which I am content to accept. My suit is that you will procure me that place about the Prince's Highness, for which I have already moved your lordship.—M. Temple, 16 May 1604.

Holograph. $\frac{2}{3}$ p. (105. 55.)

LORD CECIL to SIR GEORGE HARVY, Lieutenant of the Tower.

1604, May 16.—Because there will come a warrant from his Majesty unto your hands to-morrow morning for stay of that lewd Puritan committed by the Lower House, which you must show unto the House, I have thought good to desire you, that as you come to the House to-morrow morning, you will call on me at the Court, by which time I will deliver you the warrant signed under the King's own hand for stay of the said party.—Whytehall, Wednesday night, 16 May 1604.

Draft signed: Ro. Cecyll. *Endorsed:* “My Lo. Cecill. To come unto him for the Kinges warrt. for keping of Br. Bridger.” $\frac{1}{4}$ p. (188. 111.)

RELICS restored to THE PAPAL NUNCIO in France.

1604, May $\frac{1}{2}$.—Receipt by Innocentio del Bufalo, Bishop of Camerino and Nuncio in France, from Sir Thomas Parry, ambassador of the King of England to France, of an *Agnus Dei* with relics, three pictures (two large and one small), a crown with the croslet and three other crowns, restored to the Nuncio by order of the King of England.—“In Parigi questo di 26 di Maggio 1604.”

Copy. Italian. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. (188. 119.)

HENRY LOCK to LORD CECIL.

1604, May 17.—Not only has his private estate been ruined by unconscionable creditors and debtors, his family dispersed and his credit failed, but in one month God has deprived him of his only sister and by her death (through intemperate grief) of Robert Moile her husband. They have left between them six young children who are, as he understands, to be disposed of by Cecil as wards. In behalf of his poor nephews, leaving his hope of Thomas Kennis's wardship, craves that such a course may be taken as suits their former entrance in religion, virtue and learning, and as the estate, left very plentiful, may afford. Although to crave any particular respect or interest in the benefit of the same is far from his hope and fortune, prays that if any grace may remain for him it may herein appear.—17 May 1604.

Holograph. 1 p. (105. 56.)

RECUSANTS.

1604, May 17. Two papers:—

(1) Presentment made by the curate, churchwardens, &c. of the chapelry of Farnworth within the parish of Prescott, Lancashire, of all the recusants within the chapelry that were in the days of the late Queen; also of such people as have revolted from the chapel, and what other disorders have been committed.

$1\frac{1}{2}$ pp. (141. 282.)

(2) Answer to the presentment of the Vicar and Churchwardens of the parish of Prescott, and of the curates and churchwardens of the chapels of Farnworth and Rainford belonging thereto, exhibited to the Bishop of Chester in his inquiry since Oct. 1603, and by him delivered to the Archbishop of York. There follows a brief of the state of the Diocese of Chester.

1 p. (141. 281.)

SIR HORACE VERE to LORD CECIL.

1604, May 17.—The 12th of this present the fort of St. Clare was by our army approached. The 13 their captain that commanded desired to treat with his Excellency and the same day surrendered it into our hands. The enemy's strength that was in the place was 120 soldiers. They had such conditions as they required. The fort is of no such strength that it could have made any resistance against an army. The 14th we began to approach the Sluse toward the north side of the town. The enemy held himself without the town on this side of their haven upon a ground of good advantage which had sometimes been a fort but now altogether decayed, nevertheless made strong by certain creeks of the sea. So that his Excellency understood it difficult to remove them any other way than by the spade. The same night it was put in execution. Before morning came Sir William Edmundes, who commanded in chief in the trenches, sent to discover that ground which the enemy held and found they were retired into the town. Only one soldier of theirs that was let behind asleep, who reported they were 1200 men. Upon that ground those that understand the wars do make this judgment of the enemy, either to want wit or spirit, esteeming the ground so advantageous for them, that they might have made resistance many days. It hath brought us so near, that naught parts us from the town but the haven, which as it yields us such commodity for the planting of our ordnance, that we shall be very offensive unto the town before it be long. The haven is esteemed in breadth 500 foot and of such depth that it is at no time passable. His Excellency must seek other ways than have been in use heretofore to assail this town, which itself is of no great strength, but the sea and

the drowned lands about it, make the seat of it to be very strong. Since our coming before this town at three several times are gotten into the town 2000 men and the last that came went in at noondays in the view of our army, which were reckoned 600 men and for their countenance they were accompanied with 3000 foot and 8 companies, who after they had seen their succour safe in the town, retired themselves to the town of Dam. Thus they will be relieved from time except means be found to fortify upon all the avenues, which will be a hard work. The country is very low and even at spring tides it is for the most part under water, that it yields no manner of means to fortify itself. To bring materials to raise forts will require much time and a greater force than we presently have. What course the general will take to encounter with these incommodities as occasion shall be offered I will present them to your lordship.

The Archduke is in person at Bridges. His troops that have hitherto attended his Excellency this day marched towards Hardenberg. It is conjectured the enemy will undertake the regaining of those places the States are become masters [of] since their coming into Flanders.

From Ostend there hath not come any news this 6 days by reason it hath been so stormy weather.

The Mutineers we say are reconciled to the Archduke but so that until they be fully satisfied, their master will have no great service of them. The States have deputed two of their College to understand upon what terms the Archduke and the Mutineers are accorded and to receive the town of the Grave into their hands. Most of our horse which were fifteen companies that were joined with the Mutineers in their Brabant voyage are sent for to the army and likewise as many such as may be spared out of the garrisons. Five more shall be added to the 24 companies we have already in the field. The States have now retired themselves into Holland.—From the Camp before Sluse, 17 May 1604.

Holograph. 4 pp. (188. 112.)

SIR WILLIAM BROWNE to LORD CECIL.

1604, May 18.—I will not stand to explain my errors. I will rather confess the fault, though my meaning was only to do you service and not to serve the turn for conveying any other man's letters. My desire and endeavour shall be by my services to be continued in your favour. Even now I received the enclosed from Sir John Ogle to be sent unto your Honour and this morning Mr. Winwod embarking for Holland sent me also the enclosed from him to you. From the camp and from the State you shall receive the occurrences at full, so it were superfluous for me to add anything.—Flushing, 18 May 1604.

On cover in Sir W. Browne's handwriting: "Haste post haste for his Majesty's service, directed to the postmaster of Sandwich."

Postal endorsements.—"At Sandwiche the xxth of May 1 of the clock afternoon. At Cantorbury past four. Seatingborne past 6 o'clock at night. Rochester at 8 o'clock at night. Dartford at 2 o'clock at night."

Holograph. Seals. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. (105. 57.)

RALPH WINWOOD TO LORD CECIL.

[1604], May 18.—Your lordship's letter of the 5th came to my hands the 15th at the army before Sluce, from whence that morning I was departed and after driven back thither by contrariety of wind not without a miraculous escape of a dangerous shipwreck. My desire was after the army was settled to retire from thence with the first, and now that the States General with the Council are upon their return into Holland, I do purpose, by your lordship's favour, with them to return. Matters of fact for the proceedings of the army in this siege Sir Horace Vere will not omit to advertise you, but the knowledge of matters of greater consequence cannot be understood but from thence where the deliberations and resolutions do hold their resiance. The siege in the opinion of those who best understand the practice of this art, is so far advanced that if his Excellency would go roundly to work, the town might be gained in one month, which as the hopes now are will be sooner than Ostend will be lost. On Wednesday night the enemy did quit a work of great importance, which abutteth on that part of the haven which answereth to the watergate of the town, wherein the principal galleys are now lodged and lie open to the spoil of the cannon, but that it is purposed to preserve them for better service if the enemy (which is doubted) doth not prevent it by fire. In this work were lodged 1200 men by the confession of the sentinel, who only was found there asleep, for all the others were fled into the town; which argueth the general fear which possesseth the forces of that part, since the place is of that strength, that it held good against the Prince of Parma 5 weeks. Unless his Excellency do alter, his purpose is to beat the town in this place and in meantime to prepare a float which shall be made of the masts of ships of that breadth and strength, that his army shall march and enter into the breach under the favour of his cannon. This week there came forth at one time a whole squadron of Italians, who demanded passport and so departed. They deliver that there is great scarcity of victual and ammunition in the town. The want of both will bring it into present difficulties. My last to your lordship were of the 15, which I mention because it is doubted that the gentleman, who did carry them, by misfortune on the sea did miscarry.—Middlebrough, 18th May.

Holograph. Endorsed: "1604." $1\frac{1}{2}$ pp. (105. 58.)

SIR JOHN OGLE to LORD CECIL.

1604, May 18.—Here is this day come to the Army a captain of horse who brings tidings of the return of the Mutineers to the town of Grave and of the treaty had betwixt them and the Count Harman, which was brought so far as that they had once received the livery of the K. of Spayne taking all red scarves, which upon some disagreement since and suddenly apprehended, they have abandoned and wear their green again. He reports for certain of an absolute breaking off at his departure from thence. This news is well entertained here in hope it will partly cause a general diversion from Ostend, their troops already being begun to be severally dispersed, as 3000 here about Damm, others say as many at Blankenburch with Count de Trevulci. It is suspected they have a design upon our troops in Aerdenburch, where I think they may sooner receive knocks than anything else, the place being of that strength and the number of men such as shall be very well able to make a head against the force they can bring to surprise it, and if they will come with cannon they shall warn their best neighbours, who in two hours and less can send succour unto them. For our proceedings here I wrote lately to your lordship and can give no probable guess to what issue it will yet come, for the difficulties are as many as the likelihoods. Colonel Vander Node is gone this day with certain troops drawn out of all nations to work upon the drowned land and to lodge there. What effect that course will take I shall better be able to let you know hereafter. Our approaches are as near to the water as we can go, our batteries wrought on but not hastened, for we attend provision for a float, till which be ready, I think the cannon shall be kept most silent.

They say with us that the Infanta hath assured herself in the Castle of Gent upon some discontentments with those of the town and of them towards their "Altezaes." Those of Bridges have received the Duke and some few of his train into their town but his guards they keep without. These reports go here for current in such fashion that divers of ours believe and affirm whole Flanders to be so amused with our late successes and the Dukes doing nothing, as that a little more help would bring them to a revolt. Very probable it were (as your lordship can well judge) the loss of Sluce at this time would stagger them much. But to gain that (unless we should work miracles, saith the Count Morice), there is little appearance of it in a short time.—Camp before Sluce, May 18, 1604 *veteri*.

PS.—About 5 of the clock this evening the enemy sallied out of the town about 2000 strong towards the passage through the drowned land there to receive certain provisions (as we imagine) brought thither with waggons and convoyed by horse from the Dam, but returned frustrated of their purpose both by reason of certain ships of war, which we have now lying on the

drowned land, as also by the view of great troops of ours drawn out towards them. To-morrow half the Army shall draw out towards the Sluce, which is near Dam and is the strait which if they had kept, we had not passed, or if we had kept, they had not had means to send in succours (as they do). There we shall attend to cut off the enemy's convoy, which we imagine will attempt to-morrow again, to effect that whereof he hath failed to-day.

Holograph. Seal. 2 pp. (105. 59.)

FR. HEYBORN to SIR HENRY BRONKAR, Lord President of Munster.

1604, May 20.—I know you had many things to think on at your departure out of England, which might make me forgotten concerning your promise to certify me of the day and place, where your lordship had appointed to pay the 100*l.* to me with such charges as were agreed on for Sir Griffith Markham, in discharge of his bond, his father's and his brother's to me. I now pray you to advertise me of the day and place appointed for the payment of that money.—20 May 1604.

Holograph. $\frac{1}{3}$ p. (105. 61.)

SIR JOHN OGLE to LORD CECIL.

1604, May 21.—On Saturday the 19¹ of this present *stylo Angliæ*, I wrote to your lordship of certain troops sent out of the town by the enemy and of a purpose of the Count Morice to draw out half his army the next morning to do something whereby the enemy might be impeached of the free sending of succours into the town. The troops that were sent out of the town were only for convoy of their galley slaves, being in number 1600 and were to be carried to Bridges, from thence to Dunkerke, and so to be shipped for Spain. Two troops of horse came from the Dam to attend and receive them at the entrance of the passage into the drowned land but their passage was hindered by the troops lying in ships upon the same drowned land under the command of Colonel Vander Node, who giving amongst them with his artillery from the ships caused them to retire. They of the town refused to receive them in again, so that yesterday they were all remaining under the wall of the town. This is the report of 70 of the slaves who have escaped and rendered themselves on this side, desiring to be entertained into pay in these troops. Yesterday in the morning being the 20th of this month and Sunday (which day hath been observed here to be still ominous on our side), the enemy with a convoy of 3000 men, whereof 1400 came the day before from Ostend, the rest being of the troops that attend hereabouts, and certain new bands of ordnance, attempted to have put in a supply of meal, powder, and lead into the town,

¹ *sic ? rectius* Friday 18 May.

which was laden upon some 30 waggons in sacks fitly made for the purpose to be carried on men's backs upon their unlading at the entrance of the passage. We judge every waggon had on it 60 sacks and every sack to contain the weight of 20 lb. weight of those several provisions. But the Count Morice was somewhat early with them in the morning, having in the night before appointed three field pieces to be carried that way, which were there undiscovered by the enemy, who notwithstanding the sight of our troops coming towards them, budged not, but attended us in the same re-entrenchment (where they were once well beaten before by the English), which is upon the Sluce, the straight and only passage by which they must go to succour the town, and by which also we must pass to give any let or hindrance to them at any time. Their convoy with their waggons marched forward and they left only 400 men (a sufficient number, had it not been for the artillery, which it seems they thought not of to be there) with a competent number of horse to guard the passage. But those field-pieces raking amongst the stand of horse made them give way and so gave they likewise way to our troops to fall on upon them that were in the work, who seeing themselves abandoned by the horse (after a volley of muskets shot once or twice), took every man his best way for himself. The other troops that were before with the waggons (for they were not far advanced), seeing the passage gained by us, took likewise in great confusion their flight into the woods and morasses. Here was a general defeat but a small overthrow. For our vanguard, which consisted of the French, some few Scots, and many Frysons (but the French had the vanguard of all) thought it (it should seem) no good Sunday's work to shed much blood and so they took (amongst them the horse and foot) about 200 prisoners (the certain number I cannot yet so suddenly learn) but killed not two men on the place. In so much that the Count Morice at his coming up thither said : " Yet are the English other manner of fellows ; they leave a token (when they have the vanguard) of their being there ; now, a General cannot know that his troops have encountered an enemy." Not to trouble your lordship too long, their main troops retired and hid themselves in the morasses, were pursued but missed by the Count William and those that had the vanguard under him, sought further and found at last by some troops of the English and of the new Scots, who were drawn up from the rearguard to give them chase. But by that time the enemy had recovered a passage (unknown to us to follow) by which he brought off his men in grosses unto the town of Dam. Some skirmishing there was and they were followed but our men could not come near them by reason of rivers and morasses. Some say there was too much slackness in the pursuit at first, and I dare boldly affirm to your lordship, that if the English troops had been in the vanguard, the Duke should have found one thousand men less in his next musters, than he is now like

to do. By these accidents are our hopes of gaining the Sluce a little increased and till they shall show us the contrary, we let ourselves think that their means of succouring the town is intercepted by the troops lying with Vander Node on the drowned land, being lodged in ships where they have good store of ordnance.—From the camp before the Sluce, May 21, 1604 *veteri.*

Holograph. Seal. 2½ pp. (105. 64.)

SIR FERDINANDO GORGES to LORD CECIL.

1604, May 21.—There is a daily expectation of the arrival of a carrick taken by the Hollanders in the East Indies laden with Chinese commodities as gold, raw silk, cloth of gold, musk, and such like. If your lordship think fit to deal with them for anything they have, you may make use of my name and service. Neither shall you need to be farther seen therein than yourself please. What your pleasure is I desire may be sent with all convenient speed and to the end I may be the better able to perform what I would, I beseech you speak to my Lord Treasurer that such moneys as is due to me may be delivered to those I have given order for the receipt thereof.—Plimouth, 21 May 1604.

Holograph. Seal. 1 p. (105. 62.)

SIR WILLIAM BROWNE to the SAME.

[1604], May 21.—On Saturday last at night the enemy with a convoy of 100 sought to convey out of Sluce 1000 “forzati” to deliver them to such as should have met them from Dam to have received them, but our ships that lie in the drowned land discovering them shot at them, whereupon they retired back to Sluys and more than 60 slaves got from them and came to us. The convoy that was with them was to receive out of waggons, which are fallen into our hands, meal in sacks to carry on their backs into the town, by which and by sending away the slaves it is presumed that they are in great want in town. Many of the slaves in hatred of the Spaniards, remembering how cruelly they have been handled, desire to serve against them. His Excellency upon this the next morning being Sunday, with a great part of the leaguer marched towards Dam and almost in the same place where the last defeat was, put the enemy again to flight. The enemy lay in some sort entrenched upon a little Sluys not far from Dam and were strong some 1000 horse as it is guessed, but his Excellency, discharging only once or twice the field pieces he had with him, put the horse in rout and made them take their retreat to Dam, which the foot that were in the entrenchment perceiving stayed not long after. Our men followed and took some 130 prisoners which were seen this day brought into his Excellency’s camp but they killed very few. Among the prisoners there is one Dutch and one

Italian captain. His Excellency caused another troop of the enemy, who were gone towards a place called Moorekirch to be followed, but they gained their safety by flying, having the help of thick woods. But yet they were fain to leave behind them 18 waggons laden with little sacks of meal, which were to have gone into Sluce as is aforesaid. Some of the slaves who are taken affirm that of 600, who the 14th of this month quitted the outworks over against the town, above 100 were saved but were drowned in retiring. But for my part I cannot believe this so well but so it is written to the States of Zeland by one of their deputies at camp.—Vlushing, 21 May, at night.

On the cover: "Haste, post haste, for his Majesty's affairs. From Flushing sent to the postmaster of Margett."

Holograph. Endorsed: "1604." *Seal*. 1 p. (105. 63.)

LORD CHIEF JUSTICE POPHAM to LORD CECIL.

1604, May 22.—I do now understand there is one Water Chester a man of some twenty-five years of age who is a sea-captain and a man of some shrewd spirit. Happily it may be that man and not Charles Chester, whereof I will learn more certainty as soon as I may. And since your lordship did appoint Sir Thomas Chalynor to come to you, it may please you to give order for the warrant, which I would have drawn for you, if he had come to me.—Serjants' Inn, 22 May 1604.

Holograph. $\frac{3}{4}$ p. (105. 69.)

Gentlemen of LANCASHIRE to the SAME.

1604, May 22.—Forward by Richard Haryson examinations of certain persons mentioned in an examination, of which a copy is sent herewith, taken before Sir Thomas Aston, knight, in Cheshire upon intelligence of some intention of practices by seminaries within the county of Lancaster against the state and peace of the realm.—Standishe, 22 May 1604.

Signed: Thomas Aston, Ed. Rigby, John Wryghtinton.

Endorsed: "Gentlemen of Lancashire to my Lord with an information touching seminaries." $\frac{1}{2}$ p. (105. 68.)

SIR WILLIAM BROWNE to the SAME.

1604, May 22.—Having yesterday wrote this my letter enclosed and assuring myself of the shipmaster's word, who promised to depart upon an instant, he breaking his word and staying till this day in the afternoon and in the meantime this bearer bringing letters to your Honour from the camp from Sir John Ogle of the business, I was once determined to have torn mine in pieces, yet after a pause I held it better that it should accompany his to show my diligence and the rather because the matter in it was not of report but out of a letter sent by one of the States called Alleman, who is at Sluce, to the States of Zelande. I hear that we shall not yet batter these 8 or 10 days.

I presume that his Excellency attends the bridge on the float of masts, which is to be sent out of Holland.—Vlushing, 22 May 1604.

Holograph. Seal. ½ p. (105. 70.)

SIR ANTHONY SHERLEY to KING JAMES I.

1604, May 22.—I have received a letter from my Lord Cicil, which hath delivered unto me your Majesty's commandment concerning Doctor Thornel, with whom I have spoken at large and find him strong in his opinion that the matters which he hath to relate are of great importance for your Majesty's service ; that he could discover real and essential grounds of great purposes and withal the ways of preventing them ; and would present your Majesty within few days with a discourse by which you should receive the taste required of his end and intention. The overture I made of his repairing into England proceeded from a good purpose in me.—Venice, 22 May 1604.

Holograph. 1 p. (105. 71.)

The SAME to LORD CECIL.

1604, May 22.—Doctor Thornelle I sent for presently upon the sight of your lordship's letter and have largely spoken with him. His opinion is strong of great service which he can do and his affection likewise strong to do it. To you particularly he bears infinite honour and respect. His answer was punctually this ; that the opinion which he took that his Majesty could not refuse him the grace to be heard upon such a public and natural occasion as to visit his friends (for that pretext he took also for his own security here) made him move his Holiness for his licence ; whom he found difficult in it through suggestions of persons who had got news that he was seeking a way to go into England ; yet his zeal for his Majesty's service was such that he would labour out that obstacle ; his speech which he was to use neither touched past matters nor present, such receiving no discourse, but future machinations which were great and might be well prevented being known in the foundation ; that his Majesty had no cause to doubt any prince in his power, but in his practice, which because of his greatness would be the more violent, because he was fearful to some in many circumstances. To come publicly as sent for, he desired not, having no ambition but a true good meaning ; neither was it his thought to ask any other safe-conduct but under the pretext to see his friends and being heard he desired no other remuneration of his service, but to be well thought of, which he has ever endeavoured for by continual good offices done to all sorts of his countrymen, which they can witness. And because his Majesty desires a taste of what he would handle, he has set himself to make a discourse, which being finished he will deliver me to send to your lordship and to be presented by you to his

Majesty. This is the sum of what he said to me, out of which you can gather his end and intention. For myself I judge that this new calling of the Jesuits into France is a main point of what he will treat of, and of Presentinis (?) and Parsons, their working to make the King of France take the Catholics into that title and terms which the King of Spain did in her Majesty's time; and withal will declare to his Majesty the preventions of many mischiefs and how to overthrow utterly the faction or commonwealth of the Jesuits and seminaries. Because these are great points I think his Majesty will vouchsafe his coming over with such a pretence as you mentioned in your letter and himself desires no other. The occurrences in these parts are only two of importance; one the league concluded between the Switzers of the Catholic cantons and one of the Protestant, offensive and defensive, with the State of Millane, which with the assurance that is received here of his Majesty's peace with Spain has closed a ready way which was open for a war in Italy. The other, the Turk's extreme ill case and the Persians' great proceeding. For other designs of princes against the Turk I hear of none but of some small thing which a certain conjunction of the galleys of Naples, Sicily and Florence give discourse of, except the Emperor's wars in Hungary, which certainly continue.—Venice, 22 May 1604.

Holograph. 2 pp. (105. 72.)

SIR ROGER WILBRAHAM to the Deputy and other Officers of the King in the ISLE OF MAN.

1604, May 23.—As the King is desirous of granting a lease in reversion to John Sorlett, servant to the Lord of Orckenay, of Cornay Mills and Kervins Mill in the Isle of Man, commands them to deliver to the bearer a true and well testified copy of the old lease and to certify to his Majesty the annual rent and other circumstances. The former lease expires at Michaelmas next or thereabouts.—From the Court at Whitehall, 23 May 1604.

Signed. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. (105. 73.)

LORD SAY AND SELE to LORD CECIL.

1604, May 24.—For the matter I craved your favour in, I mean not to proceed, but finding myself the last time at the session of the subsidy for the Lords far higher rated than my poor estate can bear (albeit then I made no suit to be abated), and now having a letter that I am increased from paying 20*l.* a year to 40 marks, I beseech you be a mean that herein I may continue at 20*l.* as I was, being more (my son having now 500*l.* per annum out of my living) than I can well pay. My loyal service shall in lieu of any increase be ready to perform all supply in duty therefor and it is known to your lordship that out of a right of descent and not an ability of estate, as to others, his Majesty recognised the honour in me.—24 May 1604.

Holograph. $\frac{1}{3}$ p. (105. 67.)

SIR HENRY BOUNCKER to LORD CECIL.

1604, May 24.—I was in good hope to have found your letter at the Mayor's of this town. I am persuaded it would have stood me in great stead because the Deputy's favour may make many things passable and I need some extraordinary help to countervail the disgrace of my letter as well in the want of sufficient words as in the abatement of the value, which after so absolute a grant I suppose was never seen. I thank God I cannot be discomforted with any thing but the loss of your lordship's favour.—Chester, 24 May 1604.

Holograph. $\frac{2}{3}$ p. (105. 74.)

LORD HARINGTON to the KING.

[1604], May 25.—If the King should take it ill that he has not hitherto informed him of the state of so dear a jewel of his Majesty's in his charge, he must humbly crave pardon. But the assurance of her Grace's health so well confirmed by her own letters to the King and his Majesty's important affairs made him rather offend by silence than by unnecessary writing. Her Grace is very healthful and every way a child of such hope that when the King shall be an eye-witness it will be much to his comfort. The infection of the plague is now very lately come into the city of Coventrie which is within three miles of his house and is feared will grow dangerous, the time of the year and so populous a town considered. It is also in a market town called Rugby five miles off on the other side. Divers towns and villages near his other houses are also infected, so as to make it very perilous. Has thought it his duty to inform his Majesty of this.—Combe, 25 May.

Signed. Endorsed: "1604." 1 p. (105. 75.)

SIR WILLIAM BROWNE to LORD CECIL.

1604, May 25.—The encouragement that you give me to write any special news that I hear, whether certainly true or no, emboldens me now to acquaint your Honour with the general rumour that goeth here. The first came by a tent-maker of his Excellency, who said he heard it at his Excellency's that by a horseman of the enemy's, news is brought to the camp that the enemy in assaulting Ostende on Wednesday last lost 1500 men and that Spinola should be slain. A merchant of Middle-bourgh hath given money out that Spinola is slain and that he doth upon a report of a messenger that should be sent from Grave Williams into Friesland, Grave Williams bidding him make haste for the tidings were so good that he should have a good reward. The wind hath been so vehement at north and by east that not one boat could this day put out of Sluce Haven to bring us news from camp of it. I do doubt it yet because it is so commonly received here I would not leave your Honour unadvertised, lest rumour coming before my letters you should

not know how to judge whereupon it should arise. It is likely that there was some assault on Wednesday at Ostend by reason that they shot continually that day with 36 pieces.—Flushing, 25 May 1604.

PS.—God grant it be true but I fear it.

Postal endorsements : “ From Vlushinge the 25th of May sent to the postmaster of Dover. Dovor the 28 at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. Canterbury at 5 of the clock in the afternoon. Seatingbourne past 6 o'clock in the afternoon. Rochester at — o'clock at night. Dartford past 2 o'clock at night.”

Holograph. Seal. 1 p. (105. 76.)

SIR JOHN OGLE to LORD CECIL.

1604, May 25.—There is news come to the camp that the enemy hath lately given an assault on Ostend and that he hath lost there a thousand men, amongst whom it is likewise reported that the Marquis Spinola is slain with the shot of a cannon. The stronger belief is given to it in regard the report hath been twice or thrice seconded both by such drums of ours as have returned from them as also by their own messengers sent to us, who though they do not directly affirm it yet very faintly deny it, and their heavy looks with their Spanish shrugs do bewray that all hath not happened well of late with them. If it be so, as it is very probable, the Duke will feel the loss of that ill husbanding of his men by bringing them to such desperate services, where there are so many hands to make resistance. For we esteem that there are 3000 men within the town, who are able to make him buy it dear and to let him know (till his business were further advanced) that he makes much more haste than he should (in reason) have hope of good speed. The Count Morice (I believe) will use another course with Sluce, intending rather to famish them than force them out. For the first he hath these inducements ; first, we presume that all means of sending succours to them is taken from them, Vander Node being (now) strongly fortified on the passage ; and secondly, because that they are many men in the town (2700 soldiers and 1700 slaves) and, by the report of such as daily come over to us, very much scant of provision of victual, the private man or soldier being three days since put to a bare allowance of bread and nothing but bread ; some few beefs and muttons there are among the chiefs, which are so few, as they are but for some few men and that for a small time. Their other provisions of war are likewise said to be very scant. For the latter of forcing them he may be dissuaded (in my poor opinion) with these two reasons ; first, though he have the fortune by his floats and bridges (in which there is much casualty to be expected) to land men on the other side the haven, yet is there great difficulty in keeping any ground there by reason of the scarcity of earth, which should be our only help to fortify us being over. For I judge the earth

which we can take to our use not to be above 60 foot from the water to their wall. And for the wall itself, it is of no importance to us, being stone and little earth adjoining to it. Besides, the same earth is already possessed by them. But for the gaining of the ground (if it would much advantage us) there might be order well enough taken to make them quit it, it being nothing but a long running trench cast up in fashion of a counter-scarp at the foot of the wall. My second reason is that he would not assault them, though his floats were laid and breaches made that he might well come to them, because he must look to receive great loss to his army, where so many hands must fight desperately for their lives. If he be repelled (as the die of war is doubtful) he is weakened and discouraged, (as is now the Duke, if it be certain that is now credibly reported), and they within encouraged and strengthened by their own further works and our loss. Besides he were much the worse provided (having but a small army to make head against the enemy, his troops lie so divided and scattered) either to encounter the enemy upon any attempt or to proceed with any design of his own. I speak this to your lordship because some that would seem to know something are of opinion that the Sluce were easily gained by assault after the floats are laid over. What the issue will be of our businesses here your lordship upon view of the circumstances can in your wisdom better conjecture but our hopes of getting the town are not small, especially if Ostend hold yet out and that the Count Morice intended it *de bon escient*. Our floats and bridges are preparing and platforms for fifty pieces of cannon ordained and most of them finished, but I see no great speed to proceed to battery. The Archduke hath been very lately at Dam. He sent word to Count Morice he would be with him within seven days, it is to be doubted that he will scarce keep his word.—From the Camp before Sluce, 25 May 1604, *veteri*.

The news of the overthrow is this afternoon again confirmed by a drum sent from the citizens of Brugghe for the ransom of certain of their peasants taken in our army. He addeth that there are (according to the speech amongst them) 2000 slain and hurt. The Spaniards are brought into Brugghe, the rest of the hurt men sent to Antwerp. He saith that the Archduke is retired to Gent and that there is a general distrust and discouragement amongst them. He relates also the particularity how the troops assailed the town, as namely, that the Spaniards had the advance guard, the Italians seconded them, after them the Burgognians, next the Wallons, and last of all the Almanes; they were on the wall but repulsed with the loss above mentioned. In an almost perfect assurance that some great discomfiture must have befallen them, have I thought fit to send this express messenger to bring your lordship (if it be possible) the first tidings. We can yet hear no certainty from Ostend

by reason the wind hath been long so high and being northerly, boats nor ships can stir out of the haven.

Those of the town have this day put out a float in the haven, it is to be thought either to hinder our floats and boats that might be brought in to annoy them, or to stay that by any practices their galleys which are sunk in the haven should not by us be carried out, which practice some of the slaves come from them have propounded to be feasible, but is not as yet undertaken.

Holograph. 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ pp. (105. 77.)

LADY ELIZABETH KYTSON to LORD CECIL.

1604, May 26.—Has with great charge and care brought up her sister's daughter and married her to one Mr. Edward Greye, with a great portion in respect he was seized of a good and convenient living. The title thereof is since called in question by one Mr. Typper and the said Greye summoned by letters from Cecil and others of his Majesty's Commissioners, entered into composition and has engaged himself and the writer and many others of his friends to procure a great sum of money to be paid to his Majesty's use and to clear the pretended defects in his title to the possessions of the late monastery of Bildwas, all which are in jointure to his mother and his wife. Now one Sir Robert Vernon, knight, contrary to the common usage and justice of the said commission made and exercised for the benefit of the tenants in possession, seeks to impeach the composition of Greye already made by pretence of some far-fetched interest, the said manor being lineally and by good conveyance descended to Greye. Prays that her nephew Greye may enjoy the benefit of the said commission and that Cecil will think, that as Sir Robert Vernon and his predecessors have spent their money in vain these forty or fifty years in law and have been three times cast out of the High Court of Parliament, so he is least of all to be relieved against the tenant in possession by way of concealment.—26 May 1604.

Holograph. 1 p. (105. 79.)

W. FOWLER to the SAME.

1604, May 26.—Shunning importunity in soliciting your powerful favour in my own affairs, I fear I shall incur misconstruction by your censure of her Majesty. So it is that her own adoes and the suits of her auditors' and receivers' patents, being in the custody of the women, are yet unsigned, and with your lordship's own writ and attestation, rejected or at least to this hour suppressed, and other suits of smaller importance but of more prejudice to her Majesty are daily by them without conscience or discretion preferred and by me with much vexation deferred. Therefore I am forced to trouble you in this advertisement, after the expostulating of her Majesty's Attorney both against my negligence and too much diligence, or otherwise

when you and the rest shall sit in Council, to be thought to proceed too favourably with yielding too much to importune procurers of her Majesty's extorted hand writ and direction. I would entreat that her Majesty might be persuaded to give no cause of reproof nor confusion in her servants' charge and offices by the continuance of more abuses and errors by a Margarete, who usurping too much authority, commands and directs in her Majesty's name with insolence which with reason cannot nor shall not in any wise be obeyed.—From my chamber this 26 May 1604.

Signed. Endorsed: "Mr. Fowler the Queen's Secretary to my Lord." 1 p. (105. 80.)

SIR JO. HEIGHAM to LORD CECIL.

1604, May 26.—The inhabitants of Bury, Suffolk, labour for a corporation and the obtaining in fee farm of certain lands of good value lying in the bounds of Bury and amongst other things the fee farm of 50 or 40 (*sic*) acres there in the farm of several men. Prays that on account of his services to the King in most uncertain times he may have the fee farm of these 50 or 60 acres, whereof most part is in lease for sixteen years. In his thirty-three years' service of the late Queen he obtained nothing but a stewardship in Bury of the fee of 10*l.* a year by the grant of Cecil's father.—From my lodging in Cheapsyde in London, 26 May 1604.

Holograph. $\frac{2}{3}$ p. (105. 85.)

SIR WILLIAM BROWNE to LORD SYDNEY.

1604, May 26.—Yesterday I wrote unto your Honour and sent them to the port of Dover with a letter for my Lord Cecill. That uncertain news I wrote was of an assault that the enemy should have given to Ostende and that Spinola should be slain and that the enemy should lose 1500 men, which report by boats that are come to-day from the camp continues still. But the news came by a drum of Colonel Lambart's who commands Ardenbrough, who brought such tidings from Dame. His Excellency sent out yesterday four or five cornets of horse towards the Sluice, where the enemy was beaten, to discover what the enemy did there, for it was said he meant to make a fort there. We say that the Mutineers will play the honest man as well in delivering the Grave as in giving the States good warning before they show any act of hostility. They are, as I hear, solicited to come into Flanders with 1000 horse and 600 foot, but till they be paid will not stir, and after they are paid will not stir in fifteen days, and when they march will give the States fifteen days warning. In the Grave shall be put five companies of foot and two of horse and some "stoop schieteres" besides. It is said that the reason that the Mutineers were so soon agreed with by the Archduke was because that they of Artois and

Haynault sent him word that he should agree and take order that they might live in greater security or else that they would seek, instead of him whom they had acknowledged for their prince, another protector, who could and would defend them from such oppression.—Flushing, 26 May 1604.

Holograph. 1 p. (105. 86.)

SIR HORACE VERE to LORD CECIL.

1604, May 26.—The business that is chiefly intended by our army at this present before Sluce is the fortifying ourselves upon those passages that the enemy had upon the drowned lands. The enemy hath not attended anything that way not since the 20th of this present of which day's work I have by a former letter particularly acquainted your lordship withal. Before 3 days be expired it is hoped our works will be so sufficient for strength, that the enemy will hardly find way into the town.

Soldiers and the slaves that come daily out of the town report that their provisions to eat are very slender and that only bread. The slaves that were wont to have for their allowance 22 ounces of bread are now brought to the half.

From Ostend there hath not come any news to the army this 7 days. Upon the 22nd there was heard much shooting with artillery, that it was believed amongst us the enemy would assault the town that day. Drums of the enemy that daily come into the army and some of the country people acknowledge so much that the town hath been assaulted, the enemy repulsed and to have lost, some say 1000, others 1500. The Marquess Spynnola it is said is slain with a piece of artillery, of whose death all from whom this news is gathered speak doubtfully. No certainty can be delivered of that encounter at Ostend before we hear from thence. By all circumstances it is understood for true that there hath been an attempt given and that the enemy hath been well beaten. When I have particular knowledge of what hath passed, with the first commodity they shall be sent to your lordship.

Many villages of Flanders have agreed with the States to pay contribution to be freed from the incursions of the soldier. If his Excellency be able to settle himself here the greatest part of Flanders will be drawn to contribute to the State. It hath been demanded of the people of the country how they will answer it to the Archdukes this coming into the States. Their answer is in general since he (*sic*) can provide no better for their securities they must and will take care for themselves.—Camp before Sluis, 26 May 1604.

Holograph. 3 pp. (188. 117.)

WILLIAM PALMER to the SAME.

1604, ^{May 27}_{June 6}.—Laus deo in Bayon, 6 June 1604. My last unto you was from San Sebastians of the 31st May, enclosed in which I sent you two letters received from Valadolid, which I

directed to Mr. Roger How of London. Since which time this present day I have received another letter for your Honour, which I send to you here enclosed. The party writes me of a former letter sent me for you, which never came to my hands and therefore I doubt that it is intercepted, of which I have advised him.

Directed: "To the right honourable my very good Lord my Lord Cecill deliver at the Court per the way of Rochell."

Holograph. 1 p. (105. 93.)

SIR WILLIAM BROWNE to LORD CECIL.

1604, May 27.—I send your Honour the enclosed from Mr. Winwod which I received this day. I presume that you have some longing to hear a confirmation of that which I writ in my last touching the business of Ostende, whereof I can only say thus much that the confirmation holds still from the camp by several drums of ours who have been at Dam and Bruges. This day came a boat from before Ostende but the passengers were come out the Tuesday before this happened but lay 3 days at anchor before the town in the road and tried to have sent in a sloop to have understood the news, but the water went so high that none could go in or come out. That which they can report is only this, that to their perceiving they might see a mine blown up which they suppose to have been in the Polder bulwark. The guess that may be made that we have received no harm in the town is that the enemy after that shot not at all, but that from the town some shot was made, they heard the volleys of shot which continued almost 2 hours together there and this is all I can advertise you of that matter. At Sluce we do nothing more of late but fortify the avenues and prepare out batteries, and those batteries wait for the bridge of masts which by conjecture will not be ready these 3 or 4 days.—Flushinge, 27 May 1604.

At foot: Some that come even now from the Leaguer say that it is thought that the bridge will be ready this night or to-morrow but no certainty.

After all this I spake with a Frenchman who came from the Leaguer who saith that this good news of Ostende is not true and that only the mine was blown up and they within lost a sergeant and 2 corporals and 4 or 5 more but that neither Spinola is dead nor that the enemy hath sustained any loss. He saith likewise that our bridge is in no readiness yet.

Holograph. 1 p. (188. 120.)

SIR GEORGE CAREW to the SAME.

1604, May 27.—On behalf of the bearer Mr. Read, who spent some time in Ireland under him in Mounster. He, having a kinsman in Paris of his own name, was desirous to have seen him and to accompany him there for a few months. Being on

his way as far as Dover he was for want of a passport there stayed and after his trunk was searched for letters and none found (as he alleges) they permitted him to return but forbade his passage until he had procured a pass. Prays that he may be licensed to perform his intended travel into France, as the writer never knew any ill in the gentleman worthy of suspect.—“Savoy this Whitsonday 1604.”

Holograph. Endorsed: “Sr. Geo. Carewe vice-chamb. to the Queene for a passe for Mr. Reade.” 1 p. (188. 127.)

LORD CHIEF JUSTICE POPHAM to LORD CECIL.

1604, May 28.—Ever since my speech this morning the case is changed. There were before so many hopes given, whereof nothing fell out too opportune, as I was desperate. But this morning I put it to the uttermost issue and now at my return I find these beginnings of effects, as I looked now only to find out his trunks and papers, having the party though by a contrary name and upon the charge of a clear contrary matter, so as he nothing deems of the mark that is shot at, which to-morrow I shall more particularly acquaint you with and the course I hold to come to the knowledge of all.—Serjeants’ Inn, 28 May 1604.

Holograph. 1 p. (105. 60.)

THOMAS ALLISON to SIR THOMAS CHALONER.

1604, May 29.—The course held to me (it seems by the Lord Chief Justice) has been so violent that in the late service about taking of Davies (had not Mr. Wright carried all things with discretion) I had been discovered, discredited, and never been able to have done the King or State any further service. If I had not been put out of my bias, I intended for the night last past another manner of service, more material to be known, both for the King’s present and future safety; viz, to have had some of those taken to whom the oath for secrecy was ministered by the Archpr[iest], which service within short time I hope to effect, with the taking of some others likewise, if I may have you and Mr. Wright only to be dealers herein, and that you can stay in town for some 14 or 16 days; otherwise I must be forced to give over doing any good in this kind for ever. As to the having the aid of a privy councillor for warrants upon occasion, I pray you make choice of such an one as will be moderate, and let me have my own course and time; for my Lord Chief Justice little knew what was a doing when he would have Davies taken so suddenly, who was a great means unto me to come to the knowledge of many matters. Touching the swearing of Mr. Wright the King’s servant, I hold it very much material, for as I have and can let him see from time to time divers villains, so I think him the fittest to discover them on occasion, if he see them press near his Majesty. Touching

means to go through which service (*dum est in fieri*) I pray you draw down moneys into your hands, or Mr. Wright's, that I may be supplied, for I live at a great rate, and even now I want. For his Majesty rewarding of me, I will ever refer that to himself; and thus having occasion to go about the getting notice of divers trunks of Davies this morning, I end.—“My lodging this Whitsun Tuesday morning, 1604.”

Holograph. 1½ pp. (108. 30.)

EDW. DARBY to LORD CECIL.

1604, May 30.—Has seen the brief of Mr. Stileman's account, which is a reckoning only of what he acknowledges to have received and not of all that he ought to have received, which according to Mr. Amice's book is nearly 600*l*. On showing this book to Mr. Paddon the Auditor and to Mr. Stileman to reconcile this difference, a paper of rents not received amounting to 530*l*. or thereabouts was brought forth. For the residue, they excepted divers things set down in Mr. Amice's book but in the absence of Mr. Amice nothing further has been gone into. It has not yet been seen how Mr. Stileman's demands and allowances are justifiable and it is likely that Mr. Paddon will advise him to submit himself to Cecil's favour rather than to proceed in accounting upon hope to gain the supposed surplus of 8*l*. 6*s*. 0½*d*.—30 May 1604.

Holograph. *Endorsed:* “My Lo. Auditor Mr. Darby.” ½ p. (105. 87.)

SIR FRANCIS DARCY to the SAME.

[1604], May 30.—May I stand clear from any imputation of neglect in this unfortunate stay by a continual contrary wind. Here were certain men having his Majesty's letters to the King of Denmark to have licence for fishing. I showed them, until I had instructions from your lordship, I would not receive and until then charged them not to proceed in the delivery of their letters, supposing a request, with this present now from his Majesty, would not at one time well consist. They returned, saying they would understand your pleasure but what course they have taken I hear not. May it please you to give some order for a supply of some more imprest. I should be much bound to you for myself, the rider and grooms, since the time of the former imprest is already expired; my estate not able to endure any present charge. How long we shall be here fast-bound, God knows.—Lees in Essex, 30 May.

Holograph. *Endorsed:* “1604. Sr. Francis Darcy . . . being in his journey towards Denmarke.” 1 p. (188. 121.)

SIR G. CAREWE to the SAME.

1604, May 31.—Moves Cecil on behalf of certain poor men who have long since exhibited a petition to his Majesty for

recompense of their bank which they lost in Spain, when by commandment out of England the writer had sent Captain Edney thither. Prays that they may be helped with a speedy dispatch to avoid their utter undoing which a long suit will draw them unto.—Savoy, this last of May 1604.

Holograph. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. (188. 122.)

THE COUNTESS OF NORTHUMBERLAND.

[1604, ? May].—Ten papers relating to the Countess's suit for the overplus of Sir John Perrott's lands. These consist of letters from the Countess to Lord Cecil (or Viscount Cranborne), one of which encloses "Reasons to move the granting me the overplus in my particulars": one from her to the Earl, and one from the Earl forwarding it to Cecil: and a paper describing the lands desired by the Countess, with the Lord Treasurer's answer thereto. The latter contains some particulars with regard to the coalmines of Pembrokeshire.

Endorsed: "1604." 10 pp. (2414.)

[See Cal. of S.P. Dom. : 1603–1610, pp. 114, 201.]

ARTHUR HALL to LORD CECIL.

1604, June 1.—Your lordship is not ignorant of my many years disgrace and some, not the least, since you became a Councillor. I had equity and favour offered me in her Majesty's time by eight of the Lords of the Council, which I have to show under their bonds. Hoping thereof, I spent the travail of my friends and my weak purse but nothing followed but smoke. Then I fled to the Queen, who sent to the Lord Keeper in my behalf. He, in lieu of her favour meant me, has undone me and mine and I then certifying her Highness thereof was as you know by her appointed to allege what I could against his lordship (I found *impar congressus Achilli*) before certain of the Lords. The fruits I reaped by the back reports to her Majesty were that she, whom I had served upon the point of forty years and never had sixpence by her directly or indirectly, refused contemptuously my petition. God forgive her, the fault was not hers.

If as a subject I have not deserved well of your house, respect for justice sake my afflictions. Sir Jo. Zouche, knight, was made known to your lordships in the Star Chamber a year and more past to be in my debt and thereupon by the said Lords, Sir Jo. Foscue and Mr. Secretary Harbert were desired to end but nothing effected. He lies now by Charing Cross within the liberties of Westminster which your lordship commands. He is outlawed after judgment at my suit. Let me have what law awards and the Bayly of Westminster be commanded to attach Sir John, that I in prison for debt may be relieved with what is my due.—Flete, 1 June 1604.

Holograph. 1 p. (105. 89.)

SIR GEOFFREY FENTON to LORD CECIL.

1604, June 1.—The enclosed was delivered to the Lord Deputy and Council the next day before my coming away by Sir Patrick Bamwell, all written and subscribed by his own hand. This was the ground of this writing. Sir Patrick at his return out of England gave out to the people that the King either had done or would give toleration in religion through the whole realm, upon which speeches the Papists within the English pale took occasion to insult the more, presuming to make more open profession of their popery than before. One of them being called to question before the state for countenancing certain priests, who carried up and down the idol of the Holy Cross, affirmed that nothing was done but upon assurance of the King's promise of freedom of conscience as Sir Patrick Bamwell told them. I send this writing to your lordship, for that your name being mentioned therein, Sir Patrick would draw the speeches then uttered at the table to be a ground to him to seduce the people of Ireland, upon pretence of his Majesty's promise for toleration, a matter which I hope will never fall into his Majesty's heart. It has pleased God to visit me with a very violent fever, so as I have not strength to pace my chamber. In which respect I beseech you bear with my want of attendance.—At my lodging in the Strond, 1 June 1604.

Signed. Seal. 1 p. (188. 123.)

JUSTICE TOWNESHEND to the SAME.

1604, June 2.—Understands by common fame in the country that Lord Darby intends speedily to place a new deputy in his stead to serve in his office at Chester. Understanding that he was at the first chosen by Lord Darby on Cecil's advice prays him to prevent his incurring such an undeserved disgrace. If his lordship should displace him in so short space without cause given, he cannot but be sensible of some wrong and discredit done him. Writes not to complain of the Earl, being persuaded that if he has any such intention it proceeds from some ill disposed about him. Has served in that country in judicial place for thirty years and for the most part in Lord Leyster's time associated to Mr. Glasier who died in that court. His patent from the Earl is during pleasure, which in such cases relates to some special cause. Prays therefore that he may not be removed before he can come to make answer.—Saloppe, 2 June 1604.

Signed: H. Tounshend. 1 p. (111. 28.)

HENRY CONSTABLE to the SAME.

1604, June 3.—Having made a supplication to be exhibited to the Lords of the Council for my liberty I must beseech your lordship to signify to my cousin whether you like that it should be presented or no.—From the Tower, 3 June 1604.

Signed. $\frac{2}{3}$ p. (188. 124.)

LORD KINLOSS to LORD CECIL.

[1604], June 4.—Had my indisposition of body suffered me I would have been my own messenger. It pleased your lordship out of your accustomed favour for my release to procure a privy seal to Sir Edmond Carie for 1000 marks, which sum my Lord repays at a little and sues as he says to me long time to give them satisfaction. I have no recourse but your mediation and I trust you will afford me the best furtherance you can.—“From the Rolles,” 4 June.

Holograph, signed: E. Bruis. Endorsed: “1604. L. of Kynlosse.” $\frac{1}{3}$ p. (188. 125.)

SIR G. HERVY, Lieutenant of the Tower, to the SAME.

1604, June 5.—I hold it more safe to be curious than careless. This morning a strange creature came to me to speak about a strange message to have been delivered to my Lord Grey, the party herself being unknown to him and he to her. She a very poor ruined gentlewoman and the subject whereon she works is my Lord's enlargement, which being matter of state I find no coherence betwixt the party and the matter. I have taken her examination, which I send herewith. The woman I have stayed till I shall receive your further direction.—The Tower, 5 June 1604.

Holograph. $\frac{3}{4}$ p. (105. 92.)

The Enclosure:

5 June 1604. The Examination of Margarett Morris of London widow.

Being asked what business she had to come into the Tower says that she came purposely to Lord Gray to inform him of a letter written on his behalf to the Earl of Southampton, which letter was delivered to one Mr. Downall late servant to the Earl of Essex, to be conveyed to the said Earl, and was written to him for the good of Lord Graye about his releasement. She will not confess who wrote the letter but says it was one who had done great service to the Queen deceased and the King; says she herself delivered the letter from the party to Downall and this morning has been with Downall to understand whether he had delivered the latter accordingly. Downall confessed that he had not delivered the letter and refused to deliver it to her again. Whereupon she replied that he had done Lord Graye open wrong. She further says that her desire is that it would please my Lord of Deavonsheire (of whom she claims kindred) to send for her and Downall that he may bring the letter with him, that his lordship and others may examine the cause.

Signed: Margerit Morris. $\frac{3}{4}$ p. (105. 91.)

F. CLIFFORD to THOMAS BRUZE at Valledelid.

1604, June 15.—I lately importuned you, upon no desert, with my troublesome business for the safe addressing of my letters. I promised to gratify your kindness in what service I may. If it please you to signify to us here that live in a solitary place by means of the far absence of the Court and farther distance of the sea-ports, whereby we are bereft of that man by nature most desires, what news is abroad in the world, what success in our country, or what hope the long distressed servants of God have, it shall be very welcome. I am bold to request this of you, because I perceive your intelligence is more than ordinary. At my departure from England I left my friends in great expectation. I fear it is great still, and merely expectation. I understand you have a copious dictionary for the Spanish and other languages. If I could by any means have the like, I would willingly and thankfully satisfy the price. My good friend Mr. Williams salutes you in the heartiest and friendliest manner and Mrs. Parsley remembers you with her kindest commendations.—Madrid, 15 June 1604.

Holograph. $\frac{3}{4}$ p. (105. 103.)

SIR EDWARD HOBY to LORD CECIL.

1604, June 7.—I make a relation unto you of what passed in the conference between my Lord Cobham and me in presence of the Lieutenant. Three things moved him to speak with me ; first, to satisfy me of some speeches which were given out that my Lady his wife should deal unkindly with him in some particularities which were spread abroad ; secondly, to further the bill for my Lady which he was most desirous might receive good and speedy passage ; thirdly, which indeed most troubled him, that my cousin Duke Brooke might not any way be relieved or strengthened by any bill this Parliament, fearing lest some present right might be confirmed to him, for it seemed that he pretended a present right, which might prove very prejudicial to him in case the King should pardon him and restore him to his land, of which he was not altogether in despair.—7 June 1604.

Holograph. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. (105. 95.)

SIR JOHN OGLE to the SAME.

1604, June 7.—This day is come a ship-captain with letters from Ostend to the Count Morice, who was in some longing to hear from thence in regard of a great and long continued shooting as well of muskets as cannon, which we heard yesterday. The letters specify nothing for they were dated the day before but brought out to him yesternight. The messenger certifieth the Count that those of the town discovered and blew up a mine of the enemy's in the west bulwark (the guard which the English maintain) and that they there came to push of pike and that the fight or at least the change of bullets endured an

hour and half. Those that came out (as he reports) did not relate anything of any particular notice taken of any great loss of either side. There are six companies now under way (sent from hence) to put into the town, two English whereof one is Sir Charles Fairfax's who is sent to command over the fifteen companies there. If by their courage and industry they can prolong that siege still, it will give a great advancement to our proceedings here, especially considering the strength of this place is such as that merely time must be our best assurance to prevail against it. For though we prepare floats and batteries (which will yet not be ready these six days) and by that means hope to lodge men over the water, yet is the Count Morice's opinion and chief trust (as the surest mean to a discerning judgment) in taking it by famine. To this end he doth daily ordain great store of works (especially about the drowned land as elsewhere) and those of strength and to purpose in such sort as there is little or no hope left for the enemy to put in any more convoys. And for the present being of those in the town it is of this condition, whereby your lordship may judge what our hopes are. They have 10,000 souls that eat. Butter, cheese or other sort there is none or very little; cheese at 12*d.* sterling the pound but without great friendship not to be had. Bread and biscuit they have yet no present want of and they give out they are furnished of that for two months, which the Count Morice by his other intelligences not well believeth. This did a soldier report to the Count this day, being taken and brought in by a captain of the out-guard in the drowned land. He had great store of letters about him but none from the Governor nor aught concerning the public. This is their condition and estate within, being by all likelihood the best, for they have fired with beacons two several times already, which were wont to be tokens of some extremity presently requiring succour. For their other hopes from without, that is as it happens well or ill with the Duke at Ostend and in my poor opinion I do not see but that though the Duke get the start, yet shall not he win the prize. For Sluce is not disassieged, though he come this way with his army. For if he will come with his whole army upon any quarter of ours, he may watch us more but not lightly wear us out, so strongly is our camp and so conveniently fortified, and is yet every day increased in such sort as there is no branch of the Army, how far soever it lieth, but shall shortly receive succour and comfort upon occasion from the main root or stock here before Sluce. Bridges are made, and more in making, over the drowned land of some 200, some 100 paces, that by them we may always upon occasion give succour to each other. If he divide his troops (having no more than he now hath, and for his Mutineers though they be upon terms of agreement, they are not to serve him in Flanders) we can divide proportionably to attend him. If he

will attempt by way of diversion (as some will have it) to go to the frontiers of Holland or up to Rheneberch, there is no place of importance there but will resist him longer than such an abandoned town as Sluce can do the Count Morice, especially when all hope of succour shall be removed from them. The likeliest issue (if Ostend be first lost) will be a battle, for I should think (under correction of your wisdom be it spoken), if the Duke come to take the fort at the entrance of the haven (to which he hath an open way), so must the Count (it being so near his quarter) either go and fight with him or let him take it. Methinks it is strange that it is not ere this razed and demolished. Touching the strength of our army I do not think us to be above 8000 men [*margin*: foot] reckoning all as we lie dispersed at Cassant, Coxie, Aerdenburch and the troops in the drowned land with those of the camp. We expect shortly a supply of 1000 Switsers and, to the same number; of soldiers of all nations out of garrisons, in whose places are new companies raised for the summer time. We expect likewise our troops of horse that were with the squadron or Mutineers.—From the Camp before Sluce, 7 June 1604, *veteri*.

At foot: By Capt. Mansfield.

Holograph. 2½ pp. (105. 96.)

EDWARD BANES to LORD CECIL.

1604, June 17.—My good will was always bent to do all service possible to your lordship since my departure out of England and with great hope to return thither again according to my promise. But it was not my fortune, all through the bad priest's means. You gave a letter and warrant to William Stallenge to stay him in Darkemothe, for you said you doubted he would do me some harm at his coming to Spain. Which fell out true for when he was set at liberty he went to the Court of Spain and there informed the King that I was only for the Queen's service and had promised many things, so that it was not for his Majesty's service to credit me nor send me any more to redeem prisoners. Insomuch that I being appointed to go over again and obtain the liberty of the prisoners both in the galleys as in the castle, and a ship provided to carry them, upon his information there came order from the Court that in no case I should go and that the Governor, the Conde de Portalegre, should send a Spaniard. Whereupon I went to the Court to clear myself, which cost me a great deal of money. For all the expenses I was at in England in joining together the Spaniards and the great expenses and troubles I passed there as you well know, I was not recompensed by her Majesty but remitted to my return, so that I came through my good will to great loss. Whereupon I requested you, in lieu of my service and good will, to speak to his Majesty to give me the office to be consul of our nation here in Portingall, for here is want of

one if God give us peace. I know well that there will not lack divers that will pretend the same but if I might request your good will, I know that no man should go before me. I have a great burden of children which causes me to request this remedy for them. I have been hindered greatly by "Skottes" men which I have trusted with my goods and have been surety here for them for freights they have got here through my means and they have left me in danger for them and have paid a great deal of money for them and yet I do not let to pleasure the nation and am well beloved among them. If his Majesty understood it, I doubt not he would grant me the office. I have a fit messenger, one Mr. Huett Stapars son to Mr. Richard Stapars of London, merchant, whom I request to do me the pleasure to deliver this to your Honour.—17 June 1604 in Lisheborne.

Holograph. 1½ pp. (105. 110.)

QUEEN ANNE OF DENMARK to LORD CECIL.

[1604], 7 June.—The Lord Darcie of the North has exercised divers oppressions upon one Edward Rye his wife and children to his great impoverishing. I have found that he sustained divers wrongs and losses even at such time as himself and his family were attending me at his own house in Yorkshire which I took in my journey towards London. As some of these matters are to be heard before your lordship this term, my desire is that you will respect the poor gentleman in expediting his cause with that honourable favour and furtherance which in justice you may grant him.—From the Court, 7 June.

Signed. Endorsed: "1604." ½ p. (147. 157.)

SIR JOHN HARYNGTON to the SAME.

1604, June 7.—I hope now I shall honestly discharge those debts for which I have been so long troubled, being now ready to perform as much as I offered to your lordship for sale of my land in Nottinghamshire. I have found an honest gentleman that will buy it, we are agreed of the price, his money lies by him both to his hindrance and mine, and because his counsel advises him to this kind of allowance, contained in this enclosed, Mr. Attorney requires a warrant in that form, and has caused his own man to draw it for your hand. I assure your lordship the land is better by 1000*l.* that I pass to the King than that I pass from him, but that it lies in the country where I have dwelt all my life.—From the bailiff's house 1604, 7 June.

Signed. ½ p. (188. 126.)

The Mayor of HARWICH to the SAME.

1604, June 8.—Your lordship's messenger came hither this present day about six of the clock in the afternoon. But Sir Frauncis was gone away the day before about two of the clock

in the morning. The winds have not been very good since his departure and if he put back again for this place, I will certify him of your letter.—Harwiche, 8 June 1604.

Signed: John Hankyn, maiore. $\frac{1}{4}$ p. (105. 94.)

SIR NICHOLAS CURWEN to LORD CECIL.

1604, June 8.—Was appointed by the King a commissioner at Carlile for repressing outrages committed in those parts and gave diligent attendance during the continuance of that service as appears by a certificate under the hands of three of the commissioners with whom he was joined. These three together with all the rest in the commission except himself have received their allowance of 20s. *per diem* from April 8 to July 30 as may appear by a vote subscribed by Sir Vincent Skinner, knight, and sent to the Lord Treasurer. His Majesty was pleased on April 19 last to refer his suit to the Privy Council. Notwithstanding he has solicited the same for four months together at least to his great charge by letters, petitions and other means, so that the money he should receive will not amount to the sum he has already disbursed in soliciting it.—Wyrkington, 8 June 1604.

Signed. Seal. $\frac{2}{3}$ p. (105. 98.)

MONSIEUR DE HARLAY to the SAME.

1604, June 1st.—Among the complaints of several merchants who are suing at law here for their goods taken from them upon the high seas by English pirates is one of a certain Captain Morier de Montpellier in whose favour he writes. It is this poor man's ill fortune that after two years search of his plunderers he captured the captain . . . only that the latter should since by subtilty or corruption make away. An occasion now offers to get this captain into his hands again but according to secret advice given him he cannot avail himself of it without Cecil's warrant to apprehend and bring him before the Judge of the Admiralty to whom cognizance of the case belongs and have him made prisoner by the said Judge's order. Prays Cecil to grant the said warrant.—“Ce 18 Juuing 1604.”

Signed. French. Endorsed: “The French Ambassador.” 1 p. (105. 111.)

WILLIAM PALMER to the SAME.

1604, June 1st.—Laus deo in St. Jno. de Luz, 18 June 1604. My last to you was of the 6th present by the way of Rochell, enclosed in which I sent a letter received from Valadolid; since which time I have now received another for your Honour which goes here withal, the which likewise for want of other convenience I am forced to send by the way of Rochell.

Holograph. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. (105. 112.)

JO. HARE to LORD CECIL.

1604, June 9.—What grief I received from your lordship's unlooked for speech my heart best knows. That I had any set purpose in my former writing to offend, I hope you will acquit me. For my error in proceeding of ignorance, I humbly crave pardon.—9 June 1604.

Holograph. Endorsed: “Mr. Hare of the Court of Wards.”
 $\frac{1}{2}$ p. (105. 99.)

The Mayor and Aldermen of DARTMOUTH to the SAME.

1604, June 9.—Petition for the confirmation of their charter and former liberties. As Dartmouth is one of the chief port towns in those parts of the kingdom both for the multitude of inhabitants, of shipping, and intercourse of strangers, pray that his Majesty will grant that the Mayor of the town for the time being, the Mayor of the previous year, and the Recorder may be Justices of the Peace within the town, the Mayor to be of the quorum, to deal with the outrages there which have much increased during the late troubles with Spain and since. Pray further that it may be lawful for the Mayor and his brethren, with the consent of twelve of the most sufficient burgesses, to make constitutions and ordinances for the better government of the town.—Dartmouth, 9 June 1604.

Signed: Jno. Newbye, Mayor, Nicholas Hayman, Tho. Holland, Walter Frauncis, Tho. Gourney, William Niell. $\frac{1}{2}$ p.
 (105. 100.)

PHILIP STRELLEY to the SAME.

1604, June 9.—Sir Nicholas Strelley, my late grandfather, was indebted to certain merchants in divers sums amounting to 2260*l.*, which he took up upon interest to his great loss, being only for the supporting of his great charges in the captainship in the town of Barwick. By reason of the great resort of the nobility to the said town, during the wars between England and Scotland in the reign of Edward VI and the great dearth of victuals then in those parts, he was forced (his allowance being very small) for entertainment of the nobility and relief of the soldiers to borrow the said money to the great impoverishing of himself and posterity. The said merchants being indebted to the said King passed over the debt for the King's satisfaction, whereof my grandfather paid 1240*l.* or thereabouts and for the residue, being 1027*l.* or thereabouts, mortgaged to the said King his manor of Ecclesall, co. York, being of the clear yearly value of a hundred marks. By reason of many other great debts he was not able to redeem the same at his day limited by the mortgage and the lordship was forfeited and so came to his Majesty, my grandfather having made a lease thereof for ninety years to one of his sons, whereof there is yet enduring thirty or forty years. As my grandfather

nor father never received any preferment for their services, being continually employed in the wars both in France and Scotland and as the said money was spent in maintenance thereof and for that his Majesty shall receive no more for these thirty years but a hundred marks yearly, I pray you further my humble petition to his Majesty so far that, upon payment of the said debt, it would please him to reassure to me and my heirs the said manor and to grant me time for payment of the said money by 100*l.* by year.—Strelley, 9 June 1604.

Signed. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. (188. 128.)

SIR EDWARD CECIL to his uncle, LORD CECIL.

[1604], June 10.—I have perceived by your letter how ill my footman hath deserved his charges and I so favourable a letter. But it shall henceforth make me love a horseman the better. I understand by a friend that there is a great man about the King, that hath writ to Sir Horatio Vere to have the first advertisement of our business here. And with all that he is not much your friend, which out of my duty I cannot but let your lordship know of.

As for the present I can say no more than this bearer can tell your lordship, that is how we are making haste of our bridge to pass into the town, which may better be called an engine than a bridge. It is made upon masts of ships to suffer the tide to go backward and forward as it doth there before the town with a great force. Then is it boarded on either side proof of musket, with a gallery upon it. It is anchored fast. We look every day to put it over. There is 50 cannon mounting for the battery. Here are come many French gentlemen of account as Mounser de Termes, to see our siege. As for our nation, not one, which is much marvelled at.

I have received this day a letter out of Ostend of the 5th, whereby I understand that the enemy have made a strong court of guard upon the Pouldron bulwark, wherein it is for certain that they have minded this eight nights into it. The enemy that morning were seen marching very strong from their quarter into the trenches with flying colours, which made them in the town think they would have blown up the bulwark and give a general assault. They had two commanders, who came up to the top of the west bulwark to discover what number of men guarded within, the which our men have this two nights quitted, the mines expected hourly to be blown up. At high water they were seen [to] march back into their quarter. The new town is always guarded with divers and 17 pieces of ordnance planted therein. This week we blew up our mines in the Pouldrone and west bulwark and this Sunday his Excellency hath sent the Colonel of the Walloons, one Markett, much surpassing many of the governors before him, for Governor of Ostend, and an excellent miner with him, a German, which

are now most needful. We have some three days ago sent 1000 men more into Ostend of all nations, Sir Charles Farfaxe commanding our nation. There is not one in the town that speaks not for to fight to the last man. His Excellency told me that he would fain "coute" the town twice more as he hath done already, before they should parley.

I have looked every day that the States should give me a regiment, being the oldest captain of our nation that looks for advancement. But some hindrance I find by a second letter of the King's for Sir Thomas Knowles which is very "affectually" written for him. And there is dealing that there should be made only Lieutenant-Colonels and Sergeant-Majors to keep down our nation. I desire to be with the foot to rise and I have no other patron but your lordship, and others have many. And I know you cannot assure yourself of a more true servant than I am; wherefore if you think me worthy and desire to have your name live in the wars, then you must now hold me up or never. I would be loth and ever have been to trouble you much, only that you would write your letter to Mr. Winwod to know the States' answer for me, what I shall gain by the King's letter, that I be not deferred by the policies of others to be still kept back.—From the leaguer before the Sluce, this 10 of June.

Holograph. Seal. Endorsed: "1604." 2 pp. (105. 101.)

SIR JOHN OGLE to LORD CECIL.

1604, June 11.—The business here remains upon the same foot it did when I wrote lately to your lordship. For our proceedings they are to secure our quarters and shut up the town from succours. In eight days we imagine to have all works in such strength as shall be requisite for both those ends. In the meantime we turn the burden of the war upon Ostend. The enemy with all speed to gain it, we with provision of men and materials to delay it and our best captains are here of opinion (having good store of men and no want of other commodities) it will be disputed till Sluce shall be driven to yield through hunger. For the better maintenance of that the Count Morice hath lately sent in troops and this day a Colonel of good reputation (called Merckett) to govern there. For our hopes of hungering them out of this place he hath his several advertisements of such as are taken and such as yield themselves, of their wants within the town, besides a strong presumption that this town not looking for a siege and being continually exhausted by the army at Ostend cannot be very long provided for, so many mouths as are (and so many of them sent in since unexpected) now in the town, considering that at a sharp allowance, yet can they have no less for each day than 4000 pound of bread. Our army is a little increased by certain companies of Switsers that are now come to the number of 1000, which I think shall be

placed in the sconces and forts upon the passages, whereof about the whole army we have no less than 67. But these men shall quarter and guard in those only in the drowned land. The enemy hath slipped a great opportunity to let him work so quietly on that side, for when he will think to force it, he will be deceived and he must have great luck if he ever succour this town. If he had but 3000 men more, the Count (I believe) would with help of a little dry weather make the drowned land, that is now, by sea-dikes (which should hold out the water) his readiest and best way to approach the town. But with the men he hath it is almost impossible for him to undertake it, considering he must furnish his approaches according to the strength of those within, which are 4000 soldiers, and hold his quarter and guards manned as expecting what an enemy may do from without. Touching our floats, I think we shall make trial of them for satisfaction sake but I see no great trust that the Count reposeth in the effect that they can work. The Estates and he do not yet thoroughly understand each other well, which must needs slacken the public business the more. They sent him lately word that they much wondered that he had not yet taken the Sluce. It must be sure to gall him, for their judgments cannot but tell them better, that neither is the haven of Sluce so suddenly leapt over, neither so many men so quickly beaten out of a hold by force of hands. And this is all I can show your lordship of our present estate.

I have written to my Lord of Southampton, knowing it unfit (for many respects) to move your lordship therein, that it would please him to move his Majesty for his favourable letter in my behalf to the Estates for my advancement to that place which descends to me by right. I understand the Estates are very unwilling to do me wrong and desire much that I should have my right, but they expect his Majesty's ill acceptance of their disposal if they should advance anyone of themselves (how rightly howsoever) without giving full contentment to as many as his Majesty hath written for. To this end partly they keep the places open and, as I hear, would be glad that I could procure any recommendation from the King, that that might the better warrantise their proceedings. For Sir Ed. Ceeceyll we make no doubt of his prevailing. They (*sic*) are only Knoles his second letters that stagger my preferment. If it please you but to favour me so much as only to let fall some speech to my L. of Southampton of your good liking of his favour to me, I doubt not but his lordship will be well inclined, and by him his Majesty, to do me good in this kind.—Camp before Sluce, 11 June 1604.

Holograph. 2 pp. (105. 102(1).)

SIR JOHN HARYNGTON to LORD CECIL.

1604, June 12.—Mr. Attorney has given me dispatch upon your lordship's last warrant not only with expedition but even

with bounty. If it please you to recommend these to Sir Thomas Lake to hasten his Majesty's signature I should soon be a free man, but ever acknowledge myself highly bound to you. Yet one just request I make now to you that you will be at the Star Chamber to-morrow to hear a cause that has been indeed chief cause of all this my trouble, in which I am defendant against my wife's only and natural (yet too unnatural) brother. A good fine may rise to the King out of it, for if I be guilty I deserve it (though never worse able to pay it) but if I be innocent, as my conscience tells me and I hope the evidence will tell your lordships, then a fine is due from a false and malicious and very rich accuser.—12 June 1604.

Signed. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. (188. 129.)

SIR FRANCIS HASTINGS to SIR GEORGE HUMES, Lord Treasurer of Scotland.

1604, June 12.—Having attended Sunday and Monday, the one by commandment from his Majesty's own mouth, the other by direction from Sir Roger Ashton and failing of opportunity to deliver what he stood bound to discover and finding his Majesty is to pass from Greenwich this day for his recreation, has thought good to impart some things not unfit to be made known to the King. Since his last attending on the King has bestowed his thoughts to sound out the disposition of the House to a subsidy or some other grateful contribution not unlikely to be moved. Cannot apprehend but that a motion of this nature at this time will be "fastings" to the House not out of any unwilling disposition to contribute largely out of their purses to so gracious a King but the remainder of a whole subsidy lying still on his people to be paid, the continuing of them long in payments of late years without small intermission and the poverty the country is generally grown into thereby, cause the Commons to be loth to hear of a subsidy yet and fearful to grant any at this time, lest the people generally should distaste. Their feelings are not least in matters of this nature, having promised themselves great freedom from such payments at this time, by the words of the King's proclamation, sent abroad amongst them before the Parliament. If a motion should be made for a subsidy or a charge of any kind and a refusal follow, the result would be the disgust of the King towards the Commons, to the joy of foreign enemies and hollow hearts at home who envy the greatness of his Majesty in the sound affection of his subjects. Hears that his Majesty's treasure is far spent and to let him want the best supplies were a fault not to be excused but begs leave to ask whether this first session be fit for such a trial. Yet to satisfy the King's desire to have it so, he will employ the best of his wit and judgment to sound the minds of men yet further and will truly relate what he finds. Prays that his faithfulness may answer for him against all false

reports and that his plainness in delivering this or any service committed to his charge may not prejudice him in the King's judgment.—“From my lodging,” 12 June 1604.

Holograph. 2 pp. (105. 102(2).)

SIR JOHN OGLE to LORD CECIL.

1604, June 15.—On Wednesday the 13 of this present (which was a day solemnized by a general fast throughout the land and here in the army) certain of our horse cut off a *corps du garde* and some other few troops with a convoy passing betwixt Bridges and Gent. They brought home 27 prisoners (as I hear) and 60 horse. Such petty bickerings are for a while like to be the greatest tokens of our stirring in action, till our floats and batteries be ready, which (one of the engineers told me) will be finished within six days. Then will something be attempted (as I wrote to your lordship before) but no great hope is had that we shall have any great avail by them. The Estates General and Council of Estate, after their businesses ended of levying the common subsidy, are of determination to return hither again to the Camp. It is said they will give the spurs to the slow action of the Count. But no doubt they in their wisdoms will provide him then of a better way, if they will have him amend his pace (unless they will have the best of their troops leap where it is scarce fit for themselves to look) or else we cannot yet see what speed their presence can bring for the more ready advancement of the business. The true course of gaining this place is in all probability to hunger them out and upon that ground the Count Morice proceeds and for anything that can be discerned is not likely (unless upon new accidents) to be diverted. Nevertheless I have heard that there are some of good credit with the principals of the Estates that persuade them otherwise by their letters and that he may leave Sluce blocked up and advance with his army to Ostend and unset it; that the true way is to give blow upon blow and never cease till we have left none to stand afore us. He is a great master in our art that is of that opinion and few here able to weigh with him in argument. Those that are of the Count Morice's faction make this interpretation of it. They say he writes with a spirit of opposition and that he propounds these courses full of casualty and danger that his own credit might the more be raised, his person wanted, and so again desired, if the Count Morice should receive (as they say it is more than likely) any great blow whereby the whole design might be staggered and so the hopes of this whole summer service frustrated. I cannot say as they say that his ends are such. But certain it is such a course were fittest for such a spirit as his and would promise much hope of success. But for the Count it is altogether unfit and though he go another way it is not said that he may not come to the same wood. And for the

blocking of Sluce and rising with his army to do anything else of that consequence can no way appear to the best judgments here to be possible. If he had 2000 men more, much more might be done. The fort of Isendike is wrought daily upon and is well advanced. The Governor tells me it is little less than Berghen op Zome within the walls.—From the Camp before Sluce, 15 June 1604.

PS.—On the 13th I received your lordship's letters.

Holograph. Seal. 2 pp. (105. 104.)

RALPH WINWOOD to the PRIVY COUNCIL.

1604, June 15.—Upon your commandment to solicit the States in Sir Robert Chester's cause, which it pleased his Majesty to recommend to them by his gracious letters, which were communicated by order from them to the States of Holland, to whom that matter properly appertains (for upon their province his pension is charged), I moved for their answer which I prayed might be to the gentleman's contentment, since his Majesty had vouchsafed to accompany his request with so earnest an instance. I was entreated to have patience until this week, when the States of their province should assemble, from whom by their advocate, Monsieur Barnevelt, I received this answer, that the pension of 240*l.* sterling was granted at the mother's supplication in the year '82, during the life of her son, rather by way of gratification for her comfort upon the unfortunate end of her husband than for any pretence of due debt which their State acknowledged to Colonel Chester. This pension for many years was paid entirely without defalcation, until the necessity of their affairs forced them for the maintenance of their wars to put a general tax through all their provinces, when it was thought necessary to defalcate the fourth part of all pensions, wages and entertainments, which is still observed. The residue of the pension has ever been paid until this last year, by reason of an arrest, which one James of London laid upon it. Now, after the receipt of 240*l.* for the space of twenty years, to require the sum of 1300*l.* at one entire payment, which sum was set down in their letters patent for their relief to be discharged of this pension, when it should be paid, they think it will not be judged a reasonable demand, no more than that a pension which is given of grace and favour, should be acquitted of that charge, to which everyone that receives the least revenue issuing out of their provinces is necessarily subject. For those arrests which are or shall be made upon this pension, if they be made by their own subjects upon just pretensions they cannot refuse all lawful means to them, if by strangers, they hold themselves not bound to take notice of their causes and therefore promise to clear this pension from any interest which any stranger may claim therein and namely from the arrest made by James of London the last year. This is the effect of their

answer, which they beseech your lordships favourably to accept and to make thereof to his Majesty that favourable relation which your wisdoms best know the present necessity of their estate to require.—From the Hagh, 15 June 1604.

Signed. 1 p. (188. 130.)

MONSIEUR DE LA FONTAINE to LORD CECIL.

[1604], June 15.—Your favourable reply with respect to my son-in-law Harderet, which you have since been pleased to confirm, induces me to beg you to take in good part the bearing of his request. We have well judged that by reason of the estate which you have been pleased to obtain for him, his condition should be no better than that of others provided with the same. But as there are three of these for the pay, one succeeding another on death, they will be able to make opposition and delay. If one [? request] could not be obtained, application had been made for this allowance and entertainment; and this not only in consideration of the services done to his Majesty and of the estate assigned to him with the expenses of those employed by him, but also on account of the notable loss which he sustained by the voyage to the Ascorez on the service of her deceased Majesty. For that loss she had been able in my favour to promise him recompense and to this end commanded the Earl of Nottingham and the Vice-Chamberlain to make inquiry and report thereon. Their report under their signatures your Honour can see. This is the true history of these two requests.—“De vostre maisonnette à Blakfriers, 15 Juin.”

Holograph. French. Seal. Endorsed: “1604.” 1 p. (188. 131.)

EDWARD DARBY, Auditor, to LORD CECIL.

1604, June 16.—There is hereinclosed a brief of Mr. Stileman's account reviewed and cast up anew. Instead of 8*l.* surplusage which he supposed to be coming to him, there falls out 108*l.* due to your Honour, all his demands of allowance being granted. For the most part these are to be excepted against, for he wants proof to verify any of them other than his own books and papers, and so rest in your pleasure either to allow or disallow. Only for 1379*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* there be acquittances and other matter of just allowance. But for so much as he imposes upon other men (being 375*l.* 9*s.* 4*d.*) as resting in their hands unpaid, it is doubted that divers of them are not behind with their rents, which if it prove so then will his debt become greater. Howsoever it is, he seems to me exceeding imperfect in his reckonings, having neither rentals to know what his charge ought to be, nor orderly books of his receipts and payments to make his discharge by, and so is subject both to wrong himself and others, through want either of care or skill to order his business.—16 June 1604.

Holograph. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. (105. 105.)

WILLIAM PALMER to JERONIMO PALURY.

1604, June $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{6}{6}$.—*Laus deo* in San Juan de Lut the $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{6}{6}$ June 1604.—My last unto you was of the 16th dicto: since which time this present instant I have received one of yours of the 17th of this month. For answer, I delivered the two pairs of russet stockings unto a friend of mine of San ^{Sans} [San Sebastian], one that keeps a shop who sends ordinarily every week one thing or other to Valadolid. He promised me that he would forthwith send the stockings by messenger assured and willed me to set 3 rials porte upon them, which I did do and therefore I marvel that all this whiles they are not come to your friend's hands. But I will write unto the party to know what is become of them. Be you assured that the tardance of them and your 100 ducats was not through any negligence of mine. For the conveyance of your letters I would wish you to enclose them in a cover to Mr. Cox, to be delivered unto me, if you suppose your former superscription not to be safe, of which myself also am not assured. I have entreated Mr. Cox that after my departure from hence he would have a care for the conveyance of your letters. He answered me that he was not assured whether he should remain in this country or not, but whether he remain or depart, before my going out of this country, I will take such order as your letters shall be continually carefully sent away. I have used your commendations to Mr. Cox, who salutes you with the like, by whom I send this letter to San Sebastian and he has promised me that he will also write you by this ordinary. I pray you, do not write him of any acquaintance that my master has with your great friend. Touching your bill of exchange as yet I hear nothing whether it be paid or not, only my master writes me that he has received the same and sent it to your great friend, of the acceptance or payment of which as yet he has no answer, notwithstanding he doubts not but it will be well paid, although he has but a warrant, as he writes me, but for 100 ducats; the exchange of your money comes unto 121 rials, and as for the porte of your letters I keep no account of it. The two pair of stockings cost 36 rials. By yours I perceive that you shall have occasion for 200 ducats, with which I wish that I could forthwith furnish you, but in truth at present I am so bare of moneys, that I have not as yet sufficient to clear myself out of the country, unless it please God that I sell some of my commodities, of which I stand in much doubt in regard that they are of those sorts that cannot enter into Spain, without paying 30 *per ciento*. Notwithstanding, before my departure from hence I make account to make one shift or other for the procuring of your 100 ducats, in which I will employ my spirits and credit to the utmost of my power, assure yourself. As for the sending of commodities, I know not what to send you, whereby you may draw out your principal, for every merchant that comes from thence complains very much of the poor event that there is unto

commodities. And as for fine black broad cloths there are none amongst our nation at San Sebastian. Touching what you write me about the entering of our baize, I render you thanks. But for mine own part, I will not seek any extraordinary means for the passing of them into Spain, for I have no order for the same and again I make account ere many months pass, that we shall have free liberty for the bringing of all sorts of English goods into Spain, until which time myself, neither the rest of my friends, will not send any more goods into Spain, for all our nation has felt their rigorous and intolerable bad usage in their extreme impositions, which has bred such a hatred in the hearts of all merchants in England, as they do all rather desire wars than peace with them. I have a parcel of baize embarked for the 30 *per ciento* in San Sebastian and yet had leave of the *corregedor* and *euidor* for entering of them in, as also I have procured a testimonial from Barnestaple in Latin that the said baize were made and dyed there. And all will not serve turn. Touching the councilship that you wrote of, it cannot otherwise choose but be very beneficial unto you and therefore in the procuring of the same in my simple opinion I think it not amiss. As for my news, here is none at all worth the advertisement, neither do we hear of anything at all that passes in England, in regard here comes not any shipping from thence.

Addressed : “ A Jeronimo Paluris en Porte medio real Valadolid.”

Holograph. 2½ pp. (105. 106.)

DOCTOR HE. ATKINS to LORD CECIL.

1604, June 17.—This 15th of June I received letters from my Lord of Berwick by his Majesty's commandment, wherein his lordship signifies that his Majesty has resolved presently to have the Duke's grace transported into England and that it is his Majesty's pleasure that I shall continue my attendance here upon the Duke for that purpose wherein we shall very shortly, as his lordship writes, receive further direction and order. I am very glad that it has pleased his Majesty to take such resolution and no less that his Highness purposes to speed the same, for the one shall much avail to the Duke's better education, the other for the safety of his transportation. The happy health wherein the Almighty at this time does bless his grace is a happy concurrent with his Majesty's good designs. Lest slow proceedings may impeach his Majesty's quick resolutions I address myself to you not doubting of your ready help. For things necessary I will only put your lordship in mind of two or three; of one litter with four horse for change and casualty; a spare coach for the same reason and expedition if need be in fair way if the Duke's health permit. And because we here stand in doubt whether his Highness shall be attended by English or Scots I thought it good to signify to you what I

conceive of the Lord of Fyry's disposition, who perhaps in respect of the honour he has had in attending him hitherto shall be appointed to attend him likewise in his transportation, in which commission if he shall be chief I perceive he will not mislike of the service but if he be joined to others of equal or greater rank or charge, he rather wishes to be forborne, except it be to conduct his grace out of Scotland, which he will do willingly, whosoever shall have the charge of him afterwards. He is a very worthy nobleman and a man well affected to your lordship.—Damfermelinge, 17 June 1604.

PS.—Here are litters in Scotland may serve for his grace's use to Barwicke if need require.

This 17th June after dinner before I had sealed these letters I received letters from your lordship dated the 11th of this month, whereby I perceive his Majesty has resolved and ordered the young Prince's transportation into England. I acquainted my Lord of Fyry with that you had written to me, but he had received no letters by this post nor direction more than that you wrote to Lord Bamerinoth and myself. Whereas your lordship writes that his Majesty is pleased with my service, it is far the best cordial I have had in Scotland and I hold myself specially bound to you as the only procurer thereof and the only patron of my pilgrimage. We are here desirous of a coach to be sent. But even here my Lord of Fyry has brought me the King's letters now received, whilst I was thus writing, wherein a coach is named to be sent, so that I have no more to say but only to pray the Almighty to bless our journey.

PS.—The Duke's grace very bravely goes alone these two days.

Holograph. 3 pp. (105. 108.)

SIR JOHN HARYNGTON TO LORD CECIL.

1604, June 17.—My cause in the Star Chamber has had a very honourable and full hearing between my wife's brother and me, and by the general consent of the whole court upon the special motion of my Lord Chancellor, seconded by my Lord of Northampton and other of my Lords the sentence is respited for a time and the matter referred to the arbitrament of my Lord of Shrewsbury, Lord Knolls, Lord Wotton, Justice Fenner, Justice Yelverton. My wife is an earnest suitor to his Majesty to allow and authorise this course of arbitrament by his most gracious letter and beseeches your lordship to recommend the procuring thereof to Sir Thomas Lake; who is also purposed to-morrow to procure the dispatch of the books you delivered him, upon which Mr. Michell Hix will presently discharge my executions and I might by your favour have a speedy end of a chargeable and unkind suit.—17 June 1604.

Signed. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. (188. 132.)

GEORGE NICOLSON to LORD CECIL.

1604 June 18.—In commendation of the bearer Jerrye Storye. He has long served her Majesty in the wars in England and Ireland and lastly at Barwick and been a carrier of the packets into Scotland day and night as occasion served, which he diligently performed, as Lord Hunsden and all that have borne office at Barwick and served any time in Scotland can show. He is now grown old, burdened with many children and very poor, unable to live without some help from his Majesty for which he is a suitor.—18 June 1604.

Holograph. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. (105. 113.)

The EARL OF ORMONDE to LORD CECIL.

1604, June 18.—By letters from Mr. Robert Rothe my agent there I understand your pains taken in that cause of mine touching my fee-tail lands now by the good means of the Earl of Devonshire and your lordship brought to a composition with the Scottish gentleman you wrote of, which shall be performed. I know that someone or other of malice towards me bare your lordships in hand the things were of greater value than they are, though I may avow they are scarce worth 400*l.* a year, when it is racked at the most. These parcels, which now I am thus to purchase and the rent of them, I held by several grants from Queen Elizabeth and from King Philip and Queen Mary, long since passed in an estate to me and my heirs male; and well hoped upon the letters dated in December last directed to the Lord Deputy, whereunto the Earl of Devonshire and your lordship did subscribe, touching my said fee-tail lands that I should not have been in this sort prevented, and yet I am of opinion that if the King had known of my state and possession in them, he would not have so passed them over from me not doubting but that his Majesty truly informed of my long and faithful service to the Crown all my lifetime past, my first beginning being in Wiatt's rebellion, would hold me worthy to be preferred to them before another. But now being at an end for them partly by your good means, I have directed Mr. Rothe to move a suit for me to the King to have a further interest in certain impropriate spiritualties of the Abbeyes of Athasshell, Jeripond, Kelles and Osney within this realm either in fee farm or for so many years as it shall please his Majesty to grant me, paying for them his Majesty's rents according to the survey, as now I do. I have present interest in them for more than twenty years to come and though in all the time of the late rebellion they were waste through the spoil of the traitors and rebels, yet I duly paid his Highness's rents for them and for all other parcels I hold of him. And of them, myself, when I had command of the Army, caused some part (lying on borders) to be burned lest it might be any relief to those traitors against whom I served. Having missed of my other purposed suit

for my fee-tail lands, I pray you to be a mean to his Majesty for obtaining this petition. As his Highness has liberally rewarded other servitors, I should hold myself unfortunate, if I did not find some reward for my long services. Deal with my Lord Treasurer for the payment of the 350*l.* of mine remaining in his hands of my bills of exchange, having appointed it to be paid over for the discharge of some things which my son-in-law, the Lord Viscount, and my daughter had cause to use at their being there, being loth to be touched in credit for so small a matter, and also for the 2000 marks that I am to pay to the Scottish gentleman there at Allhallowtide next, that his lordship upon sight of my Lord Deputy's letter acknowledging the receipt of that sum here, will see the same paid there, which on both sides will save the venture and charge of portage. The taking of my fee-tail lands in sort as it was is a good warning for me to make humble suit in time for the reversion of those spiritualties, lest they be taken over my head as the fee-tail lands are.—From my house at Carricke, 18 June 1604.

PS.—If my man Sherwood will seem to move you in any cause of mine or of my Lord Viscount's, forbear to give him hearing unless he bring my letters for he is not employed by either of us.

Signed. 1½ pp. (105. 114.)

L., COUNTESS OF DERBY, to LORD CECIL.

[1604, June 18.]—Understands that Sir William Skevington of Skevington, co. Leicester, knight, is deceased and that his brother being his next heir is fallen ward to the King. Desires that she may be granted the wardship for a very near kinswoman and she will be ready to give reasonable composition to his Majesty for the same and no less contentment to Cecil than shall best like him.—*Undated.*

Signed. Endorsed: “18 June 1604.” ⅓ p. (188. 133.)

MARY, LADY MARKHAM, to LORD CECIL.

[1604], June 19.—Thanks him for the favour extended to her son. Prays that he may now have leave for a longer abode in the country to finish many broken matters concerning his aged father's and his poor estate which he is now entered into and has in a short time done some good. His return to prison again by Cecil's commandment is so immediate that it will not be possible for him to end anything now of this business and to give the creditors satisfaction.—Olerton, 19 June.

Holograph. Endorsed:—“1604. The Lady Markham mother to Sr. Griffin.” ⅔ p. (188. 134.)

WARDSHIP.

1604, June 20.—A relation of the proceedings of the Lower House concerning Wardship from 23 March 1604.

Friday, 23 March 1603[4]—Sir Robert Wroth offered to the consideration of the House the wardship of men's children as a burden and servitude to the subjects.

26 March.—Sir Francis Bacon's report what passed at the Committee. Wardship being grounded on the tenure of *Scutagium*, *viage royal en Escosse*, now determines in his Majesty. Power granted by Parliament to Henry 8 and Edward 6 to dissolve the Court of Wards.

The King and many Lords to be comprehended.

The Resolution of the House to proceed in this matter by way of Petition to the King to give them leave to treat, and to this purpose Sir John Stanhope was sent with a message from the Lower House to the Lords to desire a conference for their lordships to join in this petition, which the Lords accorded but with a further desire that at the same conference some other matters of as great weight might be drawn into consultation.

28 March.—Sir Francis Bacon's report what passed at the conference. The Proposition made by the Committees.

The grief was that every man's eldest son or heir was by prerogative (warranted by the laws of the land) to be in ward to the King for his body and lands. But they esteemed it only a grief and no wrong and offered it to the King's grace, not to his justice. They knew it to concern the King in point of revenue and reward. Their purpose to proceed by Petition and not by Bill.

The Lords moved that Respite of Homage might be coupled in the same Petition.

26 May 1604.—Sir Edwin Sandes offers to the House in what manner they would proceed at the Conference with the Lords in the matter of Wardship.

1. What we desire.

2. The reasons of our desire.

3. Answer to some objections.

4. What course to be taken for the levying of the Composition.

1. Our desire is to take away tenures *in capite* and knight service &c., respite of homage, alienations, primer seisin, relief, &c.

2. In the reasons 3 things considerable.

1. Why we desire it.

2. Why of his Majesty more than of his predecessors.

3. What might induce his Majesty to yield to it.

For reasons why we desire it.

1. It is but a restitution to the original right of all men by the laws of God and nature.

2. The damage of every man's estate.

3. Forced marriages.

4. Reproachful in respect of foreign countries.

For the second :

1. The original of these tenures was to serve in the wars against the Scots, which occasion was now taken away.
2. The general hope of the whole land at his Majesty's entry to have these taken away and the rather because of his Majesty's benign offer that men might compound for the marriage of their children.

For the third to induce his Majesty :

1. His own most gracious disposition and promise at his entry to ease our grievances.
2. A perpetual and certain revenue from us, to countervail that with an overplus.
3. The objections are two :
 1. What to be done with the wards of subjects. For those to give the Lords satisfaction either by money in gross or by a yearly rent.
 2. For the Officers. They to have an honourable pension during their lives at the charge of the whole state and after their decease the same to come to the Crown or to be compounded for.

4. A project for levying the Composition.

Mr. Parkinson moved that a course might be taken to prevent creation of new tenures.

Sir Ro. Wroth, That every man might dispose of his child by will paying the like fine, &c. and that some Bill to this purpose might be thought of.

1 June 1604.—Sir Edwin Sandis reports first the effect of his own speech at the Conference and then of the Lords' reply, which was threefold.

1. Expostulation or friendly reprehension.
2. Answer to the reasons.
3. Admonition.

Wardship not proper to England alone.

Scotland and some parts of France subject to it.

Compositions for Marriage brought in but 4000*l*.

The revenue of the Wards 31,000*l*.

Respite of Homage, Alienations, &c., 10,000*l*.

Sir Thomas Ridgway moved, That a Committee might be named to take survey of the proceedings of the House and to set down some things in writing for his Majesty's satisfaction.

5 June.—His Majesty's message by Mr. Speaker touching this matter of satisfaction.

20 June.—The form of an apology and satisfaction to be presented to his Majesty, read in the Lower House by Sir Tho. Ridgway.

The scope of the Apology to clear certain misinformations which had been delivered to his Majesty.

They affirm :—

1. That their privileges are of mere right as their lands and

not of grace, their request in the entrance of the Parliament being an act only of manners.

2. That they are a Court of Record.

3. That the examination of the return of writs for knights and burgesses belongs to them and not to the Chancery.

For their speeches and actions they consider them either as they concern :

1. The dignity and privileges of their House.

2. The good estate of the realm and Church.

3. The ease of certain grievances and oppressions.

In the first, they show the reasons of their proceeding in the matter :

Of the Gentleman Usher.

Of the Yeoman of the Guard.

Of the election of the knight of Buckinghamshire.

Of Sir Thomas Sherleis deliverance.

Of the Bishop of Bristoll's pamphlet.

In the second they treated of two particulars :

The Union.

Matter of Religion.

In the third they handled :

The Bill of Assarts.

The Matter of Purveyors.

The Petition for Wardship.

We come lastly to the matter of Wards and such other just burdens (for so we acknowledge them) as to the tenures of *Capite* and Knight's Service are incident. We cannot forget how your Majesty in a former most gracious speech in your Gallery at Whitehall advised us, for unjust burdens, to proceed against them by bill; but for such as were just, to come to yourself by way of petition, with tender of such countervailable composition in profit as for the supporting of your royal estate was requisite. According to which, we prepared a petition for leave to treat with your Highness touching a perpetual composition to be raised by yearly revenue, out of the lands of your subjects, for Wardships and other burdens, depending on them or springing with them. Wherein we first considered that this prerogative of the Crown, which we desired to compound for, was a matter of mere profit and not of any princely dignity. For it could not sink into our understanding, that the economical matters of education and marriage of children (which are common also to subjects) should bring any renown or reputation to a potent Monarch, whose honour is settled on a higher and stronger foundation.

Secondly, we considered the great grievance and damage to the subject by the decay of many houses and the mischief of many forced and ill-suited marriages, and lastly the great contempt and reproach of our nation in all foreign countries, by the small commodity now raised to the Crown in respect of

that which, with thankfulness for the restitution of this original right in disposing of our children, we would be glad to assure unto your Majesty.

Thirdly, we considered that in regard the original of these Wardships was serving of the King in his wars against Scotland (which cause we hope now to be at an everlasting end), your Majesty might be pleased to accept an offer of our perpetual and certain revenue not only proportionable to the utmost benefit that any of your progenitors ever reaped thereby, but also with such an overplus and large addition, as in great part to supply your Majesty's other occasions, that our ease might breed your plenty. With these dutiful respects, we intended to crave access unto your Majesty. That ever it was said in our House that this was a slavery under your Majesty more than under our former Princes, has come from an untrue and calumnious reporter. From henceforward we shall remain in great affiance that your Majesty rests satisfied both in your grace and in your judgment, which, above all things worldly, we must desire to effect, before the dissolving of this Parliament, wherein so long time, with so much pains, scarce anything has been done for their good and content, who sent us hither and whom we left full of hope and joyful expectation.

7 pp. (105. 81.)

SIR GRIFFIN MARKHAM to LORD CECIL.

[1604], June 20.—By your favours I hold all that I have in this world. This small time of liberty has given me opportunity of working much beyond my hope or expectation in my father's estate towards satisfaction of creditors and the good of his soul. But the shortness of the time permits me not to conclude anything, the men that we are to deal with being very many, very scrupulous and desirous to be satisfied by their counsel in their own hearings, for which they have appointed the time of the assizes for conference. I know your intention in this liberty was the good of our poor family and satisfaction of creditors. Since it is impossible in the short time to conclude, I beseech you for a continuance that I may be the sooner and better prepared for what course soever I shall be censured unto.—Kirkby, 20 June.

Holograph. Endorsed: "1604." 1 p. (105. 115.)

RICHARD HAWKYNS to the PRIVY COUNCIL.

1604, June 20.—The services of my deceased father and myself to this Crown are well known unto your Honours and our great losses, hazards and expenses, for which I never received any pay or recompense, neither would I sue for any, if I were able to live as my forefathers of my own. But necessity constraining me, I am bold to appeal to your lordships on this occasion to crave a favour, which I daresay will stand with all the honour

of his Majesty of this Kingdom and your lordships, and the King of Spain cannot deny in equity and conscience to be just, and is that in the capitulation with Spain, the Spaniard may yield some recompense for the wrongs done to me and my father in peace, in war, and in this intermission of war. In time of peace, by treachery in Ste. John de Lua the King of Spain's Viceroy and Captain-General took from my father above 100,000*l.*, having given twelve gentlemen pledges of either part and was after borne in hand by the King for the space of ten years that he would make him restitution. In the time of war, taking me prisoner upon imposition and the King's General's word given to free me and all my company presently, being held prejudicial for the King's service to accomplish with me, I was detained almost ten years a prisoner to the consuming of all that I had and loss of the greatest part of my father's estate, which could not be so little damage to me as 30,000*l.* Since the coming of the Ambassador into England I was a partner with Sir Thomas Middleton and others in a voyage into the West Indies in a ship and a pinnace, which went for trade, and being admitted to trade with the security of two pledges sent by the Lieutenant-General of the Island of Santo Domingo, sending our pinnace to the port with 1500*l.* worth of goods, our people being busy in their trade suddenly were murdered by those which came to buy and sell with them, and our pinnace and goods surprised, which was cause of above 3000*l.* loss unto us, for that our voyage was clean overthrown. I desire not to draw by suit anything from my dread sovereign but my humble petition to your lordships is, that you would be pleased to mediate with his Majesty that either a clause of satisfaction from the King of Spain unto me may be inserted in the Articles of Peace, or that I may not be concluded by them but left free to seek my remedy according as the law of God and nations alloweth.—From Plim-mouth, 20 June 1604.

Signed. Seal. 1 p. (105. 116.)

THE RECTORY OF GODMANCHESTER.

1604, June 20.—Report of a Committee of the House of Lords. The Dean and Chapter of the Collegiate Church of St. Peter at Westminster at the desire of the late Queen Elizabeth their foundress and giver of all their possessions and in consideration of 100*l.* to them paid by Lucy Hide then one of her Highness's bedchamber and now wife of Sir Robert Osborne, knight, by indenture dated 13 June, 39 Eliz., demised the parsonage of Godmanchester, co. Huntingdon, to her Highness for twenty-one years to begin from May 3, 1610. Thereon is reserved the ancient rent and 20*l.* or 40 quarters of malt more to be taken at the election of the Dean and Chapter. This lease the Queen granted to Lady Osborne in recompense of her service. Some

scruple being conceived of the sufficiency of the lease, Sir Robert Osborne and Dame Lucy his wife have preferred a bill in the High Court of Parliament desiring a confirmation of it. This bill has been twice read in the higher House of Parliament and the consideration thereon committed to divers Lords of the same House. Now the Dean and Chapter of Westminster to the number of six attending upon the said Lords Committ es to the end the bill be not further proceeded with, have declared that nothing shall be done by them to impeach the lease made to the late Queen and that when the present lease of the rectory of Godmanchester shall grow within three years of ending, they will make a new lease to Sir Robert Osborne and Dame Lucy or to the survivor of them or to the executors and assigns of the survivor for like term and under the like conditions in the former lease to the Queen.—In testimony of this we the said Lords Committees have hereunto set our hands, 20 June 1604.

T. Dorsett, E. Northampton, E. Sheffield, W. Knowllis, E. Wotton, Jo. Roffens.

Copy. $\frac{2}{3}$ p.

Appended: Certificate dated June 28, 1604, of Jo., Bishop of Bath and Wells, one of the Committee, that by reason of sickness he was not at the second meeting when Mr. Dean of Westminster and the Prebendaries appeared nor at the third meeting but came late in the end thereof. He remembers afterwards in the Parliament House asking the Bishop of Rochester what end was made. He told him the end according to this report was made and that the Dean and Chapter had promised to set the same in writing in their Chapter Book.

Copy. Endorsed: "1605" (*sic*). $\frac{1}{3}$ p. (111. 73.)

SIR WILLIAM LANE to LORD CECIL.

[1604], June 21.—A letter of thanks for the favours he has found at Cecil's hands.—Charynge Crosse, 21 June.

Holograph. Endorsed: "1604." $\frac{1}{2}$ p. (105. 117.)

JAMES DARELL to MR. PERCIVAL.

1604, June 21.—Mr. Smith has paid him 20*l.* which the Attorney of the Court of Wards appointed that he should have.—21 June, 1604. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. (2274.)

HENRY LOK to LORD CECIL.

1604, June 22.—Not knowing whether his letters written a few days since were delivered or read, is forced to renew his laments to the only powerful witness of his endeavours now surviving. Those who have had most fruit of his labours are farthest from his relief. His wants are daily present, his perils increase with his years. If he may not be made known to his

Majesty, craves some countenance by Cecil's means from the Lord Chamberlain, some employment from Cecil and some furtherance in his private law suits. Is ashamed to write so often.—June 22, 1604.

Holograph. 1 p. (105. 118.)

JOHN CRANE to LORD CECIL.

1604, June 22.—If I have not your help, I, my poor wife and many children are utterly undone. The government of this town being imposed on me, I performed it to the best of my power from 1 August 1603 to 31 January following, when Captain Boyer [Bowyer] was therein placed. This place of governor, in the entertainment of access as well of Scottish as of English of all degrees, urged your poor orator to such high rate of expense as far exceeded my estate and ability, so as I was driven in that time to spend over and above my ordinary fee the sum of 92*l.* whereof I received out of his Majesty's store of victuals, here under the charge of Sir Robert Vernon knight in that time, to the value of 57*l.* 6*s.* 9*d.* (as by his deputy's testimony appears). This sum I am no wise able to pay but must be forced for non-payment to lie in prison, unless you be a mean to the Lord Treasurer and others that I may be allowed the same, it being expended in his Majesty's service, all others heretofore and now holding the same place of command ever having consideration of their charges in that case. If it shall not please your Honour to allow me all the whole sum, yet so much as is due for the victuals taken out of his Majesty's store, albeit for the rest I am assured to be put to extremity to my great impoverishment.—Barwick, 22 June 1604.

Holograph. 1½ pp. (115. 119.)

THE EARL OF ORMONDE to the SAME.

1604, June 22.—I have appointed Mr. Rothe to exhibit humble petition for me that it will please his Majesty to confirm unto me and my heirs the freedom of all my lands within this kingdom, according to the grant made by Queen Elizabeth, which also was allowed after her decease by the Lord Lieutenant of this realm; as also for obtaining his Highness's letters or the letters of the Lords to the head governor, Lord Deputy and Council, Lord Chancellor or Keeper of the Great Seal and to the Barons and Chancellor of the Exchequer for the time being to show me justice in all my causes moved or to be moved before them.—From my house of Carricke, 22 June 1604.

Signed. ½ p. (105. 120.)

ARTHUR HALL to the SAME.

1604 June 22.—Has for the space of more than three years during his imprisonment in the Fleet undergone many crosses and afflictions. In most of the time has been many and sundry

ways fed on by Sir Jul: Ceasar, Master of the Requests, who has deeply tasted of his purse, with delays, abuses and untruths of his Majesty, as he will prove under Ceasar's hand. Prays that his Highness may be made privy to this, that he may hear these matters examined which concern him not a little.—Flete, 22 June 1604.

Holograph. 1 p. (105. 121.)

ARTHUR HALL to LORD CECIL.

1604, June 23.—A petition of 16 June 1603 was delivered to his Majesty's hands from me, which he presently read and commanded it should be delivered to Sir Jul: Ceasar, which forthwith was done. When I desired by messengers that he would endorse his Highness's answer on my petition, I could never obtain the same. Since which time ever since yesterday noon, when any month Sir Jul: did wait, by diverse petitions I beseeched his Majesty's favour and was continually crammed and trained on by Sir Jul: to the exhausting of the little I had with untruths, fair words and gay promises, wherein he has not only abused and undone me but dealt amiss with and belied his Majesty. (I beseech your Honour pardon the gross term, I smart even to the bones.) I beseech you to move his Highness to examine the whole and then I doubt not to open before his Majesty how he is abused very unfitting by Sir Jul: and more unmeet for his Highness to suffer, whereby will also appear some further matter.—Flete, 23 June 1604.

Holograph. 1 p. (105. 122.)

SIR FRANCIS DARCY to the SAME.

[1604], June 23.—Since my last letters the 16 June from Elsonore, the Lord Lieutenant, who commands in the King's absence, came as it should seem of purpose from Copenhagen to understand the cause of my coming, which I showed him. He told me the King was in Norway and there was like to remain most part of this summer, for he held a parliament at Bergen there about 2 July, and how long it would hold it was uncertain. Likewise he had commission both to receive the horses and such letters as should be brought, if I would deliver them. My answer was the King my master had both great care and been at great charge, as well by shipping purposely as otherways; by contrariety of winds having been now 7 weeks from London in this journey to perform this kind office of love. Albeit I no ways doubted of his authority and commission for the receiving of the same, yet had I no commission (either for horses, letters, or such private instructions of kindness) to deliver to any but to the King himself, receiving them from his Majesty so to be delivered, and that I had likewise received order from his Majesty for the support of all charges, no ways to be chargeable unto the King of Denmark or State. My desire was the

King might understand of my being here and with the most possible speed I would send into England to know his Majesty's pleasure, which he agreed to be reasonable. Having no means with any speed to inform your lordship hereof have thought good to send the ship I came in and this gentleman of purpose, thinking it more convenient to spend the King's victual in this service than idly lying here, not knowing how to revictual here the ship, when this is spent. Also if his Majesty's pleasure be I shall stay the King's return, which may be long, if you please to stay the ship and take account of that is unspent and so save that great charge to the King, I will after dispatch here do my best to return either by sea or land, if so you please, rather than his Majesty shall be so deeply charged with the pay and victualling of her for so long time. I hope you will return his Majesty's pleasure with speed and some supply of money, especially if the ship be stayed.—Elsonore, 23 June.

PS.—I would have gone into Norway to the King but the Lord Governor told me none knew where he was or would be until the parliament. I humbly beseech pardon that I have not sent the ship according to the premises nor gentleman, the wind since the writing of this letter being contrary and not now very good, finding difficulty of means to return with all my company and expecting every day to hear from the King of Denmark, whether his return will be shortly. If so, then shall I dispatch before I can hear your pleasure; if otherways, I beseech your speedy resolution, that so I may perform the same, if I shall stay and the time long, that I may send back the ship, what shift soever I make. I have taken opportunity of this first messenger, a merchant who has promised safe delivery of these letters and a speedy return of answer, if you think good, and of whom I am driven to take up some money for my present occasions.—29 June.

Holograph. Endorsed: "1604." 2 pp. (105. 123.)

THE EARL OF BATH TO LORD CECIL.

1604, June 23.—I shall pray you to consider of my necessity, which is by means of one Phillipp Bushton, a lewd fellow, a carpenter of this country, with whom I have had long contention about the passage of great portions of wood and timber through my land and river fast by my dwelling house. I had absolutely forbidden him to come any more this way. He not only threatened that he would come, but has of late engrossed into his hands a far greater quantity of the woods and timber that lie up this river than he had done before and by secret practice and untrue allegations has procured a licence by commission under the Great Seal to convey the same to Barnstaple by water. When I saw his commission, I told him he had misinformed his Majesty to obtain it, and that the waters were now low, the weirs set for fishing, my grass and corn of my tenants by the

waterside fully grown and the time of the year altogether unseasonable to come by water and therefore willed him to make stay till I knew his Majesty's further pleasure. But he would not hear me and how he used me afterwards when I crossed him in the river, I leave to the report of my servant, who was an eye-witness. I have written to his Majesty for redress, showing him the wrong and dishonour offered me and the country by this fellow, declared in the complaints of sundry persons herewithal sent to your lordship. Be a mean to his Majesty for me to call in this warrant again without any further trouble if it may be ; which I hope his Majesty will be pleased to do according to the reasons that by way of instructions I have for the more shortness herein given to my servant.—Towstock, 23 June 1604.

PS.—My brother the Earl of Cumberland and my Lord Zowche have seen the situation of my house upon the river and can report the commodity of it.

Signed: W. Bathon. $\frac{3}{4}$ p. (105. 124.)

SIR JOHN OGLE to LORD CECIL.

1604, June 24.—Our proceedings here remain upon the old foot, attending (upon the main) to take Sluce by famine and (upon the bye) the success of Ostend, according to which we may proceed with more or less security. Touching Ostend I doubt not but your lordship is more particularly and better informed than I can advertise you, yet it may please you to give me leave to let you understand how we have the news here and how it is apprehended. This day is come one unto the Count Morice sent purposely out of the town to deliver their estate and to know (if it may be) what they shall trust to, or how upon further extremities they are to behave themselves. The Count is exceedingly much troubled both in regard of the present condition of Ostend (the enemy being not only masters of the bulwarks of Helmount, Polder and West bulwark but also of a new re-entrenchment made more inward at the Polder side), as also at the sharp and distasting demands and impositions by letter from the Estates, who still expect he should have taken the Sluce and tell him he must take it and relieve Ostend. The impossibility of the one and the unlikelihood (as yet) of the other nothing sorting to their drifts and expectation much (I say) troubleth him. The new works already made in Ostend are (by the most) held not substantial and others that were now lately ordained to be made will (it is thought) scarce be undertaken, since the enemy (contrary to our hopes) hath so soon prevailed upon those bulwarks. The resolution that will be taken for the holding of that town I cannot open to your Honour but thus much I have heard ; some divine, by the course held and carriage of that business, that the Estates do determine to sacrifice the bodies of those men that are in it,

or else that they should [leave] their own reputations to their censure and opinion, for they will neither give them any ground whereby they should rule themselves in composition and withal they will them (still) peremptorily not to quit a foot but as they will hereafter answer it upon their lives. It is probable (by the opinion of some) that the Estates by that means either think (beyond hope) to hold the town or by losing so many men to compel the enemy to a greater loss, and so shall they with this small army go on forward in their business the more safely and securely or else that they have a regard to opinion and that the world shall say: The Estates would never yield Ostend to the Archduke and yet when all is done and so many men and so much munition lost, they are strong enough to make a defensive war. What the success of this year's service will be is very hard for the best judgments here to prognosticate. Sluce (without all question so far as reason can discern) may be won, if they will allow convenient time and means. The time we ask (at longest) is three months. (We hope they cannot hold two); and the means no more than ordinary for such a business. We believe he can no way force any quarter of ours and for diversion I heard the Count Morice protest no place, that he can go to, can import so much as to make him stir from hence. But the Estates are impatient and therefore the more hardly can judgment be made even of this business in hand. For if they go forward with their galleries of floats (as the Estates for gaining time press much unto it) and that by those attempts, assaults, or other hazards, there should be any store of men lost (as it is in the best judgments most likely there must be, if the enemy do the part but of a reasonable understanding captain) it may be after disputed, whether a quarter may not be forced (when men to man it shall be wanting) and so succours thrust into the town. But I should rather believe there will be but a few and those of all nations chosen men that shall be adventured that way. That stratagem goes on slowly for the Count himself hath no liking to it. For Ostend the opinions of such as come or write from thence are according to their hearts' apprehensions. Some say it will not hold out six days and those speak too fearfully. Others say they will hold it yet six weeks and those speak (I believe) without their book. Likely it is that if the Estates send no other order unto them to compound, that 3000 men (for so many are said to be there) will, upon such desperate terms, dispute yet a reasonable time for that time wherein they shall have to live. But in the meanwhile hard is the condition of those men of war, that must either sell their lives unprofitably or live dishonoured and discountenanced after so great danger and much desert. By the letters I receive from thence I hear the numbers of men are great which are daily lost. There have been eight captains in chief slain within six days, whereof four being his Majesty's subjects, I thought fit to name them to your

Honour. There are Dutton (one belonging to the L. Admiral) and Garrett or Gerald Englishmen, Hamelton and Synkler, one of the new regiment, the latter of the old Scottish men. If the Count Morice could leave Sluce blocked up and go to Ostend in this their extremity it were a design full of honour. But with these few troops he hath (as I writ to your lordship before) it is impossible for him to do both. When Ostend shall be lost, the heat of action (I doubt not) will be carried this way. Then (I hope) I shall have more often occasion to show my diligence and desire I have to do your lordship service by advertising you what passeth and of that I will not fail so long as life and hands to write fail not me.—Camp before Sluce, June 24 *veteri*, 1604.

Holograph. 3 pp. (105. 125.)

A FORGERY.

1604, June 24.—The bearer, Thomas Mason, is employed in his Majesty's most special service. We did not know how he might be furnished with money, till we spoke with our good friend Mr. Oleblaster, who has given us notice of your ability and forwardness to the state. Upon receipt of this letter fail not to deliver or cause to be delivered to the said Thomas Mason 100*l* sterling or its value in French or Flemish gold, which sum we will repay with thanks by the hands of Thomas Hunnyman, Mr. Oleblaster, or Gilles Snode our friends and merchants of London, the bearer's acquittance or this letter being sent to any of them. Such letters as shall come to your hands from this bearer, carrying this mark [δ]¹, send with all possible haste to England, which pain and courtesy I would requite in another kind.—Greanewiche, 24 June 1604.

Addressed: "A mon tresbon Amy Guillame Millet merchant demeurant a Middelbourg."

Forged signature: Ro. Cecyll. *Endorsed:* "A letter conterfeyted in my Lord's name and brought to him from Middleburgh." $\frac{1}{2}$ p. (188. 135.)

WILLIAM PARKER.

1604, June 25.—A decree by the Council of Plymouth, setting forth that William Parker, one of the 12 of the bench, had endeavoured to set discord between the mayor and Sir Ferdinando Gorge, captain of the fort, by mis-informing him of speeches delivered to the council in private conference, and likewise had sought to draw the displeasure of Sir John Hele, serjeant-at-law, their Recorder, upon the said mayor and town, contrary to his oath. Wherefore the said William Parker was disabled to be any longer of the number of the council, and suspended until such time as he should submit himself unto the said mayor and his brethren.

¹ A cipher symbol.

Richarde Hawkyns mayor; Thomas Edmondes; John Blithman; John Phillipps; John Trelawnie; Thomas Payne; William Downeman; Robert Trelawnie.

Copy, signed: John Lupton, Town Clerk. 1 p. (109. 3.)

FLORENCIO SPINOLA to the SPANISH AMBASSADOR.

1604, June 25.—Begg him employ his authority in securing his liberation from the Gatehouse prison where he has been over 5 years confined, 1½ of which were spent in a solitary cell. His health is bad and treatment deteriorating. Besides his original offence was slight and was committed under the late Sovereign. If the Spanish Ambassador would approach the King he is convinced the latter would order his immediate release.—The Gatehouse prison, 25 June 1604.

Holograph. Spanish. 1 p. (105. 127.)

The Lord Mayor of LONDON to the KING.

1604, June 26.—Upon your gracious letters to me with a petition enclosed exhibited to your Highness by Sir Robert Woodrofe, knight, complaining of wrong offered him by Sir John Spencer, knight, in the time of his mayoralty, by placing one Richard Wright in the office of Packership within your city of London, to which office the said Sir Robert makes claim by a grant in reversion to him made by this city, after the death of Richard Younge, in the time that his father Sir Nicholas Woodrofe was mayor of this city, I have not only called both the said parties before me and heard them and their allegations, but also have propounded the same in the Court of Aldermen in the presence of the Recorder of this city, to understand what exceptions might be made against the grant of the said Wright. Upon the conference and perusal of the Acts of Common Council, I conceive the state of the cause to be as follows. First, I find Sir Robert Woodrofe's grant was made by the Lord Mayor his father and the Court of Aldermen and not by the city; and also that the gist and disposition of the said office of Packership and the profits thereof when it shall be void is in the Mayor of this city for his time of mayoralty. But at her late Majesty's request, signified by letters from the last deceased Lord Treasurer and Sir John Fortescue, knight, that the said office might be granted to Wright for life, it could not be done without consent of the Common Council being called on 26 September in the year of the mayoralty of Sir John Spencer. The said office with all its profits was then granted to Wright for life, which he has ever since quietly enjoyed. By the said Act of Common Council it was ordered that Wright should pay Sir Robert Woodrofe 20*l.* yearly during his life time, which he has ever since paid and is ready to pay so much as is behind unpaid. Where Sir Robert Woodrofe alleges Wright not to be capable of the said office by reason he was neither

free by patrimony nor service, he was by the grant of the said office by Common Council as fully enabled and made capable thereof (being but free by redemption) as any other former Act of Common Council disabled him. And where Sir Robert further informs your Majesty that he had the consents of twenty of the Aldermen for the said office, as by their letter to the Common Council in his behalf was written, which is very true, yet at that Common Council, when the office was granted to Wright, ten of those twenty were then in that Common Council besides the Lord Mayor and the Recorder.—London, 26 June 1604.

Signed: “Thomas Bennett mayor.” $1\frac{1}{4}$ pp. (105. 128.)

EDWARD DARBY to LORD CECIL.

1604, June 28.—Understood by Mr. Houghton that it was Cecil's pleasure to have the state of his revenues set down whereby he might see what they yearly come to, what is going out thereof and what clearly remains. This so much as concerns his lands and leases, with certain annuities and fees, he has done and presents herewith.—28 June 1604.

Signed. $\frac{1}{4}$ p. (105. 129.)

HENRY LOK to the SAME.

1604, June 28.—To borrow or beg countenance or relief (being, as he is, unable to make restitution of either) differs but in that the craver by the first shows less honesty, by the latter more humility. Shames not to acknowledge himself of the second rank. By his lordship's alms only have his hopes lived thus long and his body fed these latter months. Trusts to be found nothing diminished in dutiful will and industrious power than before. All places, all services, at home or abroad, are alike to him, which may yield him means for a competent life and hope to deserve of his Majesty. May not justly as yet suspect his princely inclination towards him, having neither by speech or letter nor by friends' mediation ever as yet been remembered to his Majesty, unless by Cecil long since. Knows not how far he may presume of Cecil's relief, otherwise than as his lordship's past and late proofs give him hope.—June 28, 1604.

Holograph. $1\frac{1}{3}$ p. (105. 130.)

SIR JULIUS CÆSAR to the SAME.

1604, June 28.—The enclosed petition was exhibited to the King on Tuesday sevensnight. I have given answer to the petitioner that he shall have justice. It may please you to give order to Captain Troughton or some for him to attend the business, which I have continued over till Saturday sevensnight. I hear that Mr. Arthur Hall, whose tongue has been accustomed to slander, has written or intends to write some bitter and

slandrous letter against me. I pray you, if you shall receive this, to esteem it as an ordinary work of his distempered brain. Both I and others may complain of his dishonest and undigested speeches. I beseech your pardon if I be angry with him, who shall endeavour to bereave me of your lordship's good opinion.—
28 June 1604.

Holograph. Endorsed: "Sir Julius Cesar to my Lo: with a petition of certain Dutch merchants." 1 p. (105. 131.)

GEORGE HANGER to LORD CECIL.

1604, June 28.—Her late Majesty about five years past borrowed of the citizens of London the sum of 60,000*l.* for six months at the rate of ten in the hundred and mortgaged certain of her lands for the same, which in default of payment stand forfeited. For the furnishing of the said amount several sums were imposed by the then Lord Mayor upon divers citizens not so well able to bear the same as many others that were wholly spared. They notwithstanding their disabilities, for furtherance of her Majesty's service as also upon assured hope of repayment at the end of six months, as in your lordship's father's days had been duly performed in like causes, took up the sums imposed upon them at the rate her Majesty promised to allow them. But her Majesty failing in payment, myself with many others, whose estates were unable to forbear both principal and interest, became petitioners to her and received sometimes hopeful answers. Her Majesty deceasing before any satisfaction made unto us, we renewed our suit to his Majesty by the commendations of the Duke's grace. But its prosecution being prevented by the Duke's departure, we have been forced to forbear until his return, at which time he promised his best help and furtherance. For that he shortly expected and therefore we hope he will attempt his Majesty therein, I crave your furtherance in our suit in speech, wherein myself whom this cause more deeply concerns than any one particular man, and divers others of the said poor citizens shall be generally bound to acknowledge the good we shall receive by your means.
—28 June 1604.

Holograph. Endorsed: "Mr. Hanger the marchant." 1 p. (105. 132.)

STEPH. LESIEUR to the SAME.

1604 June 29.—I have since my return from Prague taken occasion to write unto the Earl of Furstemberg, who is Lord Steward and President in the Privy Council to the Emperor, partly to certify his lordship of the King's good acceptance of the Emperor's letters and answers returned to his Majesty by me, together with other requisite civil compliments, and to acquaint him that some English and Scottish noblemen and gentlemen seemed willing to serve the Emperor in his wars

against the Turk with good troops of the King's subjects, if they might be assured of good entertainment.

This day his answer dated in Prague 12 June new style is come to my hands, wherein he writes that the Emperor has with great contentment understood by him out of my letters the good health and estate of the King; that the ambassador intended by the Emperor to be sent to the King (among other things to manifest his desire to continue all good friendship with his Majesty) was shortly to have his expedition, whereof he would also give me further advice; that the Turk had for a time made a show to desire peace but now by his great preparations the contrary appeared, and therefore the Emperor had gathered all the forces he could make and had appointed his brother the Archduke Mathias to be their general, hoping of good success; that the offer made hence as aforesaid was most graciously commended by the Emperor; but the year was already so far spent, that his Majesty could not for this time give any other satisfaction therein. But I rather think, and am partly thereof assured, that the Spanish and Popish faction (which prevails much in that Court) will not permit it for the consequence thereof. Finally that Transilvania and Walachia held well for the Emperor, howbeit the country is much spoiled.

I have likewise letters from other places that the Commissioners from the Hanse towns are in their way hitherwards to solicit a readmission in those privileges, which they pretend to have had in this realm, not of grace but due unto them; and that if they cannot obtain them they will seek further to other princes; that they hope the Emperor's Ambassador will be here by that time to be their intercessor. If it take place and the King be pleased to give ear to their demands, it will be (under correction) very requisite to remember the late Queen's commission and instructions to the Lord Eure and others her late ambassadors, which authorised them to treat with the Emperor's ambassadors and not with the Commissioners from the Hanse towns, at the intervention of the said Emperor's ambassadors, as the said Hanse themselves have since and do still give out; also to peruse the proceedings between her said Majesty's Ambassadors (to whom, as your Honour knows, I was assistant) and the Emperor's at Bremen.—29 June 1604.

Holograph. 2 pp. (105. 133.)

THE EARL OF DERBY TO HUGH GLASIOUR.

1604, June 30.—Warrant that, whereas he has granted to his wife Elizabeth, Countess of Derby, the full moiety of all profits and fees yearly due to him by reason of his office of Chamberlain of the County Palatine of Chester out of the Court of Exchequer there, the said moiety is from henceforth to be yearly paid to her or to whom she shall authorise to receive it.—30 June, Anno 2 James I.

Directed to "Hugh Glasiour Esquire my officer for keeping the seal and records of the Court of Exchequer in the County Palatine of Chester."

Unsigned. 1 p. (105. 134.)

LORD COBHAM to LORD CECIL.

1604, June 30.—In part how I have spent my time I am bold to acquaint you and pray herein humbly your opinion. The first book of Seneca *De Clementia* I have translated out of Latin with the help of the French translation, with purpose to have dedicated it to the King, as by my book you shall perceive. Let me entreat some spare time of you to read it, and let me understand from you how you do allow of it and whether it is fit for me to have it given unto the King from me. In time past I could have given advice. Your advice now to me will be a great favour, which I pray you to vouchsafe me.—The Tower, 30 June 1604.

PS.—This is the lieutenant's man. If your nature be not metamorphosed, you, I know, will do me good but howsoever let not him know your answer, except it be you wish me well.

Holograph. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. (105. 135.)

LIONEL SHARPE to the SAME.

[1604], June 30.—Moved by duty to his Majesty and the fear of peril he stirred up some worthy gentlemen to offer their services to withstand any attempt against him, but never intended to stir a foot till the King's pleasure was known. They have meant much good and done no harm. He chose Sir Thomas Erskine to present their duty to his Majesty, as he was Captain of the Guard and so near about him; but Erskine gave him no commission to do it, though he did not refuse to receive their duties. If anything is done amiss it is the writer's fault only, but pardonable, he trusts, for his loyalty. If Cecil is otherwise informed, much worry has been done him. Offers himself for further examination, and begs Cecil to put the best construction on his good purpose.—30 June.

Holograph. Endorsed: "1604." 1 p. (127. 87.)

GEORGE BROOKE.

1604, June.—Accounts of Robert Buckland, servant to the late George Brooke, extending from 1598 to Midsummer 1604. Includes disbursements since his master's apprehension on Thursday 14 July 1603, and expenses of his funeral.

10 $\frac{1}{2}$ pp. (140. 161.)

The WINE DUTY at CHESTER.

[1604, after June 6, (?)1605 early].—Reasons why the city of Chester should be free from the new import of wines:—The city of Chester is by a privy seal of 9 Eliz. freed of the new impost

of wines in consideration of the great loss and decay of shipping, and the decay of the haven and river there. The same motives to free the city remain still, for the haven and river is worse than it was, the city poorer, and this impost was never demanded or paid there till within a quarter of a year last past. Sir John Summerton hath no more leased unto him by his lease of the impost dated 18 Oct. 1 Jac. than he had in her late Majesty's time and had used the space of 26 years past. Sir John Summerton hath set all the impost of wines and tonnage of Chester to Mr. Shingleton for 60*l.* by year, and if it please you it may be granted to your poor city, which will give 100*l.* yearly for the same. Sir John Summerton payeth for the whole impost of all England but 14,000*l.*, and the impost of London this year is worth 22,000*l.* We beseech you that either the poor city may have the impost freely as they have had it, or at some reasonable rent, whereby they may be able to live. If we had not been promised in the Parliament House by divers of the King's servants to have had the like seal, the act for tonnage and poundage had not passed. Also where we have given Mr. Carre of his Majesty's chamber the sum of 300*l.* for our licence of calfskins, it was in respect we should have our privy seal confirmed likewise, or else it is in vain for us to trade for France.

Unsigned. Endorsed in a later hand: "1604." ½ p. (109. 87.)

[*See Cal. S.P. Dom: 1603-1610, p. 117, June 6, 1604.*]

ROBERT JHONSONN to LORD CECIL.

1604, July 1.—Anticipates some objections which he suspects may occur touching his parting with the service propounded, wherein he must content himself to leave with loss.

Objection that his demands are unreasonable. This is strange to him, he having disclaimed wages other than his Majesty's bounty to be induced by desert.

Objection that he demanded too much for other men's allowances. He demanded not at all, but merely desired my Lord to furnish the service with serviceable men.

Objection that the minute or draft of a commission offered was too large, and without precedent. He answers that the service touching the mereing, bounding and confining of the two kingdoms had yet no precedent; and the commission was but a fit foundation for that building.

Objection that 30 manors were surveyed in two months, and 20 more in 6 weeks, very lately. These at first seemed to him works of wonder: but better advising of the manner how, he espied "Æsop's mouse, a toy, a jest, not worthy the name of survey." The late sovereign paid dear for those errors. Meantime the agents thrive, getting recompense for registering other men's reports and their own guessings, whereby his Majesty's rights are impeached. He ever took it needful that the Commissioners for this weighty service should be armed with

private records and calendars of mere and true values, and not of reports or guesses. The calendars should be kept under their own keys, for he never had so absurd an intent that they should rest with the Auditor, or in any place of overt record.

Though his endeavours seem to have produced to him nothing but labour, loss and mistaking, he prays for Cecil's countenance, that when occasion is offered his good meaning may excuse his errors. Protests that his proceeding was out of his great zeal of duty to the King. Now unburdened and retiring to his plough, he takes leave.—1 July 1604.

PS.—Beseeches Cecil to retain this in private.

Holograph. 2 pp. (86. 134.)

ROBERT JHONSONN to LORD CECIL.

1604, July 1.—Notwithstanding the caution, by postscript, I pray your Honour of your own voluntary to show it to the Earl of Northampton, if so it seem good to you. To my Lord Treasurer I have written my thanks for my ease from that journey of Scotland, in another kind.

I put the caution, a postscript, with purpose that if it pleased you to do it, yet it should seem to be against my meaning. I pray you burn this.

Holograph. 1 p. (86. 133.)

SIR JOHN FITZWILLIAM to the SAME.

1604, July 3.—Will wait upon his lordship as soon as he can go out of doors, which he has been driven to keep since the end of Michaelmas term last. His good success in part against his unjust elder brother in the principal question between them concerning his inheritance. Judgment is passed against his brother in the King's Bench and a writ of restitution awarded Sir John to the High Sheriff to put him in possession again. Prays Cecil's letters to Sir Henry Mayner[d], High Sheriff of Essex, to expedite him, for he doubts some slackness at his hands. For when upon the second indictment of the forcible detainers of his inheritance he was restored to his lawful possession by Lord Peter and the rest of the country justices, according to Stat. 8 Hen. VI, Maynerd refused to join with them to do him justice. Secondly, the then undersheriff of Essex, when his brother, to defraud him, entitled her Majesty to the writer's goods to pay his father's debts, who enjoined his brother by their father to discharge upon strong ties, is now undersheriff again. Against him and his brother Sir John is to prefer his bill in the Exchequer Chamber, as combining together unlawfully for the sale of his goods, which are worth 1200*l.*, for 400*l.* or thereabouts.—3 July 1604, from his house in Grayes Inne lane.

PS. *in Sir John Fitzwilliam's handwriting* :—Beseeches Cecil to write to the High Sheriff to see the writ executed in his

own person, for the undersheriff is wholly devoted to his brother.

Signed. 1 p. (105. 138.)

The Enclosure :—

My father's proceedings for the settling of his estate, the payment of her Majesty's debts and the advancement of my mother and his two sons.

My father three years before his death gave me a lease of lands in Northamptonshire for ninety-nine years upon condition that my brother might redeem the same for 2200*l.* within twelve years after the death of him and my mother. My brother was made acquainted therewith and the same was drawn by Serjeant Horne, one then and now of his counsel, with his hand to it.

Again my father by the advice of Sir John Brograve and Mr. Pagett conveyed to me and the heirs male of my body all his lands in Essex after the death of my mother. The counterpart of this conveyance was delivered to my brother by my father's appointment at the time of his death. The reason which moved my father to settle me upon this land is that, he, being deputy in Ireland, put my brother in trust to purchase for him certain lands in Northamptonshire which he intended to leave me. My brother took the purchase in his own name unknown to my father, hoping he might have died in Ireland and then, though he had given me the land, his conveyance had been void. When my father knew this, he was mightily offended with my brother for his deceit and caused him with some difficulty to assure the land to him and to his heirs, purposing still to give me the land. But afterwards doubting lest my brother had made some secret conveyance to his son or to some other, he thought it more safe for me to leave my brother the said land and to settle me on Gaynes Park in Essex, which he knew to be clear.

Because my father had an extraordinary care both for the payment of his debts to her Majesty under 1100*l.*, for which his land was extended at 220*l.* and 12 nobles yearly to the Exchequer till the debts should be answered, and for the settling of his gifts and legacies to my mother, etc., he provided by his last will that my brother by any omission or default in proving or executing the same should lose a great benefit by the will as also a good part of his inheritance, whereof my mother during her lifetime was to take advantage to her and her heirs.

Towards the performance of my father's will my brother was discharged of 1200*l.* odd which he owed to my father at his death and he left him 800*l.* more which her Majesty owed him, as is mentioned in his will, and two or three hundred pounds worth of timber, besides the goods contained in the inventory which came to 829*l.* odd but worth very much more. So he had by my father's death five or six thousand marks worth of goods, for he owed my father 800*l.* more upon a statute, which 1200*l.* odd and 800*l.* last mentioned, when my father in his extremity of want of money could not get my brother to

pay him anything, he offered to cancel the said statute if he would pay him the 1200*l.* odd which was faithfully promised. But the statute once cancelled he could not draw from him in the time of his long languishing sickness, or when he kept his bed, which was six months, above 60*l.* at three several times a little before his death. So as my father died with but 11*s.* 3*d.* in his purse, his plate at pawn for diet and physick charges, when his son had above 2000*l.* ready coin of his and at the least seven years before his death. My father openly and sharply rebuked him upon his death bed and charged my mother never to trust him.

My mother in like sort disposed of her estate by will and imparted unto my brother what persons she had made executors and that she had dealt liberally with him but left most of her substance with me. Whereunto he replied that he liked it very well and thought it all too little.

My brother accordingly took upon him the executorship of my father's will.

He paid the seizure for three years after during all my mother's life, being 220*l.* and upwards by the year, so that the principal debt to her Majesty at the time of my mother's death was under 400*l.*

He assented my mother should enjoy all her legacies which she did three years during her life [*Margin* :—but in the Exchequer he denied his assent and drave me to prove it] but he denied a long time the poor servants their legacies of half a year's wages and withholds still their quarter's wages due at my father's death.

He did not afford my father any honest or decent burial, because in his will he forbade any great pomp to be used.

My brother's proceeding before and since the death of my mother against her and me.

The same day my mother died 3 or 4 hours before her death he came to her house in the night in London, brake through the outer gates and entered with 8 swords drawn and threatened me bodily harm, broke open four doors more to her very death-chamber, the portal door whereof he also attempted but it being barricaded with chests he could not enter but failed to possess the house ; which possession he sought to no other end but that he might have surprised her will, treasure, and my evidences remaining there with her ladyship.

He caused the same morning his eldest son to pass from this barbarous riot with others to my house at Gaynes Park in Essex and got possession thereof by corrupting my mother's bailiff, which he held by force against law and would not suffer her body to be brought into her own house as she appointed.

Further in the said house he got possession of a great part of my mother's goods worth 1000*l.* at the least, all which she gave me by her will, and has practised to defeat me of most part by

procuring them to be extended to the Queen to pay my father's debt. For the rest of these goods not entitled to the Queen he withholds part of them by main force without any pillar of right.

Besides the lease of land in Northamptonshire which my father gave me, he has entered thereinto and holds me out thereof also. As for these goods which came to my hands he has driven me to consume it in law and to take money up at interest to maintain both law and my life.

Signed: notes in the margin and additions in the text in Fitzwilliam's handwriting. 2 pp. (105. 136.)

SIR G. HERVEY, Lieutenant of the Tower, to LORD CECIL.

1604, July 3.—I send you herewith the declaration of D. Sharpe required, which you should before this time have received, if the evil disposition of his body had not hindered it. I neither may nor will plead for the man or matter but think that (by the chips which are fallen into his eyes) he has learned hereafter to beware how to hew above his reach.—From the Tower, 3 July 1604.

Holograph. Seal. $\frac{1}{4}$ p. (105. 139.)

LORDS OF THE COUNCIL to LORD COMPTON.

1604, July 3.—Her Majesty's jointure being lately confirmed by Parliament with a power to make leases in possession or reversion for one and twenty years or three lives and a Chancery at Westminster established unto her where her Council may hear and determine matters concerning her jointure, require him to signify her tenants so much, All her lessees and farmers are to enrol at their peril before the end of Michaelmas term next all their leases before the King's Auditor. Bailiffs of manors and other revenue who are behind in their receipts and accounts are to pay to the particular receivers so much as they have already received or may receive and in the beginning of Michaelmas term next to come before her Majesty's Attorney General and put in bond with sufficient sureties for their receipt. Compton as steward of the manors of Hampton in Arden and Henly in Arden, co. Warwick, is to inform the said Attorney General of the general state of these manors.—Whitehall, 3 July 1604.

Signed: Ro. Cecyll, G. Carewe, Rob: Hitcham. 1 p. (105. 140.)

THE SAME to SIR THOMAS DARNELL, the Queen's Receiver in Lincolnshire.

1604, July 3.—It was thought fit by us of her Majesty's Council to require the King's Auditors and Receivers to be Auditors and Receivers for the Queen's revenue within their several audits and receipts, the Receivers to be allowed 40s.

in every 100*l.* which they shall receive. The Lord Treasurer of England has caused some of the Receivers then in London or thereabouts to come before him. We therefore require you not to fail but to be at London within ten days of the beginning of Michaelmas term next with sufficient sureties to be bound and to receive a patent of the Office. We are informed by Sir George Carewe knight, her Majesty's Vice-Chamberlain and General Receiver, that you are much in arrearages of that receipt which you ought to have paid at Lady day last. We therefore require you likewise to pay with all speed not only what is behind in your hands but also of what you shall receive hereafter. You will certify the names of any defaulting bailiffs with their arrearages and the names of their manors or places.—Whytehall, 3 July 1604.

Signed : Ro. Cecyll, R. Sydney, G. Carewe, Rob. Hitcham.

Endorsed : "The LL. of the Councell to Sr. Tho : Darnell."
1 p. (105. 141.)

DR. HE. ATKINS to the QUEEN.

1604, July 3.—My Scottish affairs go very well, our noble young Prince, your Majesty's dear son, daily growing from one perfection of health to another. His Highness now walketh many times in a day all the length of the great chamber at Damfermeling like a gallant soldier all alone. He often talketh of going to London and desireth to see his gracious Queen mother. God I trust will bless his Highness's desires and our, his poor servants', prayers together. And your Majesty to your great comfort shall behold a most sweet picture and "vive" image of his most royal father. Then shall you behold wit and beauty striving for superiority, his body and mind contending which of the two nature hath most adorned. God bless that royal stem with more such princely fruit to the comfort of your Majesties and this island's happiness.—Damfermeling, 3 July 1604.

Holograph. Seal. 1 p. (105. 142.)

The SAME to the SAME.

1604, July 3.—Since my last letters there hath happened no new occurrence whereof to advertise your sacred Majesty. Only your commandment and my duty still bind me to certify you of the good and happy continuance of our noble young Prince his welfare with daily increase of strength and amendment of his going. His Highness will walk alone five or six times together all the length of the longest chamber in Damfermeling and that upright upon his joints not all so bold as Ajax but as wary as Uliesses.

Sed simul ac duraverit ætas.

Membra animumque suum nabit sine cortice.

And thanks be to God he walketh already without a staff.

And now his Highness often calleth upon me to go to England, whither according to your Majesty's commandment I shall shortly attend him. There I trust the clemency of the air and goodness of education shall much prevail to the perfecting and establishing of his Highness's health and constitution. And since it hath pleased the Almighty to bless him with present health I much rejoice that your Majesty hath resolved to use the present occasion of his good health for his transportation.

I trust in God that as your Majesty hath resolved upon a good purpose, so His almighty goodness will bring it to good conclusion. And to that eternal blessedness shall my daily song be

Tam precor æterna faciat te prole beatam

Quam bene jam pulchra fecit te prole parentem.

—Damfermelinge, 3 July 1604.

Holograph. Seal. 1 p. (105. 143.)

D. HILLES to LORD CECIL.

1604, July 4.—Recommends the bearer Mr. Spence, the conceiver of a project, out of which may be drawn benefit to the prosecutors.—From my house by Salisbury Court, 4 July 1604.

Holograph. Endorsed: "A project concerning salt." 1 p. (105. 144.)

LANCELOT LOWTHER to the SAME.

1604, July 4.—Since my first knowledge in Court, I made it my first labour to gain your lordship's favourable eye, which succeeding slowly by others, I am bold to speak out for my neglect in the Queen's service. Upon offer of myself I was exempted. The service made a secret in the duties of my place and I humbly retired till your favour and commandment made me more fortunate.—4 July 1604, Temple.

Holograph. Seal. ½ p. (105. 145.)

SIR ARTHUR GORGES to the SAME.

1604, July 4.—It has pleased his Majesty of late out of the commiseration of my poor estate and heavy crosses to send me word that I should seek somewhat at his royal hands. I have under the Great Seal of England a lease of four score and nineteen years in reversion of a lease of thirty years in possession of a manor called Pawton in Cornwall, which cost me 3000*l.* four years since in ready money to my Lord Cobham. It was ecclesiastical land and never in the Crown but since Queen Mary's time, and then forfeited by treason. I pay only during six score and odd years an enhanced rent of 106*l.* and no other benefit belongs to the Crown thereof in woods or otherways during my long leases. Now my humble suit is unto his Majesty at 6*l.* a year rent to grant me the fee farm thereof, for which no

man living would give 2000*l.*, if it were to be sold in manner as I desire it. It is the greatest portion of living that I have in the world to leave to a wife and six children; besides I pay, and shall do these twenty years, 40*s.* yearly more than I receive.—Kew, 4 July 1604.

Holograph. Seal. 1 p. (105. 146.)

THE LORD CHIEF JUSTICE to the PRIVY COUNCIL.

1604, July 4.—I have received this day two letters from you touching a servant of Sir Edward Dennys convicted for a murder. The fact was one of the foulest of that kind that I have heard, in so cruel and inhuman manner to kill a silly woman, who did no manner of thing to grieve him any way offens[ive]. He not only hurt her in several parts of her body very grievously but also hurt another young woman very sore and was like to have killed two more, as the proof stood, if by very good hap they had not escaped from him. Had your lordships heard the matter at large as myself and others did I doubt not but you would have been satisfied that without great scandal to justice so foul a fact could not well be stayed from the due execution of justice. If drunkenness might excuse men in such a case I know not who can be in safety of his life and I have no manner of excuse for him but that, which nevertheless I found not him to utter.—At Serjeants' Inn, 4 July 1604.

Holograph. 1¼ pp. (105. 147.)

THOMAS SWYNSED to LORD CECIL.

[1604], July 4.—I received this 4 July at 10 in the night a packet from your lordship directed for his Majesty's special service to the right honourable Sir George Hume Knt., Lord Treasurer of Scotland and Chancellor of the Exchequer in England, at the Court, which words have made me return the same.—Ware, the day and hour aforesaid.

PS.—I sent my man presently back to Waltham with the packet, but what the post of London will do with it, I know not.

Holograph. Endorsed: "1604." Seal. ½ p. (109. 55.)

ANTHONY COPLEY to the SAME.

1604, July 6.—Acknowledges himself bound to Cecil for his life and goods and the increase of livelihood from his brother. Takes his leave of him and of his country, until such time as by means of Cecil's mediation to the King, he may be so happy as to return home again.—Gatehouse, 6 July 1604.

PS.—His troubles have frayed away most of his few friends. Those that remain firm are unable to relieve him toward banishment. The little he has of his own is necessarily left to his wife and children. There never went a less furnished poor gentleman into exile. Craves Cecil's advice herein.

Signed. ⅔ p. (105. 148.)

THE MAYOR OF PLYMOUTH to LORD CECIL.

1604, July 6.—May it please you to call to mind the wrong which Sir Ferdinando Gorge did me in his letter, which you pleased to acquaint me withal, which proceeded of the sinister malice of one Parker of this town, whose malice and bad behaviour have grown insufferable; for which the most part of the bench thought he should be disabled to be any longer of the society, as the copy of their proceedings hereinclosed will declare. I thought it necessary to commit him prisoner for these and other contempts and require sureties of him for good behaviour. All which the most part of our bench thought it fit that I should signify to you, that if he or any other in his behalf should inform your lordship or the Privy Council anything herein, we might not be condemned before we were heard.—Plimouth, 6 July 1604.

Postal endorsements:—"Plimouth, 6 July 1604, 12 of the clock in the night. Hast, Hast, Post Hast, Hast. Richard Hawkyns mayor.—Aishberton at 8 of the clock in the morning.—Exeter at one in the afternoon. . . . Honynghton Crewkarn at 10 of the clocke in the night 7 July."

Signed. Endorsed: "Sir Richard Hawkyns." *Seal.* $\frac{2}{3}$ p. (105. 151.)

SIR JOHN TALBOTT to the SAME.

1604, July 7.—I brought two or three several times good letters of commendation of my service during the late wars of Ireland, which I did voluntarily without pay. I can prove divers particular services of some moment performed by me, for all which I never had but one thing, which I held by, a letter of the late Queen's procured chiefly by your good means at the instance of your wife. I came hither last year to get such another letter of the King for continuing the same, wherewith my Lord of Shrewsbury acquainting our Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, reported very favourably of me and said I should not need to trouble his Majesty for that matter, for he would have a care I should not be disappointed. Yet unknown to his Honour, as it seems, I am disappointed but my Lord of Shrewsbury tells me I shall have his furtherance for some other thing, for so he has promised my said Lord and now I purpose to put up a petition to the Lords wherein I crave your good furtherance. If it please you to be acquainted with any more I will wait upon you at your pleasure.—At my lodging near the Court, July 7, 1604.

Holograph. $1\frac{1}{3}$ pp. (105. 152.)

SIR G. HERVYE, Lieutenant of the Tower, to the SAME.

1604, July 7.—Having acquainted you with the desire of D. Sharpe, I have upon hope of your good allowance presumed from him to offer your lordship "these passionate enclosed."—From the Tower, 7 July 1604.

Holograph. $\frac{1}{4}$ p. (105. 153.)

SIR GRIFFIN MARKHAM to LORD CECIL.

[1604], July 7.—Your lordship's inclination to justice and mercy and the many obligations I have received encourage me to become a suitor to you for some increase of liberty, not to follow any country pleasures, for which these miseries have absolutely killed that little delight I had; but to consummate what I have begun to satisfy creditors and enable myself speedily to undergo what censure shall be imposed upon me.

His Majesty out of commiseration has bestowed my estate upon Sir Jhon Haringeton to whom I was engaged little. If I redeem not this I shall neither be able to live without alms nor to satisfy my own debts grown to me for my country's service, which more nearly touch my conscience. If I may have any convenient time I doubt not but we shall satisfy the creditors in reasonable sort and leave our selves in some measure to maintain us, especially if we may have a speedy and conscionable dispatch betwixt me and my brother Skinner the causer of all these ruins, which I doubt not because now it is coming before so conscionable a judge as my L. Chancellor. If my most foul faults have not made me too unworthy to mention any alliance, give me leave to press you to patronise me and with your honourable credit to assist me.—From the Gatehouse, this 7 of July.

Signed. Endorsed: "1604." 1 p. (188. 136.)

SIR JOHN HARYNGTON to the SAME.

1604, July 8.—This bearer can certify your lordship not only how justly I have discharged the debt I lay in execution for but also how "respectively" I have dealt with your officer, who I must confess since my coming to his house has used me very well. Having discharged this debt, ended my unkind suit with my wife's brother, and being restored to my sovereign's presence, may I also be received into your good opinion in such measure as I was before my troubles.—8 July 1604.

Signed. $\frac{1}{4}$ p. (188. 137.)

EDWARD DARBY to the SAME.

1604, July 9.—In making the state of your revenues, I omitted Bedingfelde's lease and Mrs. Bassette's bonds, because I thought they might more fitly have been reckoned with the other profits of the Court of Wards. But I since understood by Mr. Houghton, that it was your pleasure to have had them added there which I have now done in the brief here enclosed, which is made only of the totals of the former certificate with that addition. I have also sent Mr. Parson's account for the fines and rents of Martock.—9 July 1604.

Signed. $\frac{1}{4}$ p. (105. 154.)

LORD SAY AND SELE to LORD CECIL.

1604, July 9.—Thanks Cecil for the assurance received by Mr. Vice-Chamberlain of the continuance of his lordship's favours. His service either at home or abroad shall never be failing to Cecil. For any fantastical and puritanical humours no man hates them more than himself, he being about Banbery, where he dwells, as little thought to be affected that way as any other. Hopes if the King continues his progress this summer to enjoy Cecil's presence at his house.—“From my poor house in St. Bartlemews,” 9 July 1604.

PS.—“I beseech your lordship if Mr. Schevington's brother happen to be a ward, let my brother Turpin be so much bound unto you as to procure for him (of my L. of Sussex) but the refusal of him at some reasonable price. I was bold to let your servant know (Mr. Breerton) of one likely to be a ward, which although it be but a poor man's daughter, if it please you to bestow upon us both, we will equally divide the benefit, or if she may prove fit for himself, I shall wish more good thereby to him than to myself, whom yet Fortune never favoured.”

Holograph. Seal. 1 p. (105. 155.)

SIR THOMAS CROMPTON to the SAME.

1604, July 9.—There has of late been revived by the Dutch a suit against you for freight and other goods taken and brought into England by Capt. Traughton. I have refrained from intermeddling therein, by reason of its long discontinuance, without further warrant from you and others whom that cause concerns. I am assured they have some extraordinary encouragement and you may well remember the inclination of the Judge to have shortened your lordship of 200 chests of sugar at the least taken in this prize, which afterward appeared directly to be coloured by certain Florentines and the Duke satisfied, by entreaty and as a gratuity for a particular man, with redelivery of 10 chests only. The Dutch demand above 1000*l.* which is no sum to part with easily. If you seem remiss in the cause it will add boldness to your adversaries. In course of justice they will hardly recover, albeit the Judge has often moved me to be a means to you for some composition with them, which I think he would not have done, if he had not conceived better of their cause, than I see there is just cause. Your lordship in your wisdom may resolve what is fittest to be done and accordingly I will conform myself with this caution only, that if you be again solicited therein, the Judge and myself may wait on you and from us both you may truly understand the state of the controversy.—9 July 1604.

Holograph. Seal. 2/3 p. (105. 157.)

The EARL OF MAR to the SAME.

1604, July 9.—Lack of matter was the cause of my long silence, therefore I hope to be forgiven. I know you will be

most desirous to hear of the matter of Union, and it is the only subject I have to write at this time. It is by the whole Lords of Articles agreed, and so I think it shall be by the whole Parliament House, that there shall be one commission given, in substance not far different from the commission set down by the Parliament of England, to one member to treat and consult upon the Union with those appointed by you for that errand. The names are not as yet agreed upon but when they shall be, your lordship shall know. I have heard from thence some unexpected and strange news. I take so small pleasure to think of them as I forbear to write any farther of that subject. For my own part I suppose the best [of] all men and I pray God save our master and all his true servants from the worst. I hope to see your lordship shortly.—Perth, 9 July 1604.

Holograph. Endorsed: "E. of Donbarr. E. of Montrose. E. of Erroll. E. of Donferne^{ly}. E. of Argyle." *Seal broken.* 1½ pp. (105. 158.)

LORD ZOUCHE to LORD CECIL.

[1604], July 9.—I have received your favour, been at your park and killed one of your bucks but my hap fell upon the worst, though the best presented himself. I can but say for my excuse that fear to kill your leading deer or the white buck made me aim at one very good one but the worst was next, whereby either my hand swerving or in the loose the one shunning and the other anticipating, my fortune led to that I desired not. I know you will laugh at it and think I was ashamed of my woodmanship but the favour you did me with the delight of the place made me easily forget my evil hap and if you laugh at it, I shall not be sorry, rather wishing my errors should be such as you may well laugh at than any way discontent you. Receive from me the acknowledgment of the kind receiving of me by those belonging to you, my gladness to have the company of my little cousin your lieutenant and my boldness to account unto you of my liking of your park. Wherein striving to perform your command, I viewed every part and conferred with Mr. Flint of every part. Though I may duly commend it as it lies yet could I wish that getting in Mr. Serjeant Foster's grounds and certain ground belonging to the Savoye, you might divide the new taken-in ground by the highway leaving the highway to the downs and have thereby a red deer park of the one side and a fallow deer park of the other and then I think you should better them exceedingly.—Enfield, 9 July.

PS.—Remember my letter from my Lords of the Council to set me free of their former letter of restraint for the use of the King's warrant for deer.

Holograph. Endorsed: "1604." *Seal.* 1 p. (105. 159.)

SIR JOHN OGLE to LORD CECIL.

1604, July 9.—I can write of no alteration of our proceedings in these parts, expectation being much more amongst us as yet than action. Our galleries have been once thought done but they proved too short upon better information of more assured fellows that were sent to take the wideness of the haven. They are now enlarged (one of them) to the length (as I take it) in all of 500 foot. Our General hath no confidence in the success of them and certain it is they are subject to divers casualties being once laid, of which well laying them the doubts are not so great. Being laid, the men we can issue out of them will be but five in front, the ground when we come there very exceeding scant to work upon, the hands which the enemy may bring to resist many more than can be those of ours. Besides some flanks they have, which we can never so dismount, but they will tear our galleries (at least) in the night. If any of their shot happen upon our principal cables that hold this float, the strong current of the stream will be a strong friend to them to bring our purpose to nought. These are the difficulties the Count Morice pretends and some of the Estates themselves see into it. Yet it is thought the Estates will have them put in trial, which the Count Morice delays and puts off with no ill judgment. For if they should not succeed, as the odds is they should not, then were the enemy generally encouraged by that which now holds him in doubt and fear. There is no true way at this time to be thought of for getting of Sluce but by that of hungering them out and if that fail, the Estates must fail of Sluce. For your kind letters to Mr. Wynwood in my behalf, I can but give you my humblest thanks.—Camp before Sluce, July 9, 1604 *veteri*.

Holograph. 1 p. (105. 160.)

LORD NORREYS to the SAME.

1604, July 10.—It may be my adversaries will endeavour upon your next hearing to obtain upon a plausible pretence of paying the debts some direction or conclusion from you for that point by itself, which was never my meaning but to grow to a general end of all controversies; both because any such order will countenance the will, which I impeach, and because my principal scope is to have quietness, which will be disturbed as well by some suits as by more. I have signified the like to my Lord Chancellor in more general terms.—Whitefriars, 10 July 1604.

Holograph. Seal. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. (105. 161.)

ARTHUR HALL to the SAME.

1605, July 11.—Wrote about eighteen days past two letters showing how Sir Jul: Cesar had very badly abused and belied the King and ungentlemanly and shamefully dealt with the

writer. Cecil had replied that he would acquaint his Highness with the matter but he now hears by Mr. Leving that this has not yet been done. Hears that the King is departed and fears nothing will be effected unless by Cecil's favourable furtherance.

On the first of last month he wrote beseeching Cecil's letter to the Bayly of Westminster for the arrest of Sir Jo: Zouch but nothing will be done. He has outlawed him after judgment and as an outlaw he thinks the said Sir Jo. lives. Prays relief and an answer.—Flete, 11 July 1604.

Holograph. 1 p. (105. 164.)

LA[NCELOT] LOWTHER to LORD CECIL.

1604, July 11.—May duty offer an excuse for my departure into the circuit without your leave, having attended divers days but your lordship's opportunity no way admitting my access.—Whitehall, 11 July 1604.

Holograph. Endorsed: "Q. Sollicitor." $\frac{1}{3}$ p. (105. 165.)

CAPTAIN WILLIAM BOWYER to the SAME.

1604, July 11.—Having lately received commandment from his Majesty to deliver all the ordnance of this town and the forts adjoining to be transported to the Tower of London, I have thought it my bounden duty to your Honour to signify my readiness and present employment in embarking of the said munition. This business the Earl of Devonshire has committed to one Mr. Pavye with whom I have joined my best assistance. As said Pavye has no direction to leave any ordnance here (except some few old iron pieces, which are unserviceable), as also because the fortifications of this place, being as yet strong and not demolished, may encourage the turbulent spirits of home bred or foreign practisers, when they understand the nakedness of the mounts and no ordnance left for defence, I have presumed to intimate the consideration of this matter to you, beseeching (for at the beginning of this new establishment, when I attended you at Court, you had a resolution to leave some 15 pieces here for the guard of the haven and some part of the town) that I may be directed what is your further meaning herein. If you think this a matter of any moment, you may be pleased to signify your commandment before we have embarked all the munition, which will be about twenty days hence. In the meantime I shall follow my instructions and attend your further directions.—Barwick, 11 July 1604.

Signed: Will. Boyer. 1 p. (188. 138.)

SIR HENRY GOODYEAR to the SAME.

[?1604], July 12.—Begs him to further his suit to the King for 100 marks per annum of Duchy land.—12 July.

Holograph, signed: H. Goodere. *Endorsed:* "1605." 1 p. (190. 311.)

SIR THOMAS LAKE to LORD CECIL.

1604, July 13.—After the King had written his letters to the French King which are to be carried by Mr. Keir, he commanded me to take a copy of it this evening and to send the same to your lordship, which is here enclosed and withal willed me to signify to you that if you had any cause for his Highness's service to write to his Ambassador in France, his Majesty thought you might conveniently do it by Keir and direct the ambassador also to assist him and countenance him in that he has to do there as his Majesty's servant. The King goes early this morning to hunt but this afternoon has spent in writing.—From the Court at Otelandes, 13 July 1604.

Holograph. Seal. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. (105. 166.)

THE SAME to the SAME.

1604, July 13.—This morning the King gave me order to draw a proclamation about church matters to the effect enclosed, wherewith he willed that you should be made acquainted and my Lord of London or any other Bishops that were yet not gone as Winchester or some such. I thought best to send the same to you to be used to that end and reformed as to your judgment shall be thought best. The King has not yet seen this draft because as I understood him his will was you and the Bishops should see it first and then to be brought to him.—From the Court at Otelandes, 13 July 1604.

Holograph. $\frac{2}{3}$ p. (105. 167.)

SIR FRANCIS HASTINGS to the SAME.

1604, July 14.—I have been twice before the Parliament ended and thrice since to attend you, but your weighty employments have been such back friends to me as I could never attain to my desire : and finding myself unlikely to be brought to you by any of your servants, I beg a time from yourself when I may wait upon you. That being effected I mean to take my journey down for a time and to give my further attendance afterwards as occasion shall be offered. Let no sinister report against me possess credit with you.—14 July 1604.

Signed. Seal. 1 p. (106. 2.)

The BISHOP OF LONDON to the SAME.

1604, July 14.—I have perused the draft of the intended proclamation. I have presumed to add a word or two in one place. When I attended his Majesty last it pleased him to have some speeches with me of it and this morning I have sent the particulars as I understood his Majesty to Sir Tho. Lake, fit as I think to be more fully expressed. I wish your lordship had a sight of them before this draft be showed to his Majesty. But therein as it shall please you ; it is well as it is although it

might be made more effectual for the simpler sort, except his Majesty's directions to Sir Tho. Lake were shorter than his speeches to me.—Fulham, 14 July 1604.

Signed. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. (188. 139.)

SIR NOEL DE CARON to LORD CECIL.

1604, July 14.—The importunity of this gentleman who has been recommended to your lordship by the King's Ambassador resident near the King of France, makes me importune you also. I know him to be poor and honest. As nothing has come of his first requests, he now wants to return to France with some packet of yours in order to relieve the expenses he has been at on this voyage. If possible, I should like him to have some *ajouda de costa*, for since he is burdened with a wife and seven children, I doubt not his necessities are great.—Surd Lambeth, 14 July 1604.

Holograph. French. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. (188. 140.)

SIR THOMAS CHALONER to the SAME.

[1604], July 15.—Having hitherto forborne to move his Majesty in any suit now that the time of restraint is past and the Parliament prorogued, I thought the time very seasonable to use the benefit of his royal favour. But as I held it unreasonable to be mine own carver, or to tempt his bounty too far and receive a just denial, I resolved to have recourse to your advice. I will not neither can I plead any merit of mine own, neither will I insist upon my father's great expenses, almost to his undoing during his embassages abroad, or show how far my poor purse has extended itself in his Majesty's service. I have nothing to plead but my zealous affection to the King and respect always borne to the Council. I am informed of a suit reported to be of such a nature as my benefit may be answered without any notable prejudice to his Majesty's coffers, the effect whereof I have remitted to be delivered by the bearer; as my father dying recommended me to your father's protection, may it please you to use your handiwork in fashioning my fortune, which yet never attained to any height.—St. James's, July 15.

Holograph. 1 p. (102. 3.)

The EARL OF DORSET to the SAME.

1604, July 15.—I know your lordship will not do me that wrong nor yourself, as to imagine that either I would seek to put from myself this charge of feasting the Ambassadors or to put it upon you and the rest of my Lords to usurp your expense. For I protest I only write this as for the King's honour and our own that either more than one might feast them or none at all. And if it be put off till the Constable come, when the King and all the rest must then defray, it is then neither orderly, fit nor honourable, as I think, that then any

do feast them but the King himself to call them to his own board and presence. Therefore now you and the rest of my Lords may consider of it, whether it be best to put it off altogether and then charge that we would have done to them in feasting from ourselves to do it to them in presents of ambling horses and other gifts.—15 July 1604.

Holograph. 1 p. (188. 141.)

SIR NOEL DE CARON to LORD CECIL.

1604, July 15.—This poor woman comes to me daily with her grievances. She has been here nearly three months after the business of her son who has been taken by the Dunkirk shallops well within the river Thames. I beseech you to assist her for I know her misery is great. She would have liked to present her request herself to his Majesty but says she is always driven away from his presence. In fact she makes so many complaints to me that my heart is sick to hear her. A long time ago I had a shallop restored with its fittings, which had been taken by ours not in his Majesty's river but upon some road at the mouth of the Thames, though they have never on their part been willing to restore us a halfpenny. There is another ———[?] and captain of Dunkirk who claims the restitution of a ship that he says has been taken by ours in Dover Roads. I know it was taken whilst he was pursuing some of our merchants who were coming from Bordeaux laden with wines. Nevertheless, I am ready to get him restitution and of all loss and damage that can be proved to have been suffered from our ships of war in his Majesty's rivers, ports and harbours, provided that they do the same on their side. But I see that instead of their being willing to do that, they come and affront and threaten me in my very house and say they will not rest until they see my blood flow. Though I care little for their threats, for I know that God has numbered my hairs, yet it is a matter of very ill and dangerous consequence that these people should become so bold as to be ready to threaten a public person who is only doing his duty.—Surdt Lambeth, 15 July 1604.

Holograph. French. 1 p. (188. 142.)

LORD ZOUCHE, Lord President of Wales, to the PRIVY COUNCIL.

[1604], July 17.—Having received your letters to certify you of such as I shall learn to be fit to receive privy seals within those counties limited by you, I have conferred with the justices of each circuit, whereof some part are now in circuit so as it will be the longer before I can make such relation as I desire. By reason of her Majesty's late decease, I have had no convenient time to visit each country, whereunto I procured her especial licence; which also I would not have failed to have solicited to his Highness had I not been hindered by my attendance, and now by my health. My hope is that God will through the

means of the Bath at the fall of the leaf give me more comfort, for which cause I do not press leave to perform that other duty this summer. I hope to express my endeavours so far as shall be acceptable to you, if I may understand whether I shall specify them of whom already money has been received by way of privy seal, or whether I shall respect their abilities notwithstanding they are small or not at all in the subsidy books, for I would be glad in these things to be led by you. I have recommended my state to my Lord Cecil, being ready to perform what he shall promise for me.—From his Majesty's house Ticknell, 17 July.

Holograph. Seal, broken. Endorsed: "1604." 1½ pp. (106. 4.)

LORD ZOUCHE to LORD CECIL.

[1604], July 17.—I hoped to have received some comfortable news of his Majesty's bestowing of me by your solicitation some such gift as might have encouraged me in my service. But now have I received letters from the Council to lend money, no sum named, but yet by way of example divers specified. In this I would you would have taken notice of my estate and have laid upon me what you would not have left it to me to charge myself; for though I have sold land and bought none since his most happy entry, yet I should stand indebted to my children and others 6,000*l*. I would be loth to be counted backward in any thing belonging to his Majesty's service and therefore will take care to send up to you 200*l*. to be delivered into the Exchequer, trusting you will procure me such security as others of my rank receive and you think fit for my estate. Take notice of my letters to the Council, let me receive their further pleasures with your advice.—From his Majesty's house Ticknell, 17 July.

Holograph. Seal broken. Endorsed: "1604." 1 p. (106. 5.)

RICHARD HADSOR to the SAME.

1604, July 17.—Being advertised by some of the nobility of his country that his Majesty was desirous to know the state thereof, has framed a discourse, of which he encloses a copy, showing the ancient division of Ireland before the conquest of King Henry II and how it is now divided, by what people it is inhabited and laws ruled, with other matters, his own desire and opinion tending only that the realm might be drawn to yield some benefit to the Crown.—Middle Temple, 17 July 1604.

Signed. ⅓ p. (188. 143.)

SIR FULKE GREVYLL to the SAME.

[1604], July 17.—Asks the meaning of these confused rumours they hear. The bearer will explain why he does not wait upon the King and Cecil, who will then pardon his absence and unmannerliness.—Debtford, 17 July.

Holograph. Endorsed: "1605" (sic). ½ p. (190. 135.)

ARTHUR GRAY to the EARL OF CUMBERLAND.

1604, July 18.—We are attending the coming of the Duke Charles, his Majesty's second son here at Barwick the 21st instant, with all the gentlemen of this country to attend him through this march. Also I have received advertisement out of Scotland that Lord Hoome, Lord Lieutenant of the Marches of Scotland, has given up the execution of his office, wherein I would request your Honour to advertise me what course you think fit for the execution of this place, for within this 5 days there have been three invasions by stealth of horses, oxen and kine out of England by the Scots, which is likely to grow daily more and more, if it be not prevented and the badder sort of those people duly punished. They presume upon their new enlargement. You wrote to me the last of May that there was an injury by some of the Collingwoods offered to Mr. Muschamp, so according to your direction, I called them both before me. The matter is referred to from gentlemen, their friends, to determine and end. I intreat you cause these enclosed letters to be delivered to my brother Sir Ralph Gray.—Chillingham, 18 July 1604.

Holograph. Seal broken. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. (101. 67.)

SIR R. LYTTON to LORD CECIL.

1604, July 18.—For the employment now received from you I will with speed and carefulness satisfy your full desire, and attend you about the beginning of next week with a perfect return of this and my other charge.—Knebworth, 18 July 1604.

Holograph. Seal. $\frac{2}{3}$ p. (106. 6.)

SIR FULKE GREVYLL to the SAME.

[1604], July 18.—My scholar you wrote for has obtained the lecture in Gresham College. The mayor dealt respectfully with me for your sake, and I have satisfied the competitor to the full, lest the honour you did me should anyways prove envious to you.—Cambridge, 18 July.

Holograph. Seal. Endorsed: "1604." $\frac{1}{2}$ p. (106. 7.)

GERVASE, BISHOP OF WORCESTER, to [the SAME?].

[1604?], July 19.—What has been done with Trubshaw this bearer Mr. Davis, churchwarden, can tell your lordship. More shall be endeavoured at the Chancellor's visitation for my Lord Grace at Warwick. For the fault laid upon the registrar's man I have examined it and find it cannot be true, for the schedule returned to Warwick assizes under my seal had more, and he durst not falsify my record, but the Judges would have blamed so many rasures: and as for Bishop he offers oath he knows him not nor ever had dealings with him.

How my presentment is dealt with after it is delivered into

court I know not, but were I well dealt with more would be returned into the Exchequer and so come down from thence for inquisition in the country. I pray you whenever you be at Warwick assizes call for my catalogue sent in the last assizes, the last before that, &c., as I remember I returned above 300. But the presentments hitherto have been most faulty by want of surname or proper name, or addition of gent., yeoman, husbandman, &c., whereby indictments could not be framed; which I hope hereafter to amend, and to cause one to attend to acquaint your lordship or other justices there how my certificate is used either by the grand jury or others.—Worcester this Friday.

PS.—Of these 45 [recusants] in Brayles only 19 befallen since his Majesty's happy coming, the rest have been of longer standing.

Holograph. Endorsed with List of names of 45 recusants [in the parish of Brayles], commencing with "Barnabe Bushop, Gentleman," and followed by this note:—"This 19 July the churchwarden Ri. Davis, gent., told me there were 2 more recusants in this parish to be presented and neither he nor the vicar Mr. Dacres, a good preacher, but fear some mischief in executing their several offices there." 2 pp. (83. 49.)

SIR GEORGE REYNELL to LORD CECIL.

1604, July 19.—The decree lately made against me so wrongs me as I presume you have not seen my exceptions to the first draught. I therefore pray you will hear three or four of my objections or command me to attend whom you please that may relate them to you; or else give me leave to appeal from you.—19 July 1604.

Holograph. ½ p. (106. 8.)

SIR JOHN SALUSBURY to the SAME.

1604, July 20.—I wrote to my Lord President [of Wales] to be a suitor unto you for the staying of Fulk Lloyd's pardon, being indicted for the murder of a kinsman and servant of mine, John Lewis Gwyn, father of many children, near Lloyd's house with seven of his friends and kinsmen by his procurement and himself within sight, and came all out of his house with warlike weapons and returned to his house after they had murdered him, having lain in wait for him. I am informed it pleased you for the furtherance of justice to write to my Lord Chancellor for the staying of the pardon, Lloyd having procured his Highness's signature to the same under colour of a certificate from three or four justices of the peace of another county who did not know the heinousness of the offence. I am to crave for the continuance of the staying of the pardon and to consider of the wickedness of the fact. He is a notorious recusant and a harbourer and maintainer of Jesuits and seminaries. He is evil affected

to the state and has not received the communion these many years. My hope is if you were rightly informed of his wicked behaviour you would not suffer his pardon to pass for so detestable a deed to escape from justice of law pursued by the dead man's wife and friendship for their great loss.—Lleweny, 20 July 1604.

Signed. Seal. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. (106. 9.)

SIR JOHN OGLE to LORD CECIL.

1604, July 20.—Ostend hath now a breathing time to recover itself somewhat by the absence of the Marquis Spinola with 10,000 (for so they are valued here) of his troops, who is come 3 days since and is quartered near Middleburgh (a place held by us only with 20 men and now yielded to them), which place is near to the quarter of Vandernode called “the Drowndland.” He makes countenance by his viewing and reviewing of places and forts as though he would force a relief that way into the town. But the Count Maurice (who is there in person with a sufficient supply of troops) makes another account, and so may any reasonable judgment think his attempt to be either idle, or merely complemental to make a show of doing something, for there is no guard thereabouts but will cost him time to approach it. In the meantime intercepted letters and men that come out of the town tell us that the necessity is such within as it cannot hold out 10 days, and it is the more probable because of their resolution to relinquish that business at Ostend and to see what might be done here. It is said there are many peasants or “bowres” among them, and divers also new levied and left with the remainder of the army at Ostend. I hear of no more than 9 pieces of cannon they have brought with them; the Count Maurice hath as yet only 4 that are mounted and play upon them, but the prisoners taken say they do great hurt in their camp; 200 men at least they say they have had slain and spoiled already by our cannon. Their troops (though the number sound somewhat) are of small estimation both for the quality of most of them, and the greatest part held to be feeble by sickness and want of victual. Howsoever they are, we are somewhat confident here that they cannot prevail upon that quarter, and that they shall necessarily in short time be driven to dislodge, unless they mean to stay to be witnesses of the delivery of the town. If we do not then put for the relief of Ostend your lordship and the world will say our actions are under expectation: and yet I do half make a doubt of it, whether we shall directly engage into that business or not. I should rather think the Court will attempt it by circumstance. Spinola did believe we would have been gone upon speech of his coming down, but we make full account to see their backs and let him sorrow for a safe retreat.—Camp before Sluce, July 20, 1604 *veteri.*

Holograph. Seal. 2 pp. (106. 10.)

SIR GEORGE COPPIN to LORD CECIL.

1604, July 21.—Presents a small box of dried plums which accidentally came to his hands.—“From my house in St. Martin’s,” 21 July 1604.

Holograph. Seal. $\frac{1}{3}$ p. (106. 11.)

DR. JOHN SHERWOOD to the SAME.

1604, July 21.—I am very sorry your infirmity is not fully removed but hope the use of the Bath will perfect what is amiss. If you stay your coming until the 20th or 22nd August our Baths will be the more temperate. Before that time we shall assuredly find the greatest danger of the plague, which hitherto has not been violent in respect of the number dead, but somewhat the more to be feared for seven or eight several houses scattered in several parts of the city, out of all which there have not yet died 26 persons. But if it grows so hot that you cannot repair thither without danger I will give you notice. At that time the King’s Bath will fit you best, both in respect of its spaciousness and the coolness and conveniency of your lodging, much more severed from places infected than any fair lodging about the Cross Bath. Neither is the water about that time of the year, in places especially farthest distant from the springs, hotter than the Cross Bath when it is most in use: and as for the waters of the Baths they all have their mineral operation alike. The King’s Bath will not heat or dry your body so much, if the temperature of the air be correspondent to that time of the year, especially if you be stirring somewhat the sooner in the morning. There are by the Cross Bath two fair houses, the better Mr. Horton’s, but that is very near a house now infected, the other for the present Captain Woodd’s, but in the street and close to the Cross Bath. I speak more sparingly of the King’s Bath because it is my own, but all circumstances considered most convenient for you and most agreeing to your directions. Bed-hangings and plate for your own use is necessary. For the gentlemen that attend you I will provide stable, beer, and all things else mentioned in your letter, and will use the best means I can to hinder the recourse of such who with accomplements of kindness will disquiet you.—“From Tokington, where for preventing the worst I have for a time reposed my poor family,” 21 July 1604.

Holograph. 1 p. (106. 12.)

The EARL OF DORSET to the SAME.

1604, July 21.—I received even now from the officers these certificates for which I took order ten days past. I send them to you that you may either abstract them yourself or else take copies at your own will, and then send them to my Lord of Northampton and my Lord of Barwik to do the like, and to such other of the Lords as you shall think fit. To make it

too common is not convenient, for though the farmer may know so much as he farms, yet that is not like to be all but rather some part. But this I wait to do as you think best. As I shall have leisure within 2 or 3 days I will also set down for your lordship and the rest divers notes and instructions fit for you to know in your dealing with such as shall desire to farm the same. I pray you send this letter to the rest of the Lords, to whom these certificates shall be sent.—21 July 1604.

Holograph. 1 p. (188. 144.)

ARTHUR HALL to LORD CECIL.

1604, July 22.—I have sundry times in the way of complaint written unto you of the misbehaviour of Sir Julius Cæsar, beseeching examination of the cause. I have received answer from you in word (I know not how true) that you would move the King to have it examined, who is the honest man of us two, I to complain without great cause or he to miscarry himself with the greatest lies with most ungentlemanly dealing to, at the least, his equal I am sure in birth; what his knighthood makes him in worship without honesty I heed not. Your father's soul knows whether I deserved well of him or no. I pray your answer: my afflictions have been and are great; I am old, I can no more. If from you I may obtain the trial of my cause let justice decide it. If not, I trust you will not be offended that I lay open to the world how by his Masters of Requests and others his Highness is abused.—Fleet, 22 July 1604.

Holograph. 1 p. (106. 13.)

THE EARL OF DORSET to the SAME.

1604, July 22.—I send you Sir Vincent Skinner's letter yesterday written. I send you also the note of the loans from the Lords of the Council. If you hasten not the King's letter to them whereby we may have their moneys with all speed I know not what to do. For that money may yet give some help till the other loan come in, which I fear will not be quickly. That loan also I doubt not but you haste as much as may be. The shires near London and London may proceed and the privy seals sent to them, and the more remote shires may be thus last.—22 July 1604.

PS.—Return me Sir Vincent Skinner's letter.

Holograph. $\frac{2}{3}$ p. (106. 14.)

LORD CHIEF JUSTICE POPHAM to the PRIVY COUNCIL.

1604, July 23.—Having received the notes I sent to you touching Wiltshire, Somerset and Devon I have again considered them. Touching any alteration to be made of those noted to be at 100*l.* or 50*l.*, for that they are for the most of them known to you, I have left them to you to be abated as pleases you.

For such of Wiltshire and Somerset which stood at 40*l.* the man., I have in the margin abated the sums for some of them to such a rate as I hold fit for them to bear, which nevertheless I submit to your better censures, who best know to what proportion the sum is to be raised. For those countries I have also at the end added as many as I can here of my own knowledge, with the sums I hold fit for each of them to bear. Although I know many more in those two countries of competent living, yet I know them to be so deeply indebted as I forbear to set them down, and so do also for such as I know not; whereof haply there may be many of very good estate, but for Devon I assure you I cannot particularize upon each otherwise than I have done, although haply many of those set at 40*l.* might be well eased. For the inferior sort of people in that country I am nothing acquainted with their estates. No doubt there be very many of that sort there of very great wealth and estate as merchants, tinnors and such like. The best light I can give you for these is to refer it to the view of the last loan for all such as are not comprised in my paper sent you.—At Bedford, 23 July 1604.

Holograph. 1 $\frac{2}{3}$ pp. (106. 15.)

The EARL OF ORMONDE to LORD CECIL.

1604, July 23.—I doubt not but that upon my former letters to you last month touching those causes of my fee tail land and other matters followed for me there by my agent, Mr. Roth, you have and will afford me your furtherance for dispatch and return of my agent. For the 1000 marks to be paid to the gentlemen at All Hallowtide next I desired you to move my Lord Treasurer for his letter to my Lord Deputy to accept the money here, so as upon sight of his bill confessing the receipt thereof the gentleman might be assured of it there: as also that you will deal with his lordship for the 350*l.* being the remain of my bills of exchange, if it be not already paid, the same being long since appointed for discharge of some things due at the being there of my daughter and her husband Viscount Butler, and no small touch in credit to me if it be unpaid. I send you by bearer a goshawk.—From my house at Carrick, 23 July 1604.

Signed. Seal. $\frac{2}{3}$ p. (106. 16.)

LORD BALMERINOCHE, Lord Secretary of Scotland, to the SAME.

1604, July 23.—This gentleman has long and faithfully served his Majesty in divers great employments, and now last at this our session of Parliament, wherein some turbulent spirits would stir up some perturbation. He is and has ever been my friend. Show that favour you are accustomed to vouchsafe on all them that our sovereign has in recommendation.—Barnton, 23 July 1604.

Holograph. Seal. 1 p. (106. 17.)

The EARL OF DORSET to LORD CECIL.

1604, July 23.—Even now I finished this collection of considerations in the letting out of the customs. I have no other copy but send you this, which, after you have copied or read send to the rest of the Lords. These things I have collected out of such papers as the officers have given to me about this matter. If you or any of the Lords can add any other, I shall be glad to be informed thereof and will always join my best endeavours to the furtherance of this service so profitable for his Majesty.—23 July 1604.

Holograph. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. (188. 145.)

JOHN NORTON.

1604, July 24.—Memorandum of appointment of John Norton as woodward of all the King's manors in Hants. and of the forests of Pamber and Aylesholt (Alice Holt). 1 p. (P.2207.)

CORMOCK CARTY to LORD CECIL.

1604, July 25.—Emboldened by the remembrance of many favours done by your father to me, I have presumed to sacrifice myself to your patronage. One of my tenants in parcel of my lands called Ifflanlue was lately convicted of murder; whereupon one Captain Haveser surmising the same to be my said tenant's inheritance procured a *custodium* thereof from the Lord Deputy and accordingly entered without any office found of what lands he was seised in the time of his conviction, thereby to entitle his Majesty to his freehold if he had any, as indeed he had none. I pray you will show me the favour to be restored to my former possessions until his Majesty shall be thereunto entitled, or until the same be evicted from me by ordinary course of his laws.—From my house of Blarney, 25 July 1604.

Signed. Seal. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. (106. 18.)

RALPH EWENS to the SAME.

1604, July 25.—I forbore to return to your lordship the draft of the lease for the garden plot at Somersett House, until I had spoken with the lessee, viewed the ground, and understood all circumstances necessary to be known for the perfecting of the same. Which having done I send you in the form I conceive fittest for the Queen to grant it. I have inserted a little fine and rent, thinking that the safest and best way for both parts. I have added also a clause of re-entry for non-payment of the rent, yet so as the demand must be made of the lessee himself and not upon the land only. I have also made a reservation of some convenient yearly proportion of seasonable fruits for her Majesty's use. I have made the term for her life and twenty-one years after, according to your direction.

If anything differ from your purpose and meaning I shall be ready to reform it.

I conceive your lordship's patent of the custody of the house must be surrendered before this can be granted and then a new grant be made to you, with exception of this lease and that of the tennis court, the form whereof I send you.

For that of the tennis court, the gentleman that erected it is out of town and will not be in town these ten days, and I cannot learn the true quantity with other appurtenances to be demised to him. What shall be done with the other in the meantime I leave to your consideration and shall attend your pleasure by this bearer.—Aldersgate Street, 25 July 1604.

PS.—Your lordship may procure this lease to be engrossed and signed by her Majesty and so let it lie until a convenient time for the surrender of your own patent.

For the matter of my service in the place of Auditor, I must appeal to your protection and favour, in that I observe neither the like course to be taken with the Prince's Auditor (whom there is greater reason to sequester than me) nor with any one patentee since the King's coming, so as I shall appear to be a precedent of heavy punishment without any offence at all.

Signed. Endorsed: "Queen's Auditor to my Lord." 2 pp. (188. 146.)

The Mayor and others of NORWICH to the EARLS OF NOTTINGHAM
and SUFFOLK and LORD CECIL.

1604, July 25.—We have been moved by John Tylsley, a poor neighbour of ours in this city of Norwich, a 'sylke raser,' to signify the true proceeding between him and Elizabeth, late wife and executor of Henry Dayes, and now wife of John Baynam, concerning the assignment of the apprenticeship of one John Gryme formerly bound apprentice to Dayes. Gryme being bound apprentice with Dayes by indenture dated 22 Nov. 1595, to serve for ten years, continued his service with Dayes about 7 years before his death, after whose death Elizabeth as his executor had the charge of the apprentice. This one William Jones of the city of London, cutter, understanding wrote to Elizabeth to have the residue of the term of years of the said Gryme, and Gryme to serve with Jones according to the said indenture. Elizabeth yielded to this so as Jones should presently send her by the next Norwich carriers 40s.; and to that end she delivered the indenture and her apprentice to the carrier. But when Jones had got the apprentice into his house he would not pay the 40s., she sending often for it. But after she marrying John Baynam he travelled to London to Jones and demanded the 40s., which Jones again refusing to pay Baynam got the apprentice back with him to Norwich, where he has ever since remained with John Tylsley by assignment

of Elizabeth and her husband Baynam. All this Gryme will affirm to be true, who is now sent up according to your letters. Notwithstanding Jones has put Tylslye to much trouble and great charges for keeping Gryme. The ending of this business we leave to your grave considerations—Norwich, 25 July 1604.

Signed: Thomas Hyrne and others. *Common Seal.* 1 p. (106. 19.)

NEWSLETTER.

1604, July 26.—The King has put 30 per cent. upon all silks that come from Italy which breeds great discontent among the commonalty, saying that their King does it of purpose to impoverish all his subjects and to procure all the world to become his enemy for only attempting to renew the trade of Antwerp for the profit of the Archduke, to the utter undoing of them all; and now to appease them causes his officers to write *lettres messivas* to the towns and seaports that he will permit all such as bring corn to employ the proceeds thereof in any fruits or commodities that his country yields freely, without paying the 30 per cent. for so much as the sales of corn shall amount unto: but as yet no publication of it but only particular men's letters as a kind of false alarum to induce strangers to bring them such corn and victuals as they have most need of, and having once possessed it disposes of it at their own dispositions, using all kind of extortion most inhuman and ungrateful for the benefits done to them, and take it they do good service in beguiling our nation, being as they say heretical dogs disobedient to the mother church of Rome. Which in very truth is the best terms they can afford our nation, as you may inform of those that go hence daily. Notwithstanding for covetousness of gain it is well known that our countrymen will either by obtaining licences or by stealth bring them corn and such like necessities, although their poor neighbours at home feel the smart of it; as they themselves may if peace be not concluded for it is probable that if there be any breach as many as are found here in the country will be forced to serve, both ships and men. But I hope there will be order taken at home for succouring them with overmuch corn, victuals, or munition until there be a firmer amity between us than hitherto there is.

The Jews and new Christians of Portugal have given the King 80,000 ducats for licence to depart out of his kingdoms and dominions with their households and families. Divers of them pass daily into Italy, France and Flanders and other places where they hope to have best entertainment. Over and above the great store of Irish that were here in this country here has come of late to the Court of Spain 1700 odd men, women and children of all sorts, which came away and left their country and lands and living only for religion. They are all entertained by this King, and has given to every of them a portion monthly. They under colour of begging alms from house to house speak

so maliciously of our King and nation that it is most odious to hear. But their subtle proceeding gives content to the Spanish and liberal alms to themselves, in so much that the Spaniards affirm that they are descendant of the Spanish race and lineage and that they will live and die in defence of their afflicted cause. The English seminaries boast and brag of the great good they do in labouring the vineyard, but I hope neither they nor the Spanish politicians that are there which report that by great presents and gifts to the King's councillors and officers [they] will turn all things to their own content. As there is no fire without some smoke so I write you no more but that which I hear spoken, and not amongst the meaner sort of people. By the end of this month I mean to be in 20.—From 30, 26 July 1604.

Endorsed by one of Cecil's clerks : "Advertisements." 1½ pp. (106. 20.)

THE DEAN AND CHAPTER OF WESTMINSTER TO LORD CECIL.

[1604], July 26.—We were suitors to you a good while since for your mediation to his Majesty for the obtaining of a particular explanation and grant of some things we had formerly by the letters patents of our foundress, the Queen deceased, though in more general terms, and so subject to questions and strains in law. The stay has been in Mr. Attorney's want of leisure this Parliament time. But now, having received full satisfaction concerning the equity of our petition he has drawn up this book and returned it you from whom he had direction and warrant. At this time we renew our suit that you would perfect your own beginnings, and having thus far come that our bill is now ready for his Majesty's hand, to procure the same for us to assure the church from all future molestations. —Westminster, 26 July.

Signed. Endorsed : "1604." 1 p. (106. 21.)

SIR THOMAS SMYTHE to the SAME.

1604, July 26.—Now that I am safely arrived in the borders of the Emperor's dominions, I took myself bound with the first to salute your lordship by letters and to acquaint you with my estate here at the Port of St. Mickels, where arriving the 23rd of July I found by my entertainment the Emperor had some expectation of an Ambassador from his Majesty, for he gave order both for my receiving here and the conducting me toward the Mosco; a course not heretofore taken with any sent from England, which I conceive proceeded from some notice and intimation made to the Emperor of an Ambassador likely to come out of England, this being all I can certify touching my employment.

Your lordship may remember the question being about my entitling to the Privy Chamber expressed in my commission. My answer was direct, that it was no work of mine and to give

you further satisfaction I add this, that I understood by Mr. Wright it was your direction out of your especial favour towards me, and by Sir Thomas Chalinor that he had not only moved you therein, but also his Majesty in your presence, whom he found willing thereto. But your conclusion was so honourable, as my boldness shall proceed from thence, still to rely upon your honourable disposition towards me, hoping my long absence and employment shall be no prejudice if anything fall out wherein my service and preferment may meet.—26 July 1604.

Signed. Endorsed: "Sir Thomas Smith to my Lord, from the borders of Moscovye." 1 p. (188. 147.)

LORD WOTTON to LORD CECIL.

1604, July 26.—I am advertised that his Majesty has a purpose to create Sir Ed. Denny Baron upon a match to be made between his daughter and Sir James Hay. If it be so then I humbly beseech your lordship in contemplation of me to put the King in mind of his promise concerning Sir Nicholas Bacon.—Boughton Malherbe, 26 July 1604.

Holograph. 1 p. (188. 148.)

BILL OF MORTALITY.

1604, July 27.—The certificate of such as died and are buried within the liberty of Westminster and the Strand in one week last ending 27 July 1604.

In St. Margaret's parish :

Buried there of the plague out of a house near Tuttle	1
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Of other diseases there	8
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In St. Clement's; buried there	1
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Sum total	<u>10</u>
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Signed: Ra. Dobbinson. 1 p. (106. 22.)

SIR ROWLAND LYTTON to LORD CECIL.

1604, July 27.—I present enclosed the names of the ablest sort of men in our country, omitting those that heretofore lent, according to your direction. The meaner sort are marked with one cross, whom I think 20*l.* enough to be imposed on; the middle sort have a double cross, and the best three crosses. Concerning the collector, I am bold to put you in mind of Sir Henry Boteler, who being sheriff has best advantage by means of his under officers to expedite the service, and by reason of his place may seem freest from envy or extraordinary favour. I find divers in your paper dead since the last loan, whom I have marked with a point on the "margent." There may be others unknown to me, as also divers able men unknown to me in the 2 hundreds of Hertford and Braughing.—27 July 1604.

Holograph. Endorsed: "Sir Rowland Lytton to my Lord, with a catalogue of names fit to lend money in Hartfordshyre." 1 p. (106. 23.)

NICHOLAS GEFFE to LORD CECIL.

1604, July 29.—Yesterday I went to the Court of Augmentation to inform myself of the estate of two manors fit to pass, to the end I might as you commanded attend you with a declaration of their estates. Returning homewards I was by the sheriff of Middlesex arrested and carried to his house in Holborn, whom I have intreated to present these to you. The nature of the action to which I am subject is thus. I became bound as a surety; the obligee never delivered any money or other valuable matter and besides the obligation is made void by Parliament *anno* 39 Eliz., at which myself and my counsel were heard, so as I have a discharge in law and in conscience owe nothing, only it will require two or three days “respect” [respice] to prove it for the sheriff’s indemnity. In the meantime I beseech you to sign the warrant enclosed, until I may intreat Sir Fr. Bacon to attend you therein, who is all ready and shall be fully instructed in every point.—29 July 1604.

Holograph. 1 p. (106. 24.)

SIR GEORGE REYNELL to the SAME.

1604, July 29.—I entreat you, either by yourself or whom else you please, to hear me touching the late decree made against me, which contains some apparent mistakings and divers wrongs so great, as I assure me if yourself had not been wronged by some other you would not have passed the same. I farther pray you to take consideration of the office of the Fleet. The place is of great danger and importance; Mr. Trench has no interest at all therein and yet holds the same from me under colour of your late decree, though it warrant no such matter neither to him nor to Mr. Tirrell. If in the meanwhile any prisoner shall escape, myself only is to bear the loss and this decree the imputation. Nor is there any mean for Mr. Tirrell to recover arrearages of rent from Mr. Trench, there being no bonds for payment of rents and Mr. Trench of himself every day more unable to pay the same. Of all which (with other outrages lately committed by Mr. Tirrell) I pray you to hear me yourself or by any other whom you will command.—29 July 1604.

Holograph. Seal. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. (106. 26.)

ROYAL WARRANT.

1604, July 29.—Royal warrant for the grant to Henry, Earl of Southampton, of the manors of Rumsey, co. Hants, and Compton Magna, co. Somerset; and other lands out of the Exchequer and Duchy. Also grant to Phillip Tyse of Exchequer lands to the annual value of 60*l.*—Palace of Westminster, 29 July 1604.

Signed by the King. Seal. 1 m. (218. 16.)

SIR WILLIAM FLEETWOOD and SIR DAVID FOULIS to LORD CECIL.

1604, July 29.—Report their investigations into the King's household accounts. The charges are much more than when Lady Elizabeth was here, the reason alleged being the increase of officers by warrant, and their private diet. Never a man is allowed to eat in the house, master or servant, but he stands to the King in 60*l.* a year in diet only. By reason of private tables, some three men's diet amounts yearly to 350*l.* and more : some one man's to 220*l.* ; some two men's, with their necessary servants, to 600*l.* : every laundress and seamster to 86*l.* in bare diet. They find inferior officers are served by discretion with bread, beer and wine, the chiefest points of the charges, which the writers have limited a little, to the sparing of the King's purse. They make various recommendations, and pray to be freed from the care of the matter, which should be put under specially appointed officers. The confusion is great, the redress hard, and the envy insupportable, without the King's special countenance and Cecil's assistance.—Nonsuche, 29 July 1604.

Signed: Willm. Fletewoode ; D. Foulis. 1 *p.* (189. 1.)

SIR JOHN OGLE to the SAME.

1604, ^{July 29}_{Aug. 8.}—I writ to you once since the coming of the enemy to these parts. He remains with his army still at his quarter near Middelburgh having once removed by reason of our cannon, and where he is now he finds it warm enough. His design at first in advancing of works carried some show of a further attempt; since he hath let his plumes fall and sees small good to be done, in such sort as we judge him to remain there rather to hatch some new enterprises than upon any hope he can have to effect anything that way. Yesterday being the 7th (after this style) of August in the morning a little before day they gave an alarum to our camp on this side, intending only upon Count William's quarter. Their information was bad concerning the strength of those works which they thought to have found assaultable in divers places and to that end brought scaling ladders; but they found their ladders much too short, otherwise such was their number, speed and (for aught we know) resolution as they would have much endangered to have carried that quarter. But our walls were better than the watch and readiness of those our troops, who took the alarm slowly and confusedly as I was credibly informed by an officer, for we of the English quarter were to look to our own. The enemy was 2000 foot and as many horse commanded all by the Count Trevulci; 800 foot out of the camp which Spinola commanded, the other 1200 drawn from before Ostend, Blankenburgh and other forts near about. The same day they quartered and rested them in our sight in a wood 2 English miles from our quarter. They are this day removed and each returned to

his place. They lost only one captain, and some fourteen prisoners were taken, for their main troops came scarce so near as musket shot ; one only hundred was first advanced to discover and adventure, the rest according to their success. Touching the getting of the town we make here no question if their victuals last not longer than the time will suffer us to lodge here, the doubts and hopes whereof are nourished according to the reports of such as daily come over ; for divers speak diversely according to their own feelings or apprehensions. Yesterday and 2 days before it went for current the town could not hold above 6 days ; now some come out this morning say they have yet 12 ounces of bread the day, but it is black, heavy, and very bad food. Some speak of a continuance of faction in the town twixt the Almanes and Spaniards. For my part if I should ground my judgment concerning the likelihood of the soon yielding of this place I should make my foundation upon these 2 principal points, the impossibility (in appearance) of relieving it, and the strong presumption of a present necessity within the town by reason of their coming from their other business to relieve it. And yet it cannot be denied but that the governor may yet find means and devices to prolong the time, if by no other means yet by letting a thousand or two starve for hunger the longer to sustain the rest, and that not at once but by degrees. We expect the enemy upon our English quarter, but I see no great inducement he hath to lead him hither. There is intelligence of a purpose that those of the town have to sally with "sloopes" and so to defeat our guard near the water, which they may easily do if the wonted negligence of our watch be yet continued.

The Count Maurice hath had a late breach with some of the deputed Estates here for the camp about their checking and controlling his works as unprofitable, and therefore would pay the labourers by discretion, defaulting the 7th part ; which being known to the Count by the denial of the workmen in refusing to undertake any more works was (as he had reason) by him ill taken, in such sort that one of them as I hear is gone discontented into Holland.—Camp before Sluce, August 8 *novo*, 1604.

Holograph. Seal broken. 1½ pp. (106. 25.)

JUSTICE G. KINGESMYLL to the PRIVY COUNCIL.

1604, July 30.—I received your letters dated 24 July last requiring me to satisfy you how long a certain priest and a layman had been in prison before they received their trial. They were arraigned and convicted at the summer assizes a twelvemonth since ; at which time we used many persuasions to them of reformation, and spared judgment, giving them time and the best means we could to obtain his Majesty's pardon until the last Assizes in Lent. At these Assizes we were informed

that they made suit to his Majesty for pardon, but obtained it not. We respited their judgment until this last summer Assizes, and then we offered, if they would come to the church, pray for the King, and conform, to labour to the King for them. But they, as they had done divers times before, refused so to do. Therefore they being an offence to the country it was thought it should be amiss to stay them longer in his Majesty's gaol: and seeing the law had taken hold of them, it was hoped that no less could be done than to proceed accordingly.—Okham, 30 July 1604.

Signed. Seal. 1 p. (106. 27.)

LORD ZOUCHE to LORD CECIL.

1604, July 30.—I have expected your love because I have laboured to be worthy of it. That I writ tartly in my last I am sorry that you took it, for I was far from thinking to be so, though I heartily thank you that you give me leave to be so when I conceive occasion. In like sort I beseech you to be tart with me when you shall but conceive I give cause. I hold it a great testimony of true love so long as just satisfaction may be received. Concerning his Highness's gift I have written to Sir Vincent Skinner to help me in it, for I am raw in those matters. The money I am to pay into the Exchequer I have already sent to Worcester to be made over with all speed and written to one who has heretofore laid down so much for me; but if both should fail then have I intreated Sir Vincent Skinner to move you for your favour, being loth to be found negligent of any my sovereign's commandments. I am heartily sorry my Lord of Pembroke should think that you should make stay of the pardon for any cause other than the King's service, which was the cause moved me to press you very earnestly, for I know too well how many murders are committed within this government, and in this particular how hard it will be for any to do that gentleman wrong or offer him hard measure. Therefore in duty and conscience did I move the stay of any such course until the matter were well examined: wherein I will do my endeavour if my Lord Chancellor be pleased to continue his stay, otherwise I shall begin to learn that patience whereof you write. I will never press you without delivering my opinion truly how I think of the cause and then shall give place to your judgment if you resolve of error in my course.—Ticknell, 30 July.

PS.—I send you the copy of my letter to his Highness that if you like it not you may suppress it; as also that to the Council for I desire to be so happy as to be guided by you. That to my Lord of Pembroke I also send you that you may see what I have written to him. I enclose one to Sir Vincent Skinner in hope you will command it to be delivered him. I am informed the sickness is at the Bath dispersed in so much

as the physicians be fled from thence. I wish myself at Theobalds only to offer you my service and to be a witness of his Highness's delights he takes there.

Holograph. Seal. 2 pp. (106. 30.)

The Enclosures :

(1) Lord Zouche to the Privy Council. I have sent you the names of those in Shropshire of whom, by the best advice I can get, his Majesty may borrow such sums as they are marked for without any great prejudice, and I hope with so little respect of any as they cannot complain, though if they did I might well clear myself. It is thought that those marked with three pricks may lend 100*l.*, those with two 50*l.*, and those of one 40*l.* : the like of six of the Welsh shires. The rest I expect daily from the justices of those circuits, which I will also send, or will alter my course or desist according to your farther commandments.—Tickenhill house, 30 July 1604.

Copy. ½ p. (106. 28.)

(2) Lord Zouche to the Earl of Pembroke.—I was much grieved to perceive by yours that you had undertaken to move his Majesty in the behalf of a gentleman whom I had solicited against by information from others, not of malice nor of faction but for the good of the countries where I serve, which as you well know are given to much malice and an uncivil kind of murdering ; whereof if his Highness should not take some especial care it would quickly go evil in these countries. I think you may well find I am likeliest to err least, when he seeks a pardon who by his allies is of the stronger faction in the country. If malice prepense shall be nourished, his Majesty may sooner give occasion of more disquietness than hope to have it well governed. If there be not some such thing in this I am abused, and will easily confess it so soon as I may see it, and to that end have sent to inquire better of the matter ; that if you be pleased to be better informed therein you may be, or that I may with more honesty recall my labour to Lord Cecil to make stay of any such pardon, if happily any such might escape his Highness's hands before he should rightly be informed. Wherein if I may have convenient time I shall truly certify what will evidently be proved as I will answer it of my credit.—Tickenhill, 30 July 1604.

Copy. 1 p. (106. 29.)

LORD NORTH to LORD CECIL.

[1604], July 30.—I am since my arrival at Portsmouth this evening, by pretended reason of not producing his Majesty's licence for my departure, stayed from proceeding in my determined journey by one Sir Benjamin Berry, lieutenant governor here under my Lord of Devonshire ; I am also retained as a person suspected, both from return and remove out of his government. He alleges no other cause of suspecting me than

that I make haste to have been gone. Would not any man do the like having the wind favourable? I confess I procured no authentical testimony for my pass; my inexperience was cause thereof. At my last departure from England by the port of Sandwich there was nothing demanded at my hands in signification of my due licence, and I thought indeed that a gentleman would far less have urged his authority to extremity; especially considering the manner of my arrival was not like a fugitive. For I had a trunk of good weight newly arrived before me, and I came accompanied by one of the best sort of my Lord of Devonshire's followers besides a younger brother of mine of the age of 14 or 15 years, and three other servants. He said he would have been satisfied if Mr. Fowler, the gentleman of my Lord's in my company, had brought him any word from my Lord. I replied that I hoped if a gentleman's word might have satisfied I thought myself wronged if he rejected mine more than his, intimating that present licence of his Majesty's I had none but contented myself with his royal assent in word of mouth; which I entreat you to certify my Lord of Devonshire, whose assent for my pass he says shall content him, neither had I neglected to proffer him my service if at my departure he had been in Court. The lieutenant governor has also made a dispatch by this post, but to whom I know not. Grant me a pass for myself with three of my company and 200*l.* in my purse. I understand him not to be of 3 weeks standing in his office so that I know he expects thanks for his diligent care, as well as he desired to show his authority in doing it.—Portsmouth, 30 July.

Holograph. Endorsed: "1604." Seal broken. 1 p. (106. 31.)

SIR G. HERVY, Lieutenant of the Tower, to LORD CECIL.

1604, July 30.—I have received your letters by Lady Raleigh, and have thought it my duty to put you in mind that upon the prisoners' return from Winchester the Council ordered that Lord Cobham, Lord Grey and Sir Walter Raleigh should each have two servants, one to attend, and the other to go about their business. This was observed till the Council gave warrant for divers other persons, whose names I send herewith, to have access to them; since which time Sir W. Raleigh, besides his men of allowance, has drawn unto him a preacher and 3 boys in ordinary. I have often entreated him to procure warrant for them, for I have ever held it my best course, which has been displeasing to the prisoners, and to such as desire access. I long since delivered to the warders a list of those that had licence of access, whereby to satisfy others that should desire it, *et hinc illae lacrimae*, and complaint of restraint, because I will not allow promiscuous access. Sir W., in writing that

neither man nor boy of his (being sent from his Lady) can come to him without a warrant, wittingly much wrongs himself and me. It may be that the warders, not finding their names in the list, have stayed such at the ward till they have acquainted me therewith : whereupon I have ever permitted them to come to him. Yet could I wish good choice to be made of such servants as should come to the prisoners, for though touching intelligences the time is not now so dangerous as before their trial, yet (having no hope of enlargement) their escapes are now more to be feared than at any time heretofore ; and none so fit instruments for that employment as their own servants, whom they may best command and trust. The ladies, and some courtiers with them, I confess have once or twice (finding the gates of the gardens, where Lord Grey and Sir W. are allowed to walk, open) entered and “complementallie” talked with them in my presence ; for preventing of which incursions I have been constrained to set a lock upon their garden doors, which is kept by my servant, but disliked of the prisoners, who are impatient of any restraint. The list given to the warders, and the locking of their garden doors (whereby common access is barred), are the things most distasteful to them, which I cannot with my own safety alter ; otherwise I have used them all as kindly as I could, respecting my duty to his Majesty. If that will not serve, I must commend myself to him and the Council, upon whom only I must depend.—The Tower, 30 July 1604.

Holograph. 1 p. (189. 3.)

The Enclosure :

“The names of such as are licensed to have access” to Lord Cobham, Lord Grey, and Sir Walter Raleigh.

Lord Cobham. The La. of Kildare (and a woman) : Sir Jo. Leveson : D. Lanckton and D. Poe (at reasonable times), *Sir Tho. Vavasour : *Sir Edw. More : *Sir Tho. Vane : *the Ward. of Winton : Mr. *Nich. Saunders : *Mr. Wakeman ; *Sir Jo. Smith : my Lord’s servants, i.e., my Lord’s clerk of his kitchen, my Lord’s cook, *Mr. Mellershe, Wood, Morrice, Penns and Jackson : servants that wait upon him, i.e., Tho. Morgan and Tho. Langman.

Lord Grey. The Lady Grey his mother (and her woman) : *the Lord Gerard : Mr. Parker : his physician : Sir Fra. Goodwin : Mr. Hervis : servants that attend him, i.e., Clement Walleis and Tho. Lakin : his cook.

Sir W. Raleigh. The Lady Raleigh : *Sir Car. Raleigh : *Sir Ge. Carewe : his physician : Sir Alexander Brett : Mr. Peter van Lore : *Mr. Arth. Aston : *Mr. Char. Chewt : *Widow Morley : Mr. Shelberie : servants that attend him, i.e., Peter Hart and Talbot a Schoolm^r.—*Undated.*

*The words in parentheses are in Cecil’s hand. The names marked * are struck out, apparently by Cecil.* 1 p. (189. 2.)

The Lord Mayor of LONDON to the PRIVY COUNCIL.

1604, July 31.—I received your letter concerning such as have taken upon them to publish certain articles for the treaty, and according to your direction have made diligent inquiry after the first author thereof. Finding a copy of the said articles and so proceeding from party to party, in the end it rested upon one Richard Holmead, a silkman in Cheapside, who confesses that he had them of Sir George Keere a Scottishman belonging to the Duke of Lennox, and is now in France, who gave Holmead the said articles written in Scottish which he had much ado to understand; and for his better information he put them into English as they are now published. Which is all that I can do in that matter until I know your further pleasure.—London, 31 July 1604.

Signed: Thomas Bennett. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. (106. 32.)

The BISHOP OF WINCHESTER to the SAME.

1604, July 31.—According to their direction, he has made a view of such ecclesiastical livings and persons as he thinks able to bear part of the burden of supplying his Majesty's occasions. He has proceeded with all indifferency, and such moderation as he thinks there is no just cause left them to refuse or complain. If any of their estates are secretly more decayed than he is acquainted with, he must leave that to their own information and proof. For himself, though he must pay to his Majesty 1200*l.* by March 26, viz. 500*l.* for the subsidy remaining: 400*l.* for a pension out of Taunton: and 300*l.* for a tenth due next Christmas: and his attendances this year have cost him above 1,200*l.* more: yet he is most willing to assess himself at 200*l.* For others who are not resident in his diocese, and yet have some of the best benefices there, he has also made a note.—Bisshops Waltham, last of July 1604.

Holograph, signed: Tho: Winton. 1 p. (189. 4.)

[LORD CECIL] to LORD —.

[1604, ?July]—My Lord, upon receipt of your letter of 9 June I directed an answer to you, especially concerning the particular of the supposed mine in Scotland, returning to you his Majesty's pleasure, who being acquainted with your opinion of persisting in the prosecution of some one work rather than in the change before the bottom be searched, well approves the same. And for Mr. Bulmer's motion to accept Mr. Bowes's works, seeing those gave appearance of better contentment. That packet of mine, as it seems, being desirous to pass the sea, rather than to go over the Tweed, went over by a mistaken superscription to the Secretary of Ireland, from whom now that I receive it, I am troubled to think what opinion you have dwelt in all this while. I send you therefore a letter for Mr. Bowes, to give no impediment to Mr. Bulmer's trials in any of his works, and

pray you to acquaint Bulmer with the same. Mr. Grion, a groom of the Privy Chamber, has been an earnest suitor for a reversion of Mr. Roper's office, to begin after your grant. His Majesty was willing to pleasure him and wrote to my Lord Chief Justice for it, who has seemed unwilling to it in regard of himself yet it was conceived, seeing one reversion is out already, that with time he might be won unto another, which if his Majesty should understand, you can easily guess a new importunity would easily carry the matter. I objected the common prejudice in suffering private men to become reversioners after councillors, but to that was objected that those rules served for places meet for councillors, and not for those things which they held not in regard of any such quality. But when I resorted to this other reason, that this new reversion upon yours would so entangle your grant, as when it should come in possession, you should be unable to sell it to any but the reversioner, and so what was intended to your profit by the King should this way be defrauded, his Majesty very graciously said he would hereafter resist any motion in that behalf. I think it were not amiss that you wrote half a dozen lines to the King, which once done, you may then remain secure, such is the constancy of his favour, when his faithful servants give him any taste of any prejudice like to befall them. For all other things which concern this estate, I refer you to my letters to my Lord of Dunbar.—*Undated.*

Draft. Endorsed: "Concerning the Inconvenience of granting Reversions." 5 pp. (119. 85.)

DR. HE. ATKINS to LORD CECIL.

[1604, July.]—I thought it my duty to certify you of the success of our beginning of our journey, as well in respect of my obligation to you, as the special comfort I know you will conceive of his Highness's welfare. On Saturday July 21 his Highness came to Barwick in very good health, and very well brooks and likes his journey. I am very glad I am out of Scotland, though I know no special cause, more than my desire to come to a good issue of my service, which consists in this noble young Prince's happy arrival to their Majesties' presence.—*Undated.*

Holograph. Endorsed: "1604." 1 p. (189. 62.)

FRANCIS GOFTON, Auditor of the Mint, to the SAME.

1604, Aug. 1.—Encloses a brief certificate containing the late Queen's benefit by payment of her army and forces in Ireland in base moneys, and by maintenance of the exchange, as he hears that shortly the accounts of Sir George Cary, kt., Treasurer of Ireland, will be called for.—1 August 1604.

Holograph. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. (106. 33.)

SIR JOHN OGLE to LORD CECIL.

1604, Aug. 1.—The best judgments here are daily staggered concerning what may be thought of the success of this business. The only doubt is (as I writ to you before) that the town may be so long provided as we shall not be able for the weather and high water to attend the utmost : otherwise we doubt not their force without howbeit it is now certainly said that the Mutineers are coming hither into Flanders, but against those we may draw hither the forces that have been their attendants above in Gelderland and those parts. Some few, and of the principals, have betaken themselves to this side into the Estates' service. The governor of the town hath for two or three days suffered many to come out and render themselves to the Count Maurice, who report (according to their knowledge, which is nothing) diversely of the estate of the town. The Count suspecting his drift by that means to lessen his number and lengthen his store of provision, determines to receive no more, unless sometimes one or two in 3 or 4 days to hear news. This business must in the end bring forth some effect of consequence. Either we must get this town or if we miss it try a battle, or else return with such ignominy as the Count will never suffer his reputation to come under such hard censure as he must undergo if he leave Flanders without some daring attempt and I should think he will have Sluys or leave himself here. But that stands so doubtful and the presumptions are so strong both *pro et contra* as the best diviners of things to happen have their judgments standing at a *non plus*.—Camp before Sluys, August 1, 1604 *veteri*.

Holograph. Seal. 1 p. (106. 34.)

SIR FULKE GREVYLL to the SAME.

[1604], Aug. 1.—All great men that have had power and favour worthily under princes for the most part have ever made their ends by them, either profit or honour. From any ambitious excess in the last I free you beyond all men that ever I knew or read of. In the point of profit I perceive you resolve now to multiply yourself, by this confluence of people at Tibbolds, and therefore counted it to be the destiny of all tender respectful natures in authority to purchase honour and good will at a dear rate, which I pray God send you. As your own goodness gives me confidence thus to play the wanton with you between jest and earnest, after the old manner, *et deus nobis hec otia fecit*, as the honest poet said by Augustus ; besides I am in part now gallantly revenged of your noble and kind reprehension of my negligence in the Queen's time, and the world shall bear me witness that I have no worse thought in my heart against you. I have sent my falconer, hoping your hawks have found the way over the seas by this time. If he bring her down, then have I bucks, stags, mares, colts, partridges,

and a reverent loving heart, ready to do your lordship service with. The rest I hope God will make good to you.—Wedgnoock Park, 1 August.

Holograph. Endorsed: "1604." 1 p. (189. 5.)

SIR G. HERVY, Lieutenant of the Tower, to the PRIVY COUNCIL.

1604, Aug. 2.—Upon return of the late Lord Cobham, Lord Gray and Sir Walter Raleigh from Winchester, the Council ordered that each of them should have two servants: one to attend in the Chamber, the other to go about their business. Since then many persons (some affecting to visit them, and some for their private occasions), have procured warrant to come to them; under colour whereof the prisoners thought it lawful for such as were once licensed to have access to them; but he, deeming those warrants but temporary, and holding it inconvenient, and such as might easily draw an imputation on him with hazard of a further danger, made restraint; and for more certainty has desired the prisoners to set down the names of such as they desire, which he encloses. Prays their directions therein.—The Tower, 2 August 1604.

Holograph. 1 p. (189. 6.)

LORD COBHAM to his brother-in-law, LORD CECIL.

1604, Aug. 2.—This morning the Lieutenant of the Tower was with me to acquaint me with the Lords' pleasure touching those that should have access to me of my servants the names of them I have set down. I perceive by him there was complaint made of the extraordinary access to the prisoners. For his discharge he acquainted their lordships with the particular names of those which by warrant were licensed to come to me; the number as I take it was 122. I did much marvel at it, and could not well remember that so many had been with me; yet when I called to mind how it was the access was not so much nor so often as the number in gross makes show of. For most of these were never above once or twice with me, so you see the difference great between once being seen, and continual and daily access; which being rightly known it will easily take away the opinion of this great access, as by this schedule you shall better perceive. I will now only make suit that my nephew Coppinger may have leave to come to me, and that one Mr. Wright my neighbour heretofore—now as I hear some office he has in the King's stable—likewise may be permitted to come to me. Some reckoning there is between him and me which I desire might be ended. There is likewise one Ciprian, his son was well known to you, whom I desire might come to me. I am translating Dion out of Spanish; I shall herein need his help, for both the Spanish and Latin is very crabbed. The man is honest and religious. These favours will

make me spend my time with some comfort which I pray may be granted me. I hear that Antonio Perez has written newly a book called his *Aphorisms*. There be but 4 of them in England, whereof you have one, I pray you lend it me.—From my prison in the Tower, 2 August 1604.

Holograph. Seal. 1 p. (106. 36.)

The Enclosure :

The names of my friends and servants, which have access unto me by warrant.

Sir John Leueson.

Sir John Smith. Once with me, not by my suit.

Sir Edward More. Twice he was with me, not by my suit, yet I pray when he comes he may be permitted.

Sir Thomas Fane. Only once.

Sir Thomas Vavasor. Twice, and that not since Candlemas term.

Sir Edward Hoby. Only once was he with me, without my suit.

The Warden of Winchester. Twice he was with me.

Doctor Langton. Has not been this quarter of this year but yesterday.

Doctor Poe. Only once, yet I pray their leaves may continue upon any occasion I have to use them.

Mr. Saunders. Thrice he was with me.

Rogers. He once was with me, and not since Christmas.

Mellersh. I saw him not this quarter of this year.

These servants of mine hereunder written come to me daily, which I pray may continue.

Morgan, Lanman. These two lie with me in the Tower.

Wood, Penn, Jackson, Morris, my Pothecary, my Coke.
1 p. (106. 35.)

SIR LEWIS LEWKENOR to LORD CECIL.

1604, Aug. 2.—I was advertised this morning that there is a privy seal out for me to lend the King money ; for which finding myself altogether unfit I beseech you to cause the same to be stayed. I hold it not pertinent to trouble you with a relation of my poor estate and great charges which I am constrained to uphold. I would have waited upon you but heard not hereof till I was on my way towards Dover.—2 August, 1604.

Holograph. Seal. $\frac{2}{3}$ p. (106. 37.)

RALPH WINWOOD to the SAME.

[1604], Aug. 2.—I send this messenger from hence to the army to be at hand to bring over to you the news of the taking of Sluys, which by all advertisements is now upon the point to be rendered up. Five days since or more by the confession of a

Spanish captain sent into the town and apprehended at his return forth, as by the relation of certain Italians escaped from thence, the provision of bread and other victual was then failed. Yet Serrano the governor will be very ceremonious in observing the least *punctilles*, which may touch his honour, which will receive blemish in the reputation of the world if he should render up the town in the face of so strong an army, countercamped close upon his enemy, so long as life and soul may last. The rather because the Marquis Spinola, who for his private interest hath the command of the army, hath with great confidence undertaken to victual the town; who came on with that fury as though without difficulty he would have carried before him the fortifications which stood in his way *de prinsault*. But being repulsed with the slaughter of many of his men he retired his army many paces, and proceeded more soberly by making his approaches by earth, which will be a long and therefore a lost labour. For the town is not in sort to have that patience, and his Excellency is too great a master to lose those works wherein he hath had leisure so long to lodge; whose singular providence and travail to foresee and prevent the enemy's purposes is much to be admired. The States have dressed another corps of an army consisting of 3000 foot and 1500 horse to make head to the "Mutinez" who with other forces were assembled in Brabant making countenance to pass the Rhine. But by some of the "Mutinez," who to the number of 17, whereof two are captains of the better sort, are rendered to this service, it is advertised that their company, upon letters from the Archdukes full of kindness and affection, is marched towards Flanders to join with the army there. A certain number is left for the guard of Ruremond, and they which are gone do lead along with them the hostages; so ill is the intelligence amongst them not to trust both into the hands of one part—which jealousy will work the dissolution of their confederacy. It was advised by some in this state that the C[ount] Hohenloo, who contrary to the advertisement of his death out of Germany was then arrived at his house at Burin, might be employed for the conduct of those forces which are to attend the frontiers of the Rhine. But the States General resolved otherwise, pretending his indisposition, whom since they have sent for to the Hague, where now he is, weak and feeble.

I cannot judge upon the taking of Sluys how the States will employ their forces, which though they are greatly increased by the reinforcement of the troops of every several nation and by the raising of new companies, English, Suisses and High Germans, to the number of 4000 men, yet being dispersed some into Ostend, where now are more than [6?]0 companies though not all complete, the rest into two several armies, will hardly be able to hold the field against the Archduke's army, which in foot doth overmatch them and in horse is much the stronger. Notwithstanding I presume the relief of Ostend will

be pressed, the state whereof stands much astay and because it holdeth out hitherto which is more than in reason could be expected, it is hoped it ever may do as much, or at least linger on yet some good time.

They have received here some days since that the peace is concluded; which though it was ever expected yet when they heard of it it wrought a great astonishment even in the minds of those who acknowledge herein the respectful care his Majesty hath been pleased to hold, and know will continue for the conservation of their state.

If the States and Council shall go to Sluys which is likely (for Flanders now will be the seat of the war) I desire to know from you how I shall govern myself. The town once possessed is their own by the same title they hold the rest, for prescription doth not help their right, *cum nullum tempus occurrat regi*.—From the Hague, 2 August.

Holograph. Endorsed by Cecil: "1604." 2 pp. (106. 38.)

THE EARL OF CUMBERLAND to LORD CECIL.

1604, Aug. 4.—Having received the privy seals at the hands of the messenger I have now returned them to you according to your direction. And for more expedition I have sent a servant of mine own in post purposely with them, who I wish may be so dispatched that he may be with me at the Assizes at Newcastle beginning on Thursday next, where I might best be informed, and so best direct the service and dispose of the privy seals within that county of Northumberland with least loss of time.—From my house at Skipton, 4 August 1604.

Signed. ½ p. (106. 40.)

SIR THOMAS HESKETH to the SAME.

1604, Aug. 4.—Mr. Surveyor and I repaired to Ripon on July 28, as appointed by you. Sir Wm. Inglebye came, but neither Sir Stephen Proctor nor any other for Lord Derby, till the day was spent, and the Surveyor and Ingleby had departed. I tarried in the town all night, and acquainted Sir Stephen with Inglebye's account. He takes many exceptions to it, and so I think he may, for the demands amount to 2,000*l.* at the least for forbearing his money which he disbursed, and for costs of suit and for the principal, which is 800*l.* and above for the several leases which must be redeemed. We have appointed another day, and then shall do our best to reduce it to some certainty.—4 August 1604.

Holograph. Endorsed: "Mr. Attorney." 1 p. (189. 7.)

SIR ANTHONY STANDEN to the SAME.

1604 Aug. 5.—Prays that the King may be put in mind of him in such sort as he may think this long imprisonment which Standen has suffered a sufficient penance for a folly com-

mitted without any manner of malice. From his Majesty's cradle and even before he was born (in saving his life) he was devoted to his service and for that cause placed therein by the Queen his mother, whom he faithfully served during her lifetime without ever being engaged in any of those excesses which disgusted this state with her servants or partakers. After her decease he lived in foreign parts performing such offices for the service of his country as were imposed upon him. In the end he left those good means of entertainment abroad to spend his days in the obedience of her late Majesty, as his intent is to do under his Majesty without further intermeddling with factious or offensive courses. Confesses his error in conforming himself so far in this late matter to others' humours and importunities wherein he should have been better advised. Beseeches the best may be made of all to his Majesty for his enlargement.—From the Marshalsea, 5 August 1604.

Holograph. Seal. 1½ pp. (106. 41.)

LORD COBHAM to his brother-in-law, LORD CECIL.

1604, Aug. 5.—Repeats his request for Ciprian to come to him to read Spanish with him. Would fain translate Dion, but in Latin and Spanish it is so crabbed without his help he can hardly do it. In this kind passes his time, being willing to relieve his mind when bereaved of all other worldly matters.—“From my prison in the Tower, 5 August 1604.”

Holograph. Seal, broken. ½ p. (106. 42.)

The SAME to the SAME.

1604, Aug. 5.—Thank you for licensing Ciprian to come to me. Your collar is safe and not in pawn, yet not in my power at this instant to let you have it. If you must have it presently, that which for a time I would defer shall be hastened.—“From my prison in the Tower 5 August 1604.”

Holograph. Seal. ¼ p. (106. 43.)

SIR LEWIS LEWKENOR to the SAME.

1604, Aug. 5.—Arriving yesterday at Dover I was advertised by passengers newly landed that the Constable was yet unready and would not be here these 2 or 3 days; but this morning there are certain of his servants come over in a small bark that assure us he is already at sea with all his train. He intends to travel very slowly towards London, the Spanish ambassador here having already ordered his journey in this sort, to-morrow night to Canterbury, Tuesday to Sittingbourne, Wednesday to Gravesend, Thursday to Greenwich, and Friday to London. If any alteration of this course happen upon his landing I will not fail still to advertise you.—Dover, 5 August 1604.

Signed. Seal. ½ p. (106. 44.)

MARY, LADY WINGFIELD, to LORD CECIL.

[1604], Aug. 6.—Accept of the poor widow's mite from her that desires to do you service. I have had many good words from sundry great persons, only deeds from you.—Kimbolton, 6 August.

Holograph. Endorsed: "1604." Two seals over silk. ½ p. (106. 45.)

SIR THOMAS LAKE to the SAME.

1604, Aug. 6.—Enclosed is a letter to Sir John Cutts touching the park of Sommersham which his Majesty commands to be written and sent presently to him. I send it to you to be sealed and sent away at your pleasure. Here is little else to do, but the King inquires often of the Constable's arrival and is not pleased with the long delay. Sir George Hume is this morning gone to London.—From the Lord St. John's, 6 August 1604.

Holograph. Seal. ½ p. (106. 46.)

The EARL OF NOTTINGHAM, Lord Admiral, to the PRIVY COUNCIL.

[1604], Aug. 6.—I have received the like letter from my Lord Treasurer as I have from your lordships and must make you the like answer I have made him. The King hath made his proclamation and in it hath given authority to all officers of the ports as largely as to any vice-admiral that they should not suffer any to go to the seas that went not in trade of merchandise; so as if any be stolen out as they do write, there is great fault in them, for they are in all the ports and creeks, and the vice-admirals in few places. Yet I am sure the like proclamation never man did see before, but I was well content and am with anything that may do good; but I see it doth little good. I heard of this before these letters came to your lordships or my Lord Treasurer, and presently took order that the *Moon* should be made ready and go along the coast, and so by this time she is on her way. But I must let you know that the *Tremontane* which was appointed for the service of Ireland having little to do there at this time, and I doubting that after the wars such loose and bad persons would be stirring and hearing that the ship was at Beaumaris, did send 3 months past for the captain which the King appointed when he first came into this realm, and a very sufficient man, to come unto me; who did 2 months since, I dealt with him about this to prevent all. He told me that the poor men had served 13 months and never had penny of pay nor anything to wear, and except he might have some money to relieve them he could not tell how to go to the sea. I sent him to the officers; they sought to get him to be relieved, but the last I heard of him was that he could get none. But sure I am that he was driven off till it was within this 12 days, if he have any now or no I know not.

So I hope you see that I have done what lieth in me ; but I wish that there were fault found in them that had authority and would do nothing in it. Men will seek to have power to do all and then do nothing. Your lordship shall see there shall be no fault in me, but I do not look to live to see England or France free of pirates ; they are relieved in some ports or creeks, and what my officers can do they shall. I would the King's officers and mine would join together to do their best, and that is the true way to cut them off.—6 August.

Holograph. Endorsed: "1604." Seal. 2 pp. (106. 47.)

LORD BURGHEY to LORD CECIL.

[1604], Aug. 6.—Encloses a letter dated July 23, out of the Low Countries, from his son Edward. Also a letter from the Lord Admiral, from which Cecil will see how well he apprehends the exchange, and what course they both mean to proceed in. "If you doubt of his son's allowance, it will be no way prejudicial to him, so as he assure it unto him, and that his wife may have a jointure therein after my Lord Admiral's death. Herein your persuasions to my Lord Effingham will take away all doubts, otherwise if my Lord Admiral should mean to leave the land to my Lady that now is, if it be so understood by my young Lady Effingham, the friends that are addicted to that side will let it by all means they can."—6 August 1606 [*sic*].

Holograph. Endorsed: "1604." 1 p. (189. 13.)

SIR LEWIS LEWKENOR to the EARL OF SUFFOLK.

1604, Aug. 6.—The Constable being yesterday by contrariety of wind forced to land at the Downs, I presently repaired to him, as also did the Spanish Ambassador, with as many coaches, horses and waggons as we could get at Dover or about, and brought him thence to Dover, whence he determined to have gone to-day : but this morning, finding some of his gentlemen not yet recovered of their sea sickness, and in regard of other impediments, he thought fit not to depart till to-morrow, so that it will be Saturday ere he arrive at London. The Ambassador desires to lodge him at Greenwich, though I endeavoured to persuade him to the contrary, but I perceive his determination is to go in *gloria patriæ* through the City, and therefore will not go by water, neither will he the night before lodge far off, to the end he may go through the City in full day-time. I desire your directions with speed, and whether you will have him lodged in the King's house or no, to the end that I may prepare him accordingly, and alter his resolutions if you find them inconvenient. He has brought great store of provisions, and among the rest 2 loads of ice to put in his wine. He is all in his Spanish *grandeza*, permitting no one of his train to stand covered before him, or to sit covered at his table. He would needs have Sir James Murray and me remain with him

at supper yesternight, as also Sir James Lindesay, who came down with the Spanish Ambassador. He used us all with great respect and courtesy.—Dover, 6 August 1604.

Holograph. 1 p. (189. 8.)

Postal endorsements :

“Dover 9 a clocke in the morning 6 August. Canterbry at past 12 at nowne the 6 of August. Seatingbo[rne] at 3 a clocke in the afternone. Rochester at [—] a clocke.”

The BISHOP OF BATH AND WELLS to LORD CECIL.

1604, Aug. 6.—He has received the Council's letters, enclosing a copy of the King's, making known his Majesty's great occasions for money by way of loan. For his own part he offers 100*l*. Encloses list of those of the clergy in his diocese who are best able for this service : yet some of them are not “before hand,” the state of the clergy, especially in these parts, being but weak and very mean in wealth.—Wells, 6 August 1604.

Signed. 1 p. (189. 9.)

The BISHOP OF LONDON to the SAME.

1604, Aug. 7.—Mr. Thomas Cornewallis, Groom porter, has brought me your letter touching the Lady Cornewallis. I think it best the warrant which is to be given *sub silentio* were written in general terms to remain with herself, and not to be showed but when she is constrained so to do. The draft herein enclosed which Mr. Cornewallis delivered me I imagine you will not dislike. I find by the Master and Wardens of the Stationers that the foolish libel which you gave me on Sunday was printed two years since, as the figures expressed in it make show of, being then translated out of Dutch. As many of the copies as could be found are taken and order given that the printer presume not hereafter to reprint any of them.—Fulham, 7 August 1604.

Signed. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. (106. 48.)

SIR WILLIAM BROWN to the SAME.

1604, Aug. 7.—Lest I should incur your displeasure by over long silence I would not omit now to advertise you of the enemy's dislodging yesternight from the quarter where he lay, leaving two regiments to countenance his retreat which otherwise was without sound of drum. It was imagined that he went only to change a quarter and to lie between Count William's and Count Ernest's quarter, the place understood by us to be of most advantage for him and most dangerous for us. And it was thought that his marching towards Damme and Bruges was only to join with 900 horse and 600 foot of the Mutineers who by guess are joined to them. But since by letters intercepted it is known that his design is to come towards Ysendick

and so by attempting somewhat by Coxye to try if he may not that way prevail. There runs away daily very many very proper able men from the enemy to us. There were yesterday 40 Italians shipped that I saw, and this day there are 9 or 10 more come over. Our men have not so much run over since they have been held in continual action by the enemy's approaching our camp. Even now I am told that yesternight two swimmers were taken being sent out of town to advertise the Archduke that the town could now be held but 4 days. The news of this I have only by report of one that carries letters to the States from his Excellency and said that the letters contain as much. I venture to write thus much though I presume that out of the camp you shall be far more particularly informed of all; yet lest they should overslip the conveniency I have been bold to hope that you will take my endeavour in good part.—Flushing, 7 August 1604.

Holograph. Seal. 1 p. (106. 49.)

SIR LEWIS LEWKENOR to LORD CECIL.

1604, Aug. 7.—The Constable is this night arrived at Canterbury, not having been very well on the way. He was received this day about 4 o'clock in the afternoon by my Lord Wotton very honourably on Barham Down, who was attended on by most part of the knights and gentlemen of this county. So soon as the Constable came to Canterbury he retired himself into his chamber, and within a while after sent for me, telling me that he was now determined to be a day sooner at London than he had formerly resolved, his intention being to depart on Friday by 5 o'clock in the morning from Gravesend and so to dine at Greenwich, and after dinner to go without all fail to London; so that he will certainly be there on Friday next, and thereby the inconvenience of lodging him at Greenwich avoided.—Canterbury, 7 August 1604.

Signed. Seal. ½ p. (106. 50.)

SIR G. HERVY, Lieutenant of the Tower, to the SAME.

1604, Aug. 7.—I showed your letter to the party whom the contents concern. His answer is that within 2 or 3 days at the farthest you shall hear from him. Other answer touching the matter I could not receive.—The Tower, 7 August 1604.

Holograph. Endorsed: "With a letter from my L[ord] Cobham." Seal. ¼ p. (106. 53.)

SIR HENRY MAYNARD to the SAME.

1604, Aug. 7.—I understood by my L[ord] Petre at our late assizes of your favour in appointing me collector of the loan for this county, although peradventure a privy seal might be directed to myself yet that therein I should be spared from payment. All which I can but number amongst your infinite

other favours done me. If there be any other course intended in the disposing of these privy seals than aforetime has been accustomed, let me receive knowledge thereof by your direction. I present to you a few of our country plums, not for any rareness, being so plentiful in those parts, but as the fruit of some of my country labours.—Eston Lodge, 7 August 1604.

Holograph. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. (106. 54.)

SIR THOMAS LAKE to LORD CECIL.

1604, Aug. 7.—Your packet from Wanstead coming hither this day about one of the clock, his Majesty being newly come in from hunting, I delivered to him to be opened, my Lord of Berwick being gone from hence the day before. Upon perusal his Majesty willed me to advertise you that he purposes now to hold his former determination, finding it will fall out fit with the Constable's journeying, that is to go as far as to Sir Anthony Mildmay's and from thence on Monday to come towards London and to be there on Tuesday. The matter of the lioness and whelp entertains his mind very much, and his pleasure is you should give order to the Lieutenant of the Tower to have special care of it both for the feeding, warm keeping, and that by resort unto it as to a strange thing the often opening of the place do not annoy it, and to do all things whereby it may be cherished. Also his Majesty desires to be advertised which of the lions is sire to it, whether the old lion or that which was baited when his Majesty was at the Tower.—From the Court at Bletsoe, 7 August 1604.

PS.—This packet to my Lord of Berwick came hither as this was going away, which by the opinion of those of the Chamber I thought best to send without delivering to his Majesty, because they say he would have opened every particular letter and I know not what may be privately written. And if there be aught to be made known to his Majesty my Lord of Berwick will speedily send it hither.

Holograph. *Seal.* 1 p. (106. 55.)

SIR RICHARD WARBURTON to the SAME.

[1604], Aug. 8(?).—Although well assured your lordship hath been advertised of his Excellency's proceedings before Sluce as also of occurrences since Spinola's sitting down near the drowned lands upon his Excellency's quarters, it shall no ways impeach my desire to inform you upon what terms both sides now stand. Spinola, having given too much time to his Excellency to perfect his entrenchments especially in the drowned lands next the Spanish army and finding himself not able without an assured blow to give either upon that or any other quarter, this last day being Tuesday rose and marched with all his troops by Arembergh over against the Islands of Cassant to Isendyke, a fort taken in the main of Flanders, over against Cassant,

where he is now encamped ; whither his Excellency hath sent eight companies under the command of Mons. Rowlett ; so that with his new fortification almost ended and with the said eight companies Isendike is held for well assured. The same day the Spaniard offered to put over some companies upon the ebb into Cassant, but was repulsed by certain English sent with Sir Charles Morgan and Capt. Edward Vere, with some loss to the Spaniard. The Spaniard hath only taken a poor redoubt guarded with some 30 men, which were either slain or put to the sword. Touching Sluce I gather by the opinion of our best captains and by confession of such swimmers as are taken with letters to the Archduke this day, that the town cannot long hold out. It is now like a lamp which yieldeth its last blaze and ready to extinguish for want of oil ; else impossible to be taken either by bridges or galleries or assaults or any way but by the bridge of famine. So that circumstances considered I am persuaded the town is near a rendition. That part of Flanders near Isendike is already in contribution with the States, and this day proclamation there made that none of the States' army should loot or make spoil of one "dopit" upon pain of death. In two points the Archduke hath been ill advised ; first to suffer Spinola to give over Ostend now "lyved" for three months at least, which ere this had been brought to extremity or taken had not his departure given intermission and means to make good their works. Secondly, that Spinola being resolved to leave Ostend had not at first charged his Excellency before his entrenchment and so might with less difficulty have given him a blow ; wherein he hath in the judgment of our best colonels not proceeded with soundness of judgment. Other news I have not to advertise you more than that this last night Mons. Barnvelt is come to the leaguer, expecting as it is said the speedy possession of the town. It now remaineth that upon the knees of my heart I beg you to be godfather to my child if it be a son, and that you be pleased to name him Cecyll ; which suit if you grant I know not as I shall be saved in this world how to give my heart a higher contentment. Besides it will give good assurance in these parts where I must now live that I am not a castaway, but am as heretofore in your favour.—From the leaguer before Sluys, Wednesday 7 August.*

Holograph. Endorsed: "7 August 1604." 3 pp. (106. 51.)

SIR G. HERVY, Lieutenant of the Tower, to LORD CECIL.

1604, Aug. 8.—Before the receipt of your letter even from the whelping of the lion I had a care to have it preserved for his Majesty, as the rarest thing which in this country has happened in any age. But so soon as it was delivered from the dam she carried it in her mouth from place to place, so as the

* ? Aug. 8. 7 Aug. 1604 fell on a Tuesday.

keeper to save it hazarded himself to take it from her and used his best means to preserve it; but (whether by the dam's bruising or by what accident I know not) it died yesterday. I willed it to be bowelled and embalmed to be presented to his Highness at his return, which I am informed is done. The dam is the lioness Anne, and the sire the lion Henry which was baited with dogs. These two living, the like may be hoped this next year, which this climate I hold for prodigious and ominous.—The Tower, 8 August 1604.

Holograph. Seal. ½ p. (106. 56.)

LORD WOTTON to LORD CECIL.

[1604], Aug. 8.—Yesterday, the 7th, I met the Constable on Barham Down, being a place within my command. He has in his train 234 persons, whereof 8 of very good quality, some few other gentlemen, the rest all household officers and servants. He seems to be a very grave gentleman, courteous enough, his behaviour void of vanity, no tedious complimenter, and, in a word to my thinking, his carriage not unlike yours. He will be at London on Friday at night, and will go from Gravesend by water, which he meant not to do till he heard of the sickness in Greenwich. The enclosed I beseech you may be delivered by one of your men to my Lord Knollys.—Canterbury, 8 August.

Holograph. Seal. Endorsed: "1604." 1 p. (106. 57.)

SIR THOMAS LAKE to the SAME.

1604, Aug. 8.—By my letter yesterday you may perceive that the packet directed from Wanstead missed Sir G. Hume and came hither and was delivered to his Majesty to be opened. Yesternight as soon as he was come in from hunting I showed him your letters, whereupon he said he had nothing to return, but that although he had by my Lord of Berwick desired you that things might be put in such readiness for the ceremonies as the Constable might make as little stay as could be, yet he would reiterate that charge that you might perceive how willing he was to return hither again as soon as could be, and makes account of not above one week's stay there.

According to your advice he has appointed the Lord Erskine to visit the Constable at his first arrival at London. He would have sent Sir James Hay but doubted he would not be so pleasing because of his being in France. Sir Jo. Ramsay he said had no language, and to send any of the earls that be here he thought it too much; and so appointed the Lord Erskine, who goes from hence this day toward London to be ready against his first coming. His Majesty holds his course, formerly set down to be this day at the Lord Mordaunt's. I thought it not amiss to advertise you that his Majesty being here has been carried to hunt in a park called Higham Ferris, a very fair ground and well wooded, whether of purpose or no I cannot tell, but by

that occasion it has been told him how it was passed from him at four marks a year, first in lease to Sir John Stanhope and then in fee farm in a book of Sir G. Hume's. Wherewith his Majesty is greatly offended and says he will have it again. My Lord of Berwick is ill pleased also as I hear that he passed it for so small a matter, the ground being rich and the woods very good. I advertise you of it for that I remember that Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer making a stay of it you wrote first to him the King's pleasure about the lease, and afterwards an express warrant from the King was procured for the passing of it in my Lord of Berwick's books. So as if his Majesty make any words of it when he is there some answer may be thought upon. The huntsmen further his offence, and Auditor Purvey who has the present state has had speech with his Majesty about it.—From Bletsoe, 8 August 1604.

Holograph. Seal. 1½ pp. (106. 60.)

SIR THOMAS LAKE to LORD CECIL.

1604, Aug. 8.—The letters signed by you and my Lord Chamberlain came to me to my Lord St. John's about 10 this day, after his Majesty was gone to his hunting, who went forth by 5 in the morning, so as I could not acquaint him with it till he came to this house, which was about 3 in the afternoon. For all other parts of that letter I think you be satisfied by my former answers, and that the King likes well of all the proceedings your lordships have used in this matter of the Constable's. But upon one point he has willed me with all speed to advertise you of his mind, and to desire as speedy an answer. That is that where your lordships say that his Majesty being in London on Tuesday night or Wednesday, there will be time for his first audience before Sunday, and for the oath and feast upon Sunday, and then will rest nothing to give his Majesty delay but till the day of his farewell, his Majesty would have you understand that he does not purpose any more days than Sunday, and upon that day to give him his leave, except it be that the Constable will see him privately and without ceremony on Monday morning before his Majesty's departure: for longer his Highness will not stay, and would have you to find means to make the Constable so to understand him; except he like to abide a fortnight after, till his Majesty's return from Windsor. And this is his Majesty's argument: either he is in haste, or his purpose to abide. If in haste, he will like best of his Majesty's quick dispatch; if he can abide, as it is no good manners for his Majesty to hasten him more than him list, so may it well fit him to abide some time for his Majesty, who has lost much of his time in attending him. So that, in sum, the King would both have him understand and your lordships so to order things that he may have no more days after Sunday, except it be privately, which he may do either Monday morning or some time

between his first audience and Sunday, if he have anything to say beside the matter of the solemnity. For if his Highness thought there would be any longer time spent than Sunday, he would not come to London till Friday or Saturday. Sir James Hay goes hence to-morrow, but whether he have any countermand of my Lord Erskine's message and to deliver it himself, I know not; but my Lord Erskine went away before your letters came.—Drayton, the Lord Mordant's, 8 August 1604.

Holograph. 2 pp. (189. 11.)

SIR JOHN OGLE to LORD CECIL.

1604, Aug. 8.—On the 6th (*stylo Anglico*) the enemy dislodged his army and marched away by night. Some troops he caused to march towards Damm, either to amuse us to look for them at our quarters that lie to the north and westward, or else for the present to let us think they might be returned to Ostend. For upon presumption of their being gone that way the Count Maurice retired himself with divers chiefs and several troops of several nations each towards his former quarter. But the enemy had secretly conveyed the greatest part of his army towards the forts of St. Philip and Cateline (where the Count Trevulci gave ground at our first coming) and that way began to attempt dangerously the opening a way to himself to unset the town. The danger of that way was foreseen by Count Maurice in judgment and therefore he built strong forts upon it tenable till a relief could come to them against an army. But the sudden attempt or purpose of the enemy to go that way was not thought of by him but by accident; for returning from the drowned land he desired the Count William to make a round about those parts and himself would come to his quarter. Yet was he (as he says having divers other matters in his mind) led thitherwards, he knows not how, for he did not once think of the enemy being there. But there (or very near there) the Count William found them, and great good hap it was that he should come at that time, for we do verily believe his presence (being in sight) made the Frisons that were in the fort fight and defend it above their strength. Sure I am it was above all expectation. The place was “judicially” spied out by the enemy, for he had that way brought his army into the Island of Cassand, and so had he distressed us and unset the town, and as resolutely and with as much courage did he both come on and retire both to and from the fort. But our Frisons so laid about them (though their powder was much too soon spent) as that they killed and hurt (as is said) above 200 of the enemy: 80 and 4 were told dead, and stripped at the foot of the wall; not above 16 of our men that were slain or hurt. The Count Maurice came thither himself by that time the fight was done, which endured above an hour at the push of pike and sword. He

sent in the morning a trumpet to the town to let them know that their succours were gone, but he thought not then that they had been gone that way. We believe that the enemy having missed to carry the place when he came before he was either expected or welcome, will now more hardly force his way into Cassand while the Count Maurice is there attending him with fresh supplies of troops both horse and foot, and such store of spades as if he have but three days more liberty to work against them, they may expect the same success there that they are to look for at our other quarters, which are all strong enough against any sudden attempt whatsoever. Some will say that this hath been the enemy's plot from the beginning, and that his setting down by the drowned land was but to amuse us that way. I do think that advantage was well spied and well plotted upon, but I do not believe that it was so soon or hath been so long seen into. It is thought that they have now done almost their best for the relief of this town, and this stratagem failing the town will hardly hold out the breeding and bringing forth of another. But for their estate within none can tell that are without amongst us, nor do we now receive any more of such as offer to come over to us from the town, but send them back or kill them. The next news I hope to send you of the taking of Sluys, for the general speech is that their misery is great within; howbeit I suspect they will so long detain us here as that we shall have no time to put for the relief of Ostend this summer.—Camp before Sluce, 8 August 1604.

Holograph. 2 pp. (106. 61.)

SIR LEWIS LEWKENOR to LORD CECIL.

1604, August 8.—I advertised you yesterday of the change of the Constable's resolution. I have since received letters from you and the Lord Chamberlain, which I have imparted to Lord Wotton, who yesterday received the Constable upon Barham Down with 600 horse, all exceedingly well furnished, and a great number of gentlemen of good quality, very well apparelled and gallantly, insomuch that the Spaniards thought they had been all gentlemen of the Court. There has been great negligence in the country in sending in horses and waggons, and I fear there will be great difficulty to accommodate his whole train this day to Sittingbourne, though Lord Wotton has used very extraordinary care and diligence. The Constable is fully set to go all the way by land, and to dine on Friday at Greenwich, though Dartford were proposed to him as more convenient: which if it seem good to you may be done without inconvenience, in regard that he means neither to lie nor to stay there long, but to go immediately to London. Lord Wotton told me he had received a letter from some of your lordships to say you had not any notice of the number of his train. I have delivered a copy to Lord Wotton to send you. The Constable was not

very well yesterday, neither is he to-day, having a weak body, and subject to much sickness.—Canterbury, 8 August 1604.

Holograph. 1 p.

Postal endorsements:—"Canterbury at past 1 in the after-
nowne the 8 of August. Seattingsborne at 3 a Clocke in the
afternone. Rochester at 5 a clocke. Dartford at 8 at night."
(189. 10.)

JACOB VERZELLINI to LORD CECIL.

1604, Aug. 9.—Through your gracious means I was delivered out of prison. That imprisonment and trouble have much decayed both my body and senses. I pray you continue your favour to me in these my aged days as hitherto, and as your father and mother had likewise special love and care towards me. And I also beseech you, if a father may entreat for his son, that by your means he may enjoy the benefit of the laws of the land as a subject. I have made known to the lord ambassador of Venice your great favours to me, who will be most thankful to you in my behalf.—9 August 1604.

Signed. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. (106. 62.)

LORD WOTTON to the SAME.

[1604], Aug. 9.—The Constable is now come to Gravesend, his health somewhat better than at his landing, exceedingly well pleased with my Lord of Northampton's coming, who was very honourably attended. To-morrow about 3 in the afternoon he will embark and disembark at Somerset House. The respect the Spanish ambassador, Count Aremberg, and the rest of the Commissioners carry to him is great, who never speak to him but they use the word "Excellency" and many times uncovered. What you hear of Sluys I know not, but the Constable has letters from Dom Luis de Velasco, general of the Archduke's cavalry, dated on Monday last, and then it held; though at my coming out of Canterbury the French minister there affirmed to me that by letters from the other side they were advertised for certain that it was rendered.—Gravesend, 9 August.

Holograph. Seal broken. Endorsed: "1604." 1 p. (106. 63.)

SIR JOHN OGLE to the SAME.

1604, Aug. 9.—Yesternight after I had enclosed my other to your lordship came Captain L' Pine out of the town and sought to have speech with the Count Harry. This day he with two others has been busy with the Count Maurice in making their composition, 3 of ours being in the town for their assurance. Their demands were that they might have 6 days liberty to send to the Archduke to know his pleasure, but that was absolutely denied them. At their next return to us they propounded that they might march out with their colours,

arms, baggage, 4 pieces of artillery, their slaves (such excepted as were of these countries) and the galleys which they have preserved. These conditions were all denied likewise, excepting those ordinary ones of going out with their arms and baggage. I understand they are gone again into the town with this answer, and that they must resolve suddenly or else stand to the Count's courtesy, in whose power it is now to give such conditions as he list. The enemy hovers still about that quarter where he gave his last attempt (where were slain the Marquis de Renti and Don Felipe de Taxis, men of note) but what he will do is uncertain. To attempt anything of fresh by force on that part were too desperate, the Count attending him with strength of troops and working very strongly against him. To go to Isendike were to as small purpose since we can put in supplies of men and provision by water at pleasure. Some say they are already marching back to Ostend, others that they bridge not that way, so as yet we have no certainty of them. The best is there is now small appearance of any great disturbance they can bring to the main of our business since the bird is now in our hands and I believe in the hands of them that will not suddenly let it fly again. For I make account the town is now as good as ours, and doubt not but to-morrow to see of our colours upon their walls, for their estate is desperate of any relief and the soldier altogether impatient of any further delay. The fort of St. Philip which they took in passing this way, whither they are now come, they hold still. They turned out the company that was in it without arms, and had not a Netherlandish captain of horse that is of the enemy's side saved them the Mutineers had done execution upon them after their lives were given them by composition. It is much to be doubted that we shall not attempt the relief of Ostend, the fortifying of these places will so long detain us, and the troops that we must leave hereabouts in the town, the Island (which necessarily must have strong guard in it) and the other places of consequence will be more than we can well spare when we shall go about such a business.

I would not stay till the conclusion of the composition was made because I know all the world writes now of this parley, and that your lordship might have the certainty of our present being with the first, I thought good to write with the first of them that can write anything.—Camp before Sluce, 9 August 1604, *veteri*.

Holograph. Seal. 2 pp. (106. 64.)

SIR WILLIAM BROWNE to LORD CECIL.

1604 Aug. 9.—After the enemy's dislodging out of the drowned land and passing towards Ysendick he cut short of Ysendick, and took on Tuesday morning a fort of ours by composition

called St. Catelin, from whence with diligence he passed over the water at a low tide some horse and about 6000 foot to a decayed village called Onsbourgh, from whence there go two dykes of a reasonable breadth leading directly to Cassant Island; upon which passages we had cast up 2 half moons not shut behind, and on the cross dyke, which is the dyke of Cassant, pistol shot from these half moons we had 2 redoubts. Upon these half moons guarded by 3 Frise companies the enemy about 2 in the afternoon gave on with 1500 or 2000, Spinola and Bucquoy advancing somewhat to countenance the exploit; but another Conte was to do the deed and force the passage. Their coming on was with such resolution as they carried the half moons: while some gave on in front others waded between both to come upon their backs, which drave our men to retire to their redoubts, where by God's pleasure Count William was arrived with four companies more of Frises. And though the enemy did very daringly pursue his good fortune coming to push of pike and hand blows at the top of the works, yet by Count William's encouraging they were repulsed and 60 of them slain with pikes, swords and stocks of muskets. We say that 3 English companies being near at hand discouraged the enemy from his resoluteness and increased our men's courage. It may well be, for the Frises use not to fight so well without company. The enemy left behind him slain near 200, for the Frisians took none prisoners and a number he carried away in waggons and otherwise, so that his loss of hurt and dead cannot be valued under 500. He is now removed somewhat further and I think will dream no more of succouring the Sluce, for I judge that this was his *ultimum refugium*, and questionless he was in great possibility to have prevailed.—Flushing, 9 August 1604.

PS.—After this written I do even now receive a message from a captain of a ship that lieth by Sluce that the town offered yesterday to parley with Count Henry, but he refused because the Count Maurice was not there, for his Excellency stayed by the place attempted to see what the enemy would do and Sir Hor. Vere with him.

PS. 2.—I have further enquired of the parley I mentioned in my postscript. One who was last year burgomaster here had a letter from a particular friend of [his]. It seems it was written to him that if there were any money to be gotten upon the taking of Sluce in such a time that he might make use of the news: but the captain of the man of war his servant who brought the news reports that he saw when 2 captains came out of town to Count Henry, and saith they be Italians or Spaniards, or one an Italian, th'other a Spaniard. This day came a boat from Ostend where all things go well, the works well advanced and no fear that the enemy can in any reasonable time be master of it.—9 August 1604.

Holograph. Seal. 1 p. (106. 65.)

SIR FRANCIS VERE to LORD CECIL.

[1604], Aug. 9.—I hear there is great means made to my Lords, for their favourable letter to the States in behalf of Captain Cockayne, and that it has pleased your lordship to suspend your consent till you may be informed from me whether I have any further matter against him or no ; for which favour I have just cause to be thankful to you. It is not unknown to you how infinitely the man has wronged me and how he endangered the State and the honour of the nation by attempting to mutiny his soldiers, for which whilst I commanded the troop I was earnest against him for discipline's sake. Since my coming from thence the States have pardoned his offences, so as now he is prisoner only for his charges : and therefore as I being now a private man purpose not to urge any further matter against him, so seeing he is in no extremity nor peril of life, I am a suitor to you to stay the grant of any such general letters from my Lords. I am further to entreat you touching my resignation of the Brill, that at his Majesty's coming you will be pleased to move him in the manner you purposed when I waited on you last ; since which time I have spoken again to my Lord of Northampton who has promised his assistance in the matter. And though the change of my fortune shall be great from so worthy employments to a mere private condition, yet I shall bear the same with much contentment if with the loss of my places the indignation so long and so grievously bent against me may cease, especially with you whom I truly honoured in heart according to the profession I made till you withdrew your favour from me ; though perchance I was not in all points of form so industrious in making show thereof as your public place and private favour required. I hope God will give me strength to overcome my private humours, which is the comfort I rest in after so many and grievous afflictions.—9 August.

Holograph. 2 pp. (106. 67.)

LORD CHIEF JUSTICE POPHAM to LORD BERWICK, Lord Treasurer of Scotland.

1604, Aug. 9.—You signified to me his Majesty's pleasure I should deliver you my opinion touching the suit exhibited to his Majesty for a privilege concerning dyeing, being drawn by your letter into four heads or questions.

For the first, this suit was made known to me by the late Queen's direction some year and a half before her death ; but how long it was moved before that time I know not.

The trials I have made concerning the same have been thus. The first in the late Queen's time some year or more before her death. To avoid all falsity as much as I could, I caused these trials to be made in my own chamber by a very perfect man whom I knew to be very skilful, one whom I durst trust and not then known to the parties that followed that suit. And

when it was thus dyed I caused that party to try the colours so dyed with many very hard trials, whereby I found it endured all wearing trials. I durst not use the dyers of London therein, for I feared they would, if they could, conceal the validity of the stuff, thereby to draw it to themselves. Since which upon your former letters I have caused trials to be made of divers colours of the best sort, as French russets, violets, tawnys and such like, to be dyed in my chamber in my own sight ; and that done, myself caused them to be tried with scalding wine, vinegar, water and salt, and other matter very apt to stain anything sufficient for any wearing trials, and yet it stained not at all. The trials gave me good satisfaction for the validity of that stuff.

Therefore my opinion is thus. If they still make the stuff as perfect and will sell it so cheap as they pretend, it will make fair and good wearing colours near as cheap as the falsest now too commonly used to be,—many of which colours will not endure one day's raining on it. If it continue in proof as heretofore has been made, it cannot but be greatly beneficial both to his Majesty and the merchandizing of our cloths. For where before a cloth could not be surely dyed into some of these wearing colours for 6*l.* or 7*l.* the cloth, by this stuff it will be performed for less than 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* the cloth, and yet shall endure all manner wearing trials. And if the dyers will not exact that unreasonable gain which they heretofore have made by their false colours, it may occasion a greater vent of wrought clothes out of this realm than heretofore, which cannot but be very profitable both to his Majesty, to the people, and to the merchant, who will be able to undersell any other foreign merchant. 25*l.* is to grow to his Majesty upon every ton, by which when this stuff falls out to be thoroughly wrought us, it will come to above 3000*l.* yearly if it be well looked into. I returned not answer sooner because I sent to London to have a copy of the last patent, which I like well, for so much as is contained in it with very little alteration. But to tie the patentees to perform what is undertaken I have drawn a proviso to be put into the end of the patent to make it void if they should use any slight hereafter in the compounding or using of the stuff. Then if they will not perform what is undertaken it will be their loss, and no prejudice to the common weal.

Now for the suit of the dyers of London, I hold it is most inconvenient to be yielded unto for many respects. First, I fear they will for their own private suppress what good may grow thereby, as a thing of little or no use, and yet use it, pretending they use but their former rich stuff as grain, cochineal, and such like, and so urge men to give the greater prices, whereby they will suppress the whole benefit which otherwise might grow to his Majesty by means of this stuff. This I know they may do, and I have been too well acquainted with what these companies will do when they have the power in their own hands. Besides,

admit they shall use it well, yet the other dyers of the realm shall be undone by it. For they will make good colours cheap when all others cannot make the same but also dear rates as they shall not be able to live by it, and so they must of necessity give it over.—Lytlecott, 9 August 1604.

Signed. 2½ pp. (106. 68.)

SIR JOHN CUTTS to LORD CECIL.

[1604], Aug. 9.—Has received his Majesty's letters concerning the increase of game and preservation of woods at Somersham. Is ready to perform all he has commanded. He was no more guilty of the spoils there than the child unborn. One Mr. Clifford, Mrs. Hyde late of the Privy Chamber, and a lewd keeper held in wrongfully by the old Lord Hunsdon (notwithstanding Cecil's father stood Cutts's good lord in staying it for him a long time) were the spoilers of it by a warrant procured. The park having no fence from the chace, whatever he bred in the park yearly was killed in the chace by the opposite keepers.—Childerley, 9 August.

Signed. *Endorsed:* "1604." ½ p. (106. 70.)

NICHOLAS GEFFE to the SAME.

1604, Aug. 9.—I cannot be set at liberty but by leaving in the sheriff's hand 600*l.* *in deposito* until the next term, that the cause may be judicially heard in the Court of Requests; and then I doubt not of restitution of it. The wrong and oppression sufficiently appears to Sir Roger Wilbraham; and upon some examination of witnesses the pack and practice will be manifested. Stretch forth your hand to me herein. I will not be burdensome to you to the worth of a penny, but will see you kept indemnified for your favour. The money being tendered to the sheriff he will deliver back upon your security, and I shall out of mine own poor means before that time be able to perform what is fitting.—9 August 1604.

Holograph. 1 p. (106. 71.)

LORD ERSKINE OF DIRLETOUN to the SAME.

1604, Aug. 10.—It pleased his Majesty upon knowledge of the Constable's landing to direct me from Bletso as from his Majesty's being at the hunting, to visit him and to use some compliments such as you shall know at my coming to London, and such further as you shall think expedient. Understanding by Sir Thomas Lake that he was not to be in the town before Saturday, I desire your direction if it be expedient that I be in the town before he come; for in my simple judgment it shall have the better fashion that I be not seen in the town but to you before I go directly to him.—Densam, 10 August 1604.

Holograph. *Two seals.* 1 p. (106. 72.)

SIR EDWARD CECIL to his uncle, LORD CECIL.

[1604], Aug. 10.—After a long and tedious siege we are master of the town of Sluys which we had brought to great extremity, a town that is not to be won without famishing. I cannot say that there is a general in the world that hath taken more care and more pains or hath done more than his Excellency hath done in this siege, considering his small army. The enemy hath lain long by us to have relieved it. He hath tried all ways and the last way of 3 hath been by the Island of Casand, where he gave on upon a redoubt there, we not suspecting him there for that he did march all the night toward Damme. He found where he gave on but 150 men, the enemy having all his army there who did give on very furious and valiantly, yet was repulsed with the loss of some 200 of his best men in the place, and those of quality as the Marquis of Rentis, and the sergeant major of the Mutineers, and one Don Phelipo de Taxces and many more which I cannot name. They were very nigh the relieving of the town by this way, which till we were certain of their repulse made our army much amazed; for our hopes held but by a string, and now it is by a chain, for we shall hardly be driven out of these countries.—Sluys, 10 August.

PS.—The town was given over upon Friday about 4 of the clock in the morning, with composition to leave munition, cannon and slaves and to march with flying colours, with their bullet in their mouth and baggage.

Holograph. Endorsed: "1604." 1½ pp. (106. 73.)

SIR JOHN OGLE to the SAME.

1604, Aug. 10.—This last night the composition was made that ends the matter in question twixt the Count Maurice and this town. They are this day to march out with their colours, arms, and baggage. Thus much I thought fit to add unto my former letter.—Camp before Sluce, 10 August 1604.

Holograph. Seal. ½ p. (106. 74.)

SIR WILLIAM BROWNE to the SAME.

1604, Aug. 10.—I know it is in vain to write to you of the surrender of the Sluce and of the order of it, for by one that came thence to me this day it was assured me that an English boat from Sluce was sent over with the particulars. This day morning at 8 of the clock they went out by boat one way with bag and baggage, colours, match light, bullet in the mouth, &c., and we came in at 9 of the clock and took possession of the town. They were glad they were out by reason of the hunger they sustained, and we were as hungry to be in. This night I think or to-morrow there will be through Zeland a general thanksgiving and triumphing for it. I am glad that my news of yesterday that they did parley proved so true. The enemy

who gave the attempt at Osbourgh are no more in those quarters, but this morning did set fire on St. Philips and St. Catelene which they had taken, and so departed, some say towards Ghent, but I presume they will not leave the quarter towards Bruges lest his Excellency should offend them that way. You will be pleased to accept my endeavour though it come with the latest.—Flushing, 10 August 1604.

PS.—There went out of Sluce 3200 soldiers: the slaves remain in Sluce at his Excellency's disposing.

Holograph. Seal. 1 p. (106. 75.)

SIR THOMAS LAKE to LORD CECIL.

1604, Aug. 10.—Your letters written yesterday came hither this morning about five of the clock, by which time his Majesty was ready purposing to go forth to hunt and so to Sir Anthony Mildmay's. I carried the letters to him presently, upon perusal whereof his Majesty willed me to say that you mistake him if you think he anyways misliked that there was some variety in your letters, for he knows well that your advertisements depended upon another's motions, and must yet, if he give other occasion than hitherto appears by his course: but yet sees no cause why to alter his purpose of giving him leave on Sunday or Monday morning. For as for the things of importance concerning the treaty his Majesty doubts not but that between Tuesday (on which day he purposes to be there without failing and that somewhat timely) and Sunday they may be well resolved so as no stay shall be for that, seeing his Majesty and your lordship will intend nothing in a manner but that. And that being ready he knows no cause why when the solemnity is past there should be any longer stay. For the taking of leave is no part of an ambassador's commission but in the will of the Prince to whom he comes to order as his own affairs require, the substance of his errand being performed. And his Majesty purposes to make known to him on Sunday that he is to depart on Monday, and if he will then require the time of his leave his Highness will assign it him on Monday morning. But if he do not then require it the King takes it as a sign of his desire to stay longer, which if he have purpose to do, he cannot be bidden begone, how great soever the charge of his stay be. Wherefore to the end his mind therein may be discovered his Majesty would have you, by the fittest means or instrument you can think upon, have him often told that his purpose is to depart on Monday, and thereby to feel his disposition of accommodating himself thereto, or purpose of longer stay. To which end his Majesty I perceive is minded as often as he shall come to him to let him know as much out of his own mouth. By which answer you may perceive what the King's determination is. What your authorities may do with him when he is there I know not, or the accidents of the business;

but here he casts all things to his former purpose of returning this way on Monday ; and the noblemen and gentlemen leave their horses at Rockingham and all their carriages, going up in post upon the confidence of his Majesty's resolution.

The course of his journey is this, that on Monday morning early he will go forth to hunting, his coach going on the way before, and so when he has overtaken it to come by coach to Huntingdon where fresh horses stay for him to carry his Majesty to Royston, where he lies that night. From Royston to Ware he goes by post, and there meets a fresh coach to carry him to London, where he hopes to be betime.

This letter to my Lord of Berwick is by his Majesty's commandment to let him know that his Majesty hearing that three days ago a packet went by from the Lord of Fyvy directed to him wonders that he hears nothing from his lordship concerning his son.—From Drayton, the Lord Mordaunt's, 10 August 1604.

PS.—The packet wherein my Lord of Northampton's letters came was here yesterday about noon, and the letters delivered to his Majesty at Sir Ed. Montague's, whereat he seemed to be very merry.

Holograph. Seal broken. 2½ pp. (106. 77.)

THE ARCHBISHOP OF YORK TO LORD CECIL.

1604, Aug. 10.—I received lately a letter from you and others of the Privy Council, with the copy of a letter from his Highness to your lordship concerning a loan of money to his Majesty by the clergy of this province. I writ presently to the 3 Bishops, viz., Duresme, Carlisle and Chester, enclosing copies of his Highness's letter and of yours, and make no doubt but both they and I shall do our endeavours to further this service. But the want of repayment of the last lent money and the great charge of the double subsidy yet continuing make men both less able and less willing than otherwise they would have been. I will send up the list of the clergy of my diocese with that expedition I may, not doubting but your lordship will cause the privy seals to be sent, not to us the bishops (who are already greatly troubled and charged with receipt of tenths and subsidies) but to his Majesty's receivers in every county, that they may put their hands to the several receipts, as has been always accustomed. Because I am an old man, very sickly and never like to come to his Majesty's presence, give me leave to write a few lines to yourself. His Majesty's subjects hear and fear that his excellent and heroical nature is too much inclined to giving, which in short time will exhaust the treasure of this kingdom and bring many inconveniences. His Majesty in Scotland lived like a noble and worthy king of small revenues in comparison, because he wisely foresaw that *expensæ* should not exceed *recepta* ; which I fear his Highness does not in England, but not minding his yearly *recepta* and *recipienda*

(though great, yet not infinite) yields almost to every man's petition. If this should continue this kingdom will not serve, but that his Majesty contrary to his princely nature must be compelled to be burdensome and grievous to his most loyal and obedient subjects. You have well deserved of this whole land, and specially of his Majesty, because you were a principal mean to bring him to his right without contradiction, and that makes me bolder to write thus much unto you.—From Bishopthorpe, 10 August 1604.

Signed. 1 p. (106. 79.)

The MASTER OF GRAY to LORD CECIL.

1604, August 10.—Thanks Cecil for the motion he made to the King for his suit. Seeing his Majesty was informed of reckonings between his officers and him (Gray), he thought meetest to clear the same before prosecuting the suit. There are no such reckonings, for it is now 20 years since he meddled in anything, and then he had sufficient discharges. He thinks his Majesty's meaning was that he was indebted to his (the King's) merchant Robert Jonsie and to his "tailyour" Alexander Millar: therefore he has sent this bearer sufficiently informed in every point, and with discharges sufficient. Gives particulars as to his transactions with Jonsie, and one Dempster a lawyer, also with Millar; and as to other debts, which pertain to his Majesty himself. The King knows his poor means were readiest when his service required; and as he gave as the King's interest or commandments directed him, so he craves to be beholden to none but him for payment. He commits all to the King, for now being old and retired, this is the last expectation of his spent youth: a matter within 2,000*l.* sterling. The King cannot think the worse of Cecil for remembering an absent man. As for the Duke of Lennox, he is assured the King would "quarrel" him if he should not do his best for him (Gray) in a matter so reasonable. "I must pray your L. self remember that K. Louis the 11th of France, having at the first rencontre refused a gentleman his suit, the gentleman gave his Majesty humble thanks. The King, knowing the gentleman at Court, knew it not done on simplicity; so asking the gentleman why he thanked him for a refusal, he said he had reason, for if he had fed him with hope, in time he should have disappointed much more than the suit was worth, where now his Majesty's answer had saved him the charges, and he was to retire him to his own house. Yet the quick answer procured him the suit." Commits the rest to the bearer, and begs Cecil to have compassion on him.—Dundie, 10 August 1604.

Holograph. 2 pp. (189. 12.)

The EARL OF DEVONSHIRE to the SAME.

[1604], Aug. 11.—I will be this night in London ready to be farther disposed by you. I think I shall be at Holborn, for I am

limited this day or not at all to go through with a great purchase of ten acres of ground that must go into my intended portion. I am not a little glad of their good success in the Low Countries, for I cannot but still think we have a great interest in their fortunes.—Wanstead, 11 August.

Holograph. Seal. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. (106. 80.)

SIR THOMAS LAKE to LORD CECIL.

1604, Aug. 11.—I have returned the letters of Sir W. Brown and Mr. Winwood, which his Majesty perused this morning as soon as he was ready, and was very well pleased with the news, publishing it presently. He willed me to write to you of three things which he said he had forgotten till now. First that order be taken to bring the Prince to St. James's by Tuesday night, for his Majesty thinks the Constable will desire to see him, and he is desirous the Prince should be present at the solemnity. The second is touching the Constable's audience. His Majesty considers that his Highness being away it is not like that the Constable will crave audience till he be arrived, which perhaps may make some loss of time more than is according to his Majesty's purpose of speedy return. For preventing whereof his Majesty would that you should consider with my Lord of Northampton how he might be moved either to demand his audience by one of his own on Tuesday immediately after his Majesty's arrival; or else to break his mind to your lordships the Commissioners to move his Majesty for his time of audience, which his Highness is minded to assign him on Wednesday in the afternoon because there may be the more time between that and Sunday for the dispatch of any serious matter which may occur.

The third is about the Duke Charles to whom and to the Lady Elizabeth his Majesty sends several persons from this house, neither of them being as we esteem it here above thirty miles hence. But because his Majesty does not perceive by the letters he has received that they who have the conducting of him well conceive the "gysts" of his journey now forward, whether they shall come by Windsor or Hampton Court, his Majesty would that you should consider of it and advertise the Lord Fyvy presently of his way. I perceive by a letter of my Lord of Berwick's to John Gibbe you have acquainted him with the advertisement I wrote you about the park of Higham Ferris. But I wrote not that the King had said anything to me of it, but others told it me, and the Auditor himself, with whom the King had speech. The like heats have been about the land of Bennifield and some woods of Rockingham Forest which my Lady Hatton has: and yet it may be that all will be forgotten when we are at London.—Apthorp, 11 August 1604.

Holograph. Seal. $1\frac{1}{2}$ pp. (106. 81.)

SIR THOMAS LAKE to LORD CECIL.

1604, Aug. 11.—After I had sent to you this morning the letters touching Sluce and his Majesty's pleasure in some other things, I received the packet with the preamble, his Majesty being first gone forth and appointed to dine at a lodge of Sir Anthony Mildmay's two miles from this place: whither I followed but could not speak with him till it was late, his Majesty coming not into his dinner till past three o'clock, although he had not eaten in the morning. And after his dinner being retired and wearied I showed him your letters and the preamble, which his Highness perused twice and liked well of it, being of your mind that the plainer it is the better. Wherefore I have thought good to return it immediately to you, for I conceive your lordship's purpose is to acquaint the Spanish commissioners with it before his Majesty's coming that it may [be] ripened as much as may be against that time. All that I could perceive his Majesty took exceptions unto was the large styles of some of the Commissioners, which he thought frivolous; but I replied it was for his honour seeing the Constable used all his to the advantage and that the manner was so in like cases. But he insisted upon some particulars of my Lord Admiral's, and namely that about the Justice of Oyer and Terminer, especially about the Latin of *parcorum chacearum* and *warennarum*, which he thought might be put in other words more Latin. But because he did not command anything to be altered I leave it to your judgment.—Apthorp, 11 August 1604.

Holograph. Seal. 1 p. (106. 82.)

LORD CHANCELLOR ELLESMERE to the SAME.

1604, Aug. 11.—My daughter in law's sickness and the nature of the disease (although I have not seen her this week and more) is such as I may not conceal. So soon as I heard what her sickness was I left my house and removed hither into a clearer air. My desire is to attend his Majesty because I suppose there will be at this time some use of my service for the seal, whatsoever use else there may be of me. Yet I would be loth to presume further than may stand with his Majesty's pleasure. In this strait I am bold to make my case known to you, and therein to pray your good advice.—At Harfield, 11 August 1604.

Holograph. Seal. 1 p. (106. 83.)

LAURENCE WRIGHT to SIR THOMAS BENNETT, Lord Mayor of London.

[1604], Aug. 11.—On Wednesday last one Alce Wells said in my hearing that our King's mother was a whore, and our King a bastard and no lawful heir to the Crown of England. She is abiding now at one Thomas Grigges's house, a tailor in Paules Churchyard right over against the west door of Paul's.—From the Counter in the Poultry, 11 August.

Copy. Endorsed: "1604." ½ p. (106. 84.)

DUKE BROOKE to LORD CECIL.

[1604, before Aug. 11.]—His counsel assures him that his present interest to so much of the late Lord Cobham's land as was entailed by his (Brooke's) grandfather's will, is such that he need not doubt to bring it to trial. He would rather choose to do this than suffer prejudice to his title, which his family may hereafter condemn him for. Yet, as he desires not to seem to contend with his Majesty, he rather seeks it at his Majesty's hands by way of purchase; he craves only that he may have it at the easiest rate. Gives details of the tenure and value of the land, for which he offers 4,000*l.* The best land has already passed in Lady Kildare's jointure, and of this he desires the reversion. Begs Cecil to further his petition in the matter.—*Undated.*

Holograph. Endorsed: "1604." 1 p. (108. 48.)

Lands of HENRY, LORD COBHAM.

1604, Aug. 11.—Agreement made 11 August 1604, by the Earl of Dorset, Lord High Treasurer of England, the Earl of Northampton, Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, and Lord Cecil, his Majesty's principal secretary on behalf of his Majesty, with Duke Brooke, Esq., for the purchase of the King's estate in the entailed lands of Henry, late Lord Cobham.

A great part of the lands, whereof Henry, Lord Cobham, was seised at the time of his treason, were by the will of George, Lord Cobham, entailed upon William, Lord Cobham, for life with remainder successively to eight of his sons and their heirs male, and for default to George Brooke the father of Duke Brooke and his heirs male. By this entail it appears that by the attainder of the said Henry and of George Brooke, who was executed for treason, the King holds the lands during the lives of the said Henry and of William Brooke, an infant, son of the said George, but after their decease the lands revert to the said Duke and his heirs male. His Majesty out of the land has granted to Lady Frances, Countess of Kildare, the said Henry's wife, for life some of the said entailed lands in present possession to the sum of 481*l.* or thereabouts and has also granted her for life in augmentation of her jointure after Henry's death other of the said entailed lands amounting to about 501*l.* *per annum*; the residue of the said entailed lands being about 962*l.* with the park at Cooling, not valued, also remain in his Majesty's hands. Duke Brooke has made suit to buy all his Majesty's interest in the same lands and the King has authorised their lordships to compound with him therefor. Upon good information of the value of the said entailed lands it is agreed between Duke Brooke and their lordships as follows; (1) His Majesty's estate in the said lands amounting to 962*l.* or thereabouts together with the park of Cooling, being all in his Majesty's possession and free from the jointure of the said Countess, shall be granted to Duke Brooke and his heirs.

(2) the entailed lands assured for augmentation of the said jointure amounting to 501*l.*, being in his Majesty's hands till the death of the said Henry, shall be also assured to Duke and his heirs, to be held by him till the death of the said Henry, then to come to the Countess for life, and after her death to Duke Brooke and his heirs.

(3) the reversion of the entailed lands granted in present possession for the jointure of the Countess, amounting to 481*l.*, shall be assured to Duke and his heirs. For all which Duke shall pay as follows

For the entailed lands and the park of Cooling in his Majesty's hands and free from the jointure of the Countess	8000 <i>l.</i>
For the entailed lands granted the Countess after Henry's death	2000 <i>l.</i>
For the reversion of the entailed lands whereof the Countess is now in possession ...	1500 <i>l.</i>
All which sums to be paid at 3 several payments, viz. :—	
Upon the 4 May 1605	5000 <i>l.</i>
Upon the 8 November 1605	3250 <i>l.</i>
Upon the 4 May 1606	3250 <i>l.</i>

For which Duke is to give his several statutes or bonds or in default all the said lands in Kent are to be tied to his Majesty with such conditions as shall be thought fit by his counsel.

Lastly it is agreed between their lordships and Duke Brooke that these lands shall be freed from the extent of Sir John Heale kt. his Majesty's serjeant at law, and all other statutes.

Copy signed by the Lords and certified by R. Percivale. 2 pp.
(106. 85.)

The Deputies for the HANSE TOWNS to LORD CECIL.

1604, Aug. 12.—Contrary to their expectations have hitherto received no answer to the articles they submitted to Cecil and the other commissioners. Grave reasons move them to urge greater expedition in their affairs, as summer is passing and winter drawing on. Pray him to expedite their cause and bring it to the desired end.—London, 12 August 1604.

Latin. 1 p. (106. 86.)

SIR THOMAS LAKE to [the SAME].

1604, Aug. 12.—Being ready this morning to have come away before his Majesty I was early warned to attend him at his first waking. Although I were to come presently away, it was his pleasure I should by post signify to you that since I sent away the preamble he had conceived that it should be made agreeable to the preamble of the commission. Which because I had never seen I could not tell how to reply, but to advertise you thereof. Another point was about the Princes and States to be comprehended in the Treaty, whereof there was mention, as his Majesty

called to mind, in one of your lordship's letters. Wherein his Majesty would have you think of all that are to be namely comprehended on his part, which he thinks may be all the States and Princes of Christendom, saving that there will be some difficulty about the States of Holland and Zeland on his part, whereof he would have you consider. I out of my poor judgment said that it might pass in this manner, that they might enter within a time limited if they would. But his Majesty would have me to advertise you hereof to be thought upon against his coming. Another doubt was if they should offer to comprehend the Pope, whereof your lordship may think. Although I told his Highness that he would now so soon be with your lordships as there these things would best be resolved and that I am even now ready to take horse, yet was it his commandment that I should send thus much by the post, to the end your lordships should consider of it before his arrival. I think upon the old ground that he would not make long abode there.—12 August 1604.

Holograph. Seal broken. 1 p. (106. 87.)

ATTORNEY GENERAL COKE to LORD HUME OF BERWICK,
Lord Treasurer of Scotland.

1604, Aug. 13.—Two things in this book concerning dyeing fall into consideration; the first whether the colours by this new invention will be fair and durable, whereof you have received satisfaction by my Lord Chief Justice's letters, who has taken the pains to see the trial hereof himself. The second, whether this new book be consonant to law, wherein I am much comforted for that my Lord Chief Justice has approved my former draft, which by my letters I commended to you. I confidently affirm that his Majesty by his prerogative may dispense both with the bringing in of logwood and blockwood or any other woods prohibited by Act of Parliament to be used in dyeing, and also that the same may be used in dyeing notwithstanding any Statute to the contrary, which is the substance of this book. But albeit his Majesty might have made such a general dispensation of those laws, yet this book is so ordered by my Lord Chief Justice's good direction as nothing can be done thereby but for the good of the subject, as my Lord Chief Justice has by his letters declared. For which purpose he very prudently gave direction that a proviso should be drawn I take it to this effect: That his Majesty upon due proof may revoke the interest and term of such of the patentees as should deceitfully abuse this grant to the hurt of the subject for only such as offend should be punished, which I have drawn accordingly. I commend them much that have due and just care of the common good of the subject, but under pretext of popularity I shall never suffer his Majesty's just and lawful prerogative to be blemished or impeached.—Godwick, 13 August 1604.

Signed. 1 p. (106. 88.)

GRIFFITH LEWYS, DEAN OF GLOUCESTER, to LORD CECIL.

1604, Aug. 13.—You have directed your letters subscribed by you and others of the Privy Council to the archbishops and bishops of both provinces, and to myself as guardian of the spiritualities of the diocese of Gloucester now *sede vacante*, to cress myself and the rest of the clergy here according to our several abilities and affection to our Sovereign. Myself being but a poor man, albeit I lent her late Majesty 50*l.* whereof I am yet unpaid, and mine estate much impaired since that time, yet in regard of my affection to his Highness and to draw others to the more willingness in this service, I have rated myself even above mine ability at 50*l.* (my deanery being of the smallest value of any in England). The rest of the clergy of this diocese I have rated as nigh as I could learn as their dignities and benefices are valued in the King's books, as shall appear by the enclosed schedule of their names and benefices and the said valuation. Seeing myself only am put in trust to perform this service my desire is that nothing be added or abated of these several impositions, otherwise it may be greatly to my discredit in my country, besides the illwill I may incur by this service of his Majesty's.—From our Chapter House in Gloucester, 13 August 1604.

Holograph. Seal. 1 p. (106. 89.)

DR. HENRY ATKINS to the SAME.

1604, Aug. 13.—As I have begun my Scottish journey under your protection I entreat I may end it under your favours and continue my course of signifying to you its progress. The Duke's grace in very good health came the 8th August to Worsop, the Earl of Shrewsbury's house in Nottinghamshire; where being very princely entertained by the Lord Darcy and many knights and gentlemen, but especially the Lord Darcy as the Earl's deputy, his Highness has passed his time four whole days unto the 13th August, pleasing himself with music, whereof there was good variety; and has also been initiate in the sports of hunting having seen fast by the house the bucks coursed and killed, and has taken pleasure in viewing the quarries of deer killed. His Highness has passed his journey thus far well, and I trust in God shall likewise go through the rest, my cares never ending until I see the happy end thereof.—Worsop, 13 August 1604.

Holograph. Seal. 1 p. (106. 90.)

GIO. FRANCESCA DE SORIA to JERONIMO PALUZZI.

1604, Aug. 13.—Has received his of the 18th by the ordinary courier from Italy, together with the pen. Has written several times, and sees he has not received the letters; does not know how this is, as he sends them to Richard Cox at San Sebastian according to his directions. A courier come from England

brings news that the Constable has passed to London; the cause of Flanders goes badly if means are not found to succour Sluys. As to business, by order of the Pope a levy of 30 per cent. is directed; knows not what will follow. There are good hopes the Queen is with child; please God it may turn out to be a son. When he hears he receives his letters will write more at length.—From Valladolid, 23 August 1604.

Holograph. Italian. $\frac{2}{3}$ p. (106. 126.)

LORD CHANCELLOR ELLESMERE to LORD CECIL.

1604, Aug. 14.—I will presume upon your letter to come to my chamber in the Court this evening. It is in a remote corner far from all access, and therefore I doubt not but I may without scruple stay there until I shall understand from you his Majesty's pleasure, or else be otherwise in the meantime directed by you, for which purpose I have sent this bearer to attend you.—At Harfield this Tuesday morning, 14 August 1604.

Holograph. Seal, broken. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. (106. 91.)

LORD ZOUCHE to the SAME.

[1604], Aug. 14.—Having accomplished the rest of my Lords' commandment concerning the advertising of such as his Majesty may borrow money of within those precincts specified, I have sent the same up with speed. In them I hope the 100*l.* men need not be angry, except it will anger men to do services without hurt to themselves. I did not draw this service upon me, neither desire to do any of this nature; but when it is laid upon me would be glad to deal as becomes me.—Fecknam, 14 August.

Holograph. Endorsed: "1604." $\frac{2}{3}$ p. (106. 92.)

LORD COBHAM to the SAME.

1604, Aug. 15.—Seldom have I made requests to you since my misfortune, not that I am careless of my estate, nor that I need not your favour. I know you think of me and will do me good when time shall best serve, till then I have patience, for I am confident when I least look for it you will remember me. But now I sue to you hoping you will do as much for me as for Mellarsh. He I understand has made means to you that his account may be taken, a course not usual for an accountant to make his own account when there is nobody to charge him, nor can but myself, his accounts being of two years, long before my fall; so no colour why this never heard of course should be forced on me. Favour me so much that his account be not taken. My suit is reasonable, it no whit concerns the King.—From my prison in the Tower, 15 August 1604.

Holograph. Seal. 1 p. (106. 93.)

RALPH WINWOOD to LORD CECIL.

[1604], Aug. 15.—I make no haste to advertise the taking of Sluys, the knowledge whereof I presume came sooner to you than to this place. Serrano the governor dissembled long the extremities of the town, and maintained a good countenance until the attempt upon Cassand side was failed; which if it had succeeded according to the project not only the town had been relieved but his Excellency's army had been besieged, whose retreat must have been made by the sword. And yet he marchanded long for his accord, first demanding respite for 8 days to advertise the Archduke of the state of the town; then that he might have liberty to send forth the galleys and part of the artillery: both which demands being refused he accepted those conditions which his Excellency did offer, whereof I send herewith a copy. There marched forth 3200 able men, besides those which attended the baggage, they left behind them 60 brass pieces in the town and galleys, which are in all 11 [galleys], whereof 8 are for service. The Porgats remain still in the town to the number of a thousand: one hundred followed after the garrison upon promise of liberty. Upon observation of the proceedings and carriage of this action it will seem an oversight unanswerable to suffer to be lost a town of so strong importance either for the safeguard of their own country or for the annoyance of their enemies, and of that strength that nothing was required for the conservation but provision of victual wherewith to furnish it. There was respite given of twenty days after his Excellency's landing in Cassand. Which error is so much the more inexcusable because the Marquis Spinola came in person—whereby his loss is the less to be pitied—to visit the magazines and provide for the wants. This second error was as great, to suffer his Excellency to fortify his camp, who after he came before the town attended some days before he quartered his army, and as long before he entrenched the quarters, protesting ever against the impossibility of obtaining this town and perhaps desiring but an honest cause to retire from thence. The third was not the least, after three months liberty to strengthen the camp, then to come down and withdraw the strength of their forces from before Ostend at the time that it was at the weakest, and if ever by force, then to be carried, whereby Sluys was lost in the view of their army and Ostend gained the advantage to make up the new fortifications; whereby it is now held tenable for some months if the garrison fail not of their accustomed endeavours, and the States continue their care to send in the ordinary provision of necessary materials to withstand the violence of the sea. I need not represent to you the importance of this town for the service of this state, the loss whereof I know not whether it be greater to the Archduke's country or to the particular of the Marquis Spinola, whereby as his private

fortunes receive an inestimable damage so his designs whereon he founded the advancement of his honour are utterly dashed, which were, upon the clearing of Flanders by the winning of Ostend, to pass the Rhine and enter into Friseland with 20,000 men, which at his own charge he did promise to defray. This I see, that the spirits of these men which before were half dead are much revived, who think their penny now very good silver, and hope they shall be held *in aliquo numero* as well for the use that may be made of them as for the care that hath hitherto been taken for their conservation. I know at the beginning of this year it was not in the ambition of their desires to see so happy a success of this summer's service : but well grounded designs followed with resolution and accompanied with the endeavours of industry and diligence produce for the most part more fortunate effects than the first conceits could presume to promise. It is not yet resolved how to employ the forces for this end of the summer, which may be, all garrisons furnished, 9000 foot, 2500 horse. To go forward to Ostend to unset the town were very hazardous ; the enemy is strong, reinforced with the garrison of Sluys and the coming of the Mutinez ; he is desperate with the affronts he hath received, the fortune of war is *journaliere* and not too often to be tempted, much less to be trusted. And now they have the end of their desire, which is to hold a footing in Flanders though not by the means they could have wished, by the delivery of Ostend, it may well be that when order shall be taken for the securing of Isendike and Cassand and that in some measure they have provided for the assuring of Sluys, which is a waste and wide town and but for the situation extremely weak, they may go forwards towards Blackenburg to see what countenance the enemy doth hold, and there *in arena capere consilium*. Count Henry doth pretend for the command of those forces which shall remain in Flanders, which is the cause of his mother the Princess's going and so long stay at Flushing.

Here is taken a second carrick in the East Indies and either arrived or daily attended, richly laden with 2800 balls of silk unwrought, every ball valued at 1800 florins [*in margin* : in sterling 180*l*.] and 2000 chests of silks wrought, every chest valued at 3000 florins [*in margin* : in sterling 300*l*. The whole value in sterling besides the gold 1,104,000*l*.] besides a notable quantity of gold.

This carrick was assailed lying in road by two ships, which two years since went from hence in company of 12 others ; upon the first assault the carrick was abandoned. These men laded their vessels with the merchandises and changed the brass pieces for their iron, and there left the carrick behind them.

But because this fortune shall not be without check this day we understand that D. Charles of Suede hath taken 20

ships of these parts with some of Lubec returning from Abrick in Livonia laden with corn upon this reason, because they traffic with his enemy.—From the Hague, 15 August.

Signed. Seal. Endorsed: “1604.” 3 pp. (106. 94.)

PRIZE GOODS.

[1604, Aug. 15].—“A valuation of the kinds of the carrick goods as they are esteemed worth to be sold.”

Certain calicoes specified amount to 24,387*l.* 7*s.* 3 sorts of calicoe lawns amount to 10,000*l.* The rates and prices at which the rest of the merchandise (calicoes, silk, cinnamon, cloves, indigo, ebony, &c., &c.) is valued are also given, but not their total value.

Signed: Foulke Grevyll, Thomas Gorges, John More, Richard Carmarden, Thomas Myddelton. *Endorsed in a later hand:* “Aug. 15, 1604. A valuation of the carrick merchandize.” 1½ pp. (106. 96.)

THE BISHOP OF DURHAM TO LORD CECIL.

1604, Aug. 15.—According to a letter from the Privy Council to me, and another from the Archbishop of York, concerning sums of money to be lent the King by myself and certain of the clergy within my diocese, I have sent you enclosed a list of the names of such persons as in my opinion are of best ability; which I would sooner have done but that I thought good the while to learn what was done by others in their dioceses. And because this is the first time that I have seen or heard that the Bishops have rated their clergy to the like effect, I earnestly desire that my name be not used as if I had apportioned the cessment here within my charge, but that his Majesty's privy seals into these parts may retain the old form, and the levy be made by such ministers as have been accustomed, if it seem good to their lordships. If my own store were better, my offer should have been greater.—Bishop Auckland, 15 August 1604.

Holograph. 1 p. (106. 97.)

SIR JOHN OGLE to the SAME.

1604, Aug. 15.—I must now rather write of what we say than of what we do; for the resolution being not yet taken by the Estates of the further proceeding with their army gives a stop unto action. The opinion is that Advocate Barnevelt (who is lately gone from hence) brings shortly hither that determination of the Estates. We cease not here to give our verdicts of that resolution. Some say, we shall go to Hulst, but that would ask longer time to get it than is allotted us before the coming of the winter, though we had no enemy to attend besides. Besides it is reported that 17 of the enemy's troops of horse are disposed thither already. Others say we shall go succour Ostend; but that is now a thing in reason impossible, the year being so far spent, and the Duke's army in such strength as

it is. One of the deputed Estates here spake to me as if there were a purpose in hand of giving the enemy battle, and that to that end the remainder of our horse are sent for out of Holland, and as many foot as can conveniently be drawn out of the garrisons, besides 2000 that shall be entertained of the Grave van Steeringes people. These added to the number of our late musters they make their account of 14,000 fighting men. These are the general opinions for our action, but I should rather believe that they will only fortify what they have already gotten, which must be done by the countenance of an army, and leaving 5000 men in these parts draw the rest for a time (after some 6 weeks space) into garrison. For methinks it is not very probable that though this course of seeking the enemy (who will be soon enough found, for that he desires) be propounded, that it should be accepted by the Count Maurice who hath no reason (without good inducements) to hazard the stain of the honour he hath now gotten. And what his inducements can be your lordship shall see, and then in your wisdom you can best judge. According to the old rule of fighting for a general to bring his army to it, which should never be but upon necessity or advantage, he hath small reason to draw him to it. For first there is no apparent necessity, since we may choose, though the state may find a necessary conveniency for the further advancing the service to hazard their army. Secondly for advantage he can have as small, the enemy lying now upon both the passages, both that of Damme which is strait, and the other of Blankenburgh which is somewhat more open at low water. The enemy we esteem with these men gone out of the town (which were about 3400 men marching) and the squadron of the Mutineers, together with those before Ostend, to be in all about 19,000. Of these he may well spare 15,000 to confront us anywhere; and out of our 14,000 we must necessarily (if we will providently) leave 3000 at least behind us in the Island of Cassand, Sluys, Isendike and Ardenburch. Especially the Island must not be left without strong guard nor must it be exposed to chance any more. If we do this then we come but eleven thousand against fifteen; and though in a trial of fortune that odds ought not to discourage a great captain, yet is no wise captain so little to esteem his enemy as that he will not seek him upon that advantage.

They say here that Cerrano that governed Sluce is now made governor of Damme.

The slaves (to the number of 1200) that Count Maurice hath set at liberty are yesterday shipped, the Turks and Christians apart, and to be sent by England or France to their countries. The number of pieces of artillery taken in the town of brass were 74. Four fair galleys we have also of theirs, the rest spoiled, so that Spinola's *Armado de la Mar* as he called it, is overthrown.—Camp near Sluce, Aug. 15, 1604 *veteri*.

Holograph. Seal broken. 2 pp. (106. 98.)

PETER ROOS to LORD CECIL.

1604, Aug. 16. Having received a letter from you signifying your care for bringing up my son I thought good to advertise you that I think that my son cannot be so well brought up as in mine own house, till he be of the years of discretion, to wit fourteen, whereof as yet he lacks two. As I have men servants and tenants in my house and town by me, I trust there will be care taken of him and his safety sufficient to satisfy me. Although this unfortunate chance happened that he should be conveyed from me, under colour that you granted his wardship after my decease; which being made known to my wife being a simple woman in such matters, was persuaded to yield to his departure from me not without corruption and subornation as I am credibly informed, and as in convenient time if I may have access to you I will inform you: trusting you will be good lord to my son, and that I may have him again shortly.—Laxton, 16 August 1604.

Holograph. $\frac{2}{3}$ p. (106. 99.)

SIR DANIEL DUN to the SAME.

1604, Aug. 16.—It was late yesternight before we could end with the Senator and President Richardot, and presently at our return we signified to Sir George Carew that we would be ready for him this morning to engross the treaty in parchment for the Seal by one of the copies, and therefore I desired him to meet us thereabouts. The other two which are to be signed by your lordships and delivered to the commissioners of the King of Spain and the Archdukes, we have put to writing fair this morning, and I hope, though they will be very long in respect of the preambles and commissions which are to be added to the former draft of the treaty, yet to have them ready by two of the clock to-morrow in the afternoon. And we have been also instant with the Senator and President that theirs, to be delivered unto your lordships, may be ready before, that we may confer them together before you meet for the signing. We desired copies of their commissions, but it was answered that the same were delivered already: so that we are to attend your lordship to have them some time this morning to be written out in the treaties.—16 August 1604.

Signed. Seal. 1 p. (106. 100.)

SIR EDWARD HOBY to the SAME.

[1604], Aug. 16.—I understand that all my Lord Cheynie's land in Shepey is to be passed to Sir James Hay: if it be so I am undone for my particular. For I hold Sherland House of his Majesty and pay him 128*l.* rent. It is worth to me above the rent 200*l.* yearly *de claro*; but that which is worst is that I am behind hand with the King's rent, to the sum of 300*l.* and odd, which his Majesty took order to be forborne me until

Hilary term. If the King pass him this he will take advantage of my lease, and I shall lose my principal seat as yet and 200*l. de claro*, besides the 1200*l.* which the buying of the lease cost me, from those I first bought it of, before I surrendered and took a new estate. Stand to me in this, that mine may be no part of his book. Besides it will be a great discouragement to all the King's tenants there that now live upon good pennyworths. Sir Tho. Flud has one lease that he receives 120*l. de claro*, besides divers other in that kind. I dare undertake that exchange is now worth 800*l.* yearly, being little above 300*l.* in the exchange at first, if not 1000*l.* I am bold to lay open my unfortunate case to you, being gone myself, but left this paper to kiss your hands and to this bearer to return after me with some comfort or advice from you.—August 16.

PS. Bear with the scribbling of an ill eye and troubled spirit. The tenants of Shepey never paid but small fine, in respect of manning the frontiers. If you be pleased I will send you up a true particular of the full value.

Holograph. Seal. Endorsed: "1604." 1 p. (106. 101.)

The BISHOP OF EXETER to the PRIVY COUNCIL.

1604, Aug. 17.—I have by conference brought John Drinan, an Irish priest, not only to take the oath of supremacy, but also to come to church, and there to hear divine service and a sermon; which he having performed desires by my certificate your favour for his release, being in the common gaol at Exeter.—17 August 1604.

Holograph. ½ p. (189. 14.).

The BISHOP OF HEREFORD to the SAME.

1604, Aug. 17.—Acknowledges their letters as to moneys to be lent to the King by the clergy of his diocese. Encloses list of those able to perform this service, wherein he has rated himself to his uttermost power, being under payment of first fruits and other charges. His clergy are very poor, the best part of the livings being appropriate to laymen's hands: upon which kind of men he could have made a better account, had not God hindered him with extreme infirmity.—Whitburne, 17 August 1604.

Holograph. 1 p. (189. 15.)

The BISHOP OF LONDON to LORD CECIL.

1604, Aug. 18.—I received since four of the clock this afternoon a letter from a priest lately come from beyond the seas, the copy whereof is enclosed. He is at this present with the Dean of Canterbury. Upon receipt of the letter I have sent a warrant for the apprehending of the persons named and for the attaching of the bill and books &c. But lest the priest should deceive me and make only a gain of the warrant I have joined

with him for the executing of it one of Mr. Dean's men who brought me the letter and by whom I have sent back the warrant to Mr. Dean, giving him such instructions as I thought meet for his advice to be given to his servant and the said priest for the serving of the said warrant and more careful dispatch of the service imposed. Peradventure you are able to give some better direction for the execution of this service.—Fulham, 18 August 1604.

PS. If you cause Mr. Levinus in your name to write a word to the searchers at Gravesend, to assist the parties that shall come unto them on Monday with a warrant from me and his Majesty's Commissioners for Causes Ecclesiastical, the service will be more thoroughly performed.

Holograph. 1 p. (106. 102.)

SIR GEOFFREY FENTON to LORD CECIL.

1604, Aug. 18.—Sends the bill which Sir Francis Bacon has drawn up according to Cecil's warrant for Fenton's office and which is ready for the King's signature. Desires Cecil to procure the dispatch of it from his Majesty before his entering into his progress. Otherwise Fenton will be driven to excessive charges in attending his return, besides the losing of so much time in the service of his office.—“At my lodging in the Strand,” 18 August 1604.

Signed. Seal, broken. $\frac{1}{3}$ p. (106. 103.)

STEPHEN LESIEUR to the SAME.

1604, Aug. 18.—My duty to the King requires I should acquaint you with certain points touching the treaty with the deputies from the Hanse, before it be further proceeded in. The matter would have permitted a more ample discourse, but I hope this shall suffice, if you will vouchsafe to conceive the best of it and my endeavours.—18 August 1604.

Holograph. Endorsed: “With certain considerations touching the Hanses.” 1 p. (189. 16.)

The ARCHBISHOP OF YORK to the SAME.

1604, Aug. 19.—I have used the best means and expedition I could to take certain notice of all the clergy within my diocese that are either known or supposed to be of indifferent ability to lend money to his Majesty, and here enclosed send a schedule or list of their names and the sums assessed upon them. Some have not yet paid their first fruits, divers are but poor, and many the less able and more unwilling to lend because that is not yet repaid which was lent. I am once again to move you that order may be given to Mr. Scudamore for this county, and to others his Majesty's receivers in the other counties, to disperse the privy seals and to put their hands on the backsides of them upon receipt of our money, as has been always accustomed.

I understand my Lord of Chester has already sent his certificate, and my Lord of Durham means presently to dispatch his also. From Carlisle I have not yet heard.—Bishophthorpe, 19 August 1604.

Signed. Seal. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. (106. 104.)

E. COUNTESS OF DESMOND to LORD CECIL.

[Between 13 May 1603 and 20 Aug. 1604.]—It seems by the order set down, your pleasure was mistaken. Instead of 100*l.* payable in the Exchequer of Ireland, there is but 100 marks and no certain place for payment. I humbly pray that I may have your order according my patents, as there may be no arrear of any of my pensions henceforth either in England or Ireland. I have no other means to pay my debts here or bear my charges to my country, whereby I may not be compelled further to trouble his Majesty.—*Undated.*

Signed. $\frac{1}{4}$ p. (51. 100.)

HENRY SAUNDER to the SAME.

[Between 13 May 1603 and 20 Aug. 1604.]—The time is come I should put your lordship in mind of your promise to further my suit when it shall come before you and the rest of the commissioners. Sir Roger Asshton has delivered my petition to the Master of the Requests, recommended by the King. Any office or place in court or elsewhere I have small hope of, being matters that pass merely by money and for money, whereof I am merely destitute, I was therefore constrained to find out this suit for a lease in reversion of 50*l.* a year for term of fifty years out of the Exchequer lands, this not being valuable to a fee farm, of which nature also his Majesty has granted divers.—*Undated.*

Holograph. Seal. $\frac{2}{3}$ p. (83. 36.)

ATTORNEY GENERAL COKE to the SAME.

[Between 13 May 1603 and 20 Aug. 1604.]—I have published three books of the law and to every book I have added several prefaces. The last preface written both in Latin and English I have promised to send to you. I would the cases themselves could be as well understood as the prefaces, and then they would *et prodesse et delectare*.—*Undated.*

Holograph. Endorsed: "1602 [sic] Mr. Attorney to my Lo."
Seal. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. (97. 23.)

The EARL OF DEVONSHIRE to the SAME.

[Between 13 May 1603 and 20 Aug. 1604.]—He is in fear of some desperate sickness, and therefore has given himself over to doing nothing here at Wanstead. So sovereign he finds the air, or so his imagination makes it, that he hopes to see Cecil on Saturday next. Offers excuses that he did not wait on the

King with the rest of the Lords. This day he received an alarm about the King, and looked for him at dinner; and if the stag had not carried him away he had been happy with such a guest.—Thursday, Wansteede.

Holograph. 1 p. (108. 90.)

SIR PHILIP HERBERT to LORD CECIL.

[Between 13 May 1603 and 20 Aug. 1604.]—Since I perceive you are so confident in the trust of your messenger, I will venture to send unto you the very secret of the King's purpose, though it were delivered with an exceeding charge not to be discovered to any. His Majesty being at Porchmouth, finding the morning fair and the wind good, resolved to view the Cinque Ports before his return, and under that colour, when he should be over against the coast of Flanders, to visit the Archduke and the Infanta there himself, to treat of a marriage between the Prince and the Princess which the Infanta now goes withal. And because it will be somewhat long before they can be assured, his Majesty will give them some of his principal councillors for pledges, among whom yourself shall be one, as I hear is muttered. You must pardon my sudden ending, for I had no other time of writing but when the King and the rest were at breakfast, and now they have almost done, if I should be discovered I might chance to be sent to Oxford. "Your Lordship's fellow to send you advertisements."—*Undated.*

Holograph. 1 p. (108. 105.)

The DUKE of LENNOX to the SAME.

[Between 13 May 1603 and 20 Aug. 1604.]—He lately procured from the King a letter in favour of Sir Thomas Munke, to Munke's father-in-law, one Smyth of Exeter. He was moved to speak for Munke because he merited well for his service to the King. That letter has taken no great effect, but Munke thinks if his father-in-law were spoken to once more, he would not stand out. Begs Cecil, who is believed to be of some power with him, to afford this help.—*Undated.*

Signed. 1 p. (108. 135.)

JOHN NORDEN to the SAME.

[Between 13 May 1603 and 20 Aug. 1604.]—There could not have happened a greater comfort to him than his Majesty's reference of his cause to Cecil. Protests his affection to Cecil: "howsoever blemished by my disgrace in this." To re-relate his calling to the business, the honourable promises and obstacles, were but to trouble Cecil anew. Recommends his cause to Cecil's favour, without which dangers will swallow him up, and he and his will perish.—*Undated.*

Holograph. 1 p. (108. 147.)

SIR RICHARD WIGMORE to LORD CECIL.

[Between 13 May 1603 and 20 Aug. 1604.]—Your stay at the privy seal of my bill signed by his Majesty gives a sorrowful taste of some heavy displeasure conceived against me. I have not therein attempted anything without your fore-knowledge, neither do I desire the fruition thereof without your good will.—*Undated.*

Holograph. 1 p. (109. 64.)

JOHN GIPKINGE to the SAME.

[? Between 13 May 1603 and 20 Aug. 1604.]—Offers services. He learnt of his father, a German, “to pourtray in picture the image of life and living creatures, agreeable with proportion of true life, so far as art can discover.” Begs for Cecil’s favourable entertainment of him.—*Undated.*

Holograph. Endorsed: “1605 (*sic*).” 1 p. (114. 21.)

ATTORNEY GENERAL COKE to the SAME.

[Between 13 May 1603 and 20 Aug. 1604.]—Your letters dated yestere’en I received at Stoke this Monday night about 8 o’clock, and for that I am commanded by them to be at the Court to-morrow before eight, which is impossible, being about 30 miles off, I pray you to know what other time I shall attend.—*Undated.*

Holograph. Seal. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. (185. 99.)

The QUEEN’S tradesmen and artificers to the SAME.

[Between 13 May 1603 and 20 Aug. 1604.]—Pray for his favour with the King for the speedy satisfaction of the Queen’s debts. Longer delay would be their undoing and impoverishment.—*Undated.*

Petition. 1 p. (187. 143.)

JOHN BURGES to the SAME.

[Between 13 May 1603 and 20 Aug. 1604.]—The King suspected some speeches of his sermon to be of particular and personal glancing at his Highness; yet he had no such wicked thought, nor any knowledge of those occasions which he was probably judged to glance upon. Begs Cecil’s mediation for his enlargement.—*Undated.*

Holograph. Endorsed: “Mr. Burges the preacher.” 1 p. (187. 145.)

SIR GEORGE CAREWE, the Queen’s Vice-Chamberlain, to the SAME.

[Between 13 May 1603 and 20 Aug. 1604.]—Because I have broken promise in not coming to you at the time I prescribed, I think it a duty to give you an account of it, which was my

hope of the Queen's going to Greenwich this day, fearing that if I had presented myself in Court before her departure, having been so long absent, I should not without blame stay behind her in her going thither. Now her Majesty stays, the same fear continues, so except you command me, I purpose to keep my house till she be gone to-morrow, for I have no desire to leave the town before you, or to be in Court when you are absent.—*Undated.*

Holograph. 1 p. (187. 146.)

ATTORNEY GENERAL COKE to LORD CECIL.

[Between 13 May 1603 and 20 Aug. 1604.]—I have drawn a privy seal for Mr. Dacres according to his Majesty's commandment, which I would not trust this bearer therewith but have sent it, together with our opinions concerning Mr. Carmarthen's licence for Irish yarn.—*Undated.*

Holograph. $\frac{1}{4}$ p. (188. 1.)

WILLIAM GOSLING to the SAME.

[Between 13 May 1603 and 20 Aug. 1604.]—Has followed his inclinations from his childhood to some liberal and mechanical arts. Craves his lordship's cloth, that he may show his love and zeal to him and pursue his inventions in architecture, surveying, geometry, casting, drawing, carving in wax or otherwise, optics with many other notable inventions.—*Undated.*

Petition. 1 membrane. (188. 15.)

JOHN HAUCKIN and his partners of Harwich to the SAME.

[Between 13 May 1603 and 20 Aug. 1604.]—In 1592 they going with their ship named *The John* to Westmony under the King of Denmark to fish thereabout were met by one Paul Scriver, who warned them that they were in a place prohibited but that he at great charge had obtained a commission from the King of Denmark to license fishing there to whom he pleased. This he showed them in Danish under a great seal and interpreted. Whereupon they compounded with him, giving him 20*l.* for licence to fish that year, further agreeing for the next year 1593, and yielding for the same ten "angles" and a tun of strong beer. Nevertheless in 1593 without any offence of theirs, the said Paul, in the name and by the authority of his King, bereaved them of their ship and goods and carried the same into Denmark, where they are yet detained, amounting with charges, damages and interest to the sum of 3635*l.* The petitioners now pray that understanding an Embassy from his Majesty is intended for Denmark and that some course will be taken for those of Hull, that the same course may be entered into for speedy redress of their wrongs.—*Undated.*

Petition. 1 p. (188. 18.)

CAPTAIN JOHN KEMYS to LORD CECIL.

[Between 13 May 1603 and 20 Aug. 1604.]—At the King's being at Wilton I was bold humbly to entreat your favour, which your lordship liberally granted me. Since that time I have not been a suitor to my dread sovereign for anything. Having long served the late Earl of Essex and followed him in the wars, without receiving one penny of reward and my fortunes being dejected ever since the downfall of my Lord, I am now enforced to entreat you to behold me with compassion and to put me amongst the number of those captains that shall receive relief from his Majesty's favour.—*Undated.*

Signed. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. (188. 22.)

LORD SAY AND SEALE to the SAME.

[Between 13 May 1603 and 20 Aug. 1604.]—Although my resolution was not to have attempted further the recovery of my ancestor's place, which had not Mr. Nevill and Mr. Vane both now been admitted to come in above I would have forborne to sue for and yet am in no great hope if I may not obtain your lordship's favour to prevail in. I beseech you vouchsafe me in this my right and just cause such proportion of your most noble favour as the equity of my cause may move and besides my services ever what duty and thanks I acknowledged for the barony to you, I will willingly render to you with many thanks for the place, which you know I have as good right unto as to the dignity. Wherein either make stay of others that have less right or some no right at all or else afford me your favour to have a trial in the House, since these two are both like to have it without.

PS.—If I be so happy as to obtain his Majesty's gracious favour to pull my title to the place that my ancestors had, I have left a jewel cost me 200*l.* with Mr. Brewerton, until I bring your lordship 100*l.*, desiring no favour notwithstanding other than in equity you shall think fit, but only your willingness, and yet not intercession to his Majesty, to grant me leave to obtain that right I have by trial, which others are like to have by grace.—*Undated.*

Holograph. $\frac{2}{3}$ p. (188. 30.)

SIR HENRY GOODERE to the SAME.

[Between 13 May 1603 and 20 Aug. 1604.]—Offers services. His late uncle Sir Henry Goodere, whose heir he is, ran all his fortunes aground in the service of the King, in the time of the late Queen; suffering imprisonment and disgraces, and embarrassing his estate 20,000*l.* He begs Cecil to take his poor estate into favourable consideration, and to assist in the suit which he will shortly crave of the King.—*Undated.*

Holograph. 1 p. (189. 124.)

D. COUNTESS OF NORTHUMBERLAND to LORD CECIL.

[Between 13 May 1603 and 20 Aug. 1604.]—Since I spake with your lordship I have slept in my suit, being not forward to seek when I find it difficult to obtain. I am loth to importune his Majesty though I know I have as much reason to plead as any that hath tasted of his bounty. If you will be a mean that I may have this land granted during my life with a power to let leases for twenty-one years, which will not be a penny out of his Majesty's coffers, I shall receive it as a gracious gift, leave to sue further, and be much bound to your lordship.

PS.—This gentleman will take his oath that the land cannot be made more worth than 800*l.* a year, so as the liberty to let leases will gain me some 500*l.* or 600*l.*—*Undated.*

Holograph. Seal. 1 p. (194. 71.)

WILLIAM CECIL to the SAME.

[Between 13 May 1603 and 20 Aug. 1604.]—He is used exceedingly kindly by Lord and Lady Shrewsbury, and begs Lord Cecil to take notice of it. He has been all this journey in very good health.—*Undated.*

Holograph. ½ p. (228. 5.)

CAPTAIN PATRICK ARTHUR to the SAME.

[1604, before Aug. 20.]—Sir Anthony Ashley has reported that he said he was Cecil's man. He has proved to Ashley that he never uttered the like words, merely saying he was one employed by Cecil in the late Queen's time, and that his estate wholly depended upon Cecil. Sir Thomas Lake, who was present, says since that the words were mistaken. He was never so bold as to name himself Cecil's man or servant, and begs Cecil to suspend any hard judgment on him till he find him otherwise than true and honest.—*Undated.*

Holograph. Endorsed: "1604." 1 p. (108. 32.)

The SAME to the SAME.

[1604, before Aug. 20.]—He advertised Cecil from France of the cause of his great misery and losses. It is almost 2½ years since his employment, during which time he has received nothing, although it has cost him 340*l.*, which he spent most to keep him from racking and torture; nor has he received maintenance of the Spaniards, as others did. He has now nothing left, and awaits Cecil's commiseration. Begs for the place he enjoyed once, the Receivership of her Majesty's Revenues and Composition in Munster, with some small allowance. If he may not have this, he craves Cecil to recommend his petition to Sir Roger Wilbraham. He received such damage in prison by his iron chains and bolts for 13 months, that they have so benumbed his knees as that he is fain to keep his chamber, so that he cannot wait on Cecil. Many villainies have been used

to cut him off, especially by a merchant of his town, by whom he sent his boy out of Spain with special intelligence to the Lord President. The merchant, finding the boy asleep, stole his secret letters, and instead thereof put in a blank.—*Undated.*

Holograph. Endorsed: "1604." 1 p. (108. 33.)

SIR WILLIAM AUBREY to LORD CECIL.

[1604, before Aug. 20.]—He purposes to reside altogether in the country, and begs Cecil's commendation of him to the Lord Chancellor for the commission of the peace.—*Undated.*

Signed. Endorsed: "1604." ½ p. (108. 35.)

ANTONIO BALBANI to the SAME.

[1604, before Aug. 20.]—Alessandro Ruida, senator of Milan, before leaving Dover, sent me ten packages (bales and boxes) to be forwarded to Italy. I had them loaded on three carts, to be taken to the Customs and put on board ship for Hamburg. My man followed the carts but only reached the customs after the carters had left, when he found one bale missing. He had the carters brought before my Lord Mere [?Mayor] who interrogated them according to the ordinary forms, they denying the theft. As the bale is missing and belongs to a public personage I must request that the carters be imprisoned and searching inquiry be made and shall be obliged if you will write to my Lord Mere [?Mayor] to that effect.—*Undated.*

Signed. Italian. Endorsed: "1604." ½ p. (108. 37.)

The SAME to the SAME.

[1604, before Aug. 20.]—M. Texero a Portuguese gentleman left me on his departure for Paris two pedigrees, one of the King of Portugal and another of the Count of Holland. As I hear he is dead I have thought them worth your acceptance, as the former contains a mention of your father. I send them accordingly and will call on you so soon as the gout will permit me.—*Undated.*

Holograph. Italian. Endorsed: "1604." ½ p. (108. 38.)

DR. W. BARLOW to the SAME.

[1604, before Aug. 20.]—He purposed the dedication of the accompanying book to Cecil, who required the sight thereof before the edition; but was inhibited access to him, and it was called upon to the press, and was, after a thorough view by Sir Thomas Lake, allowed by my Lord of London. He would not take any other patron but Cecil, and therefore has sent it abroad without patronage. If it had been printed with Cecil's name, he trusts his carriage therein is such that Cecil would not have found dishonour by the book, or discredit by the compiler.—*Undated.*

Holograph. Endorsed: "1604." 1 p. (108. 44.)

MRS. EL. BROOKE to LORD CECIL.

[1604, before Aug. 20.]—Cecil bestowed a ward on her, but the ward has not “fallen” and she can receive no present help. She therefore begs Cecil to exchange him for “this person,” whom she sends. Cecil knows her necessities to be great. She cannot challenge anything by her deserts, but only out of his compassionate words, and in respect that she is the child of the man who loved and respected him.—*Undated.*

Holograph. Endorsed: “1604. Mrs. Brooke for the wardship of Skefington’s heir.” 1 p. (108. 47.)

LORD BURGHLEY to the SAME.

[1604, before Aug. 20.]—He is advised that the Bath will put away the swelling of his feet, and entreats Cecil to move his Majesty to give him leave to be absent, not only for this session of Parliament, but also from the feast of St. George’s which is near at hand. If his leave be granted, he means to leave his proxy with Cecil, presuming their voices tend one way, that is to no particular respect but to the service of his Majesty and their country.—*Undated.*

Holograph. 1 p. (189. 73.)

The SAME to the SAME.

[1604, before Aug. 20.]—I am to take leave of you by these letters, and thank you for the care you have taken for procuring my leave of absence, being sorry I have cause at this time especially to absent my service from his Majesty, and the common cause. I this day set forward towards the Bath and have sent you my proxy, with whom, considering your honourable courses, if I were not present my voice should always concur. I hope I have seen the end of this great cause, wherein you have by all men’s opinions carried yourself most honourably and faithfully towards your country. I pray God bless all those good actions you shall hereafter take in hand, for he that sows in virtue shall reap fame and glory.

I strongly recommend the bearer, Sir Thomas Holcroft.—*Undated.*

Holograph. Endorsed: “1604.” 1 p. (189. 72.)

AWDREY BURYE to the SAME.

[1604, before Aug. 20.]—Widow of Nicholas Burye, of London, merchant stranger. Details her husband’s dealings with Thomas Perrot of Hereford, for whom he advanced much money, for which he could never obtain satisfaction. She begs that Perrot, who is now in London, may be seized, till the cause may be determined; as if he be suffered to depart to Wales, she will never be able to right her intolerable injuries.—*Undated.*

Petition. Endorsed: “1604.” 1 p. (189. 78.)

LORD COBHAM to LORD CECIL.

[1604, before Aug. 20.]—Ciprien, who, he desires, should come to him, has dwelt in England 40 years, and has been over 20 years one of the elders of the French Church. His son was one of Secretary Walsingham's chiefest and inward servants. The man is particularly known to Lord Wotton, to whom he formerly read Spanish, and Wotton gives him 10*l.* annuity.—*Undated.*

Holograph. Endorsed: "1604." 1 p. (108. 59.)

The SAME to the SAME.

[? 1604, before Aug. 20.]—I am very loth to trouble you but in matters which hereafter may concern my estate, if there be hope that God may put into the King's heart to restore me, as he has given me life ; whereof I expect not to-day or to-morrow, but know that time and friends must mediate it, if ever it happen ; and to open my heart freely to you, I rather despair than hope. I hear the small portion of western land I had before my fall, that particulars are granted out. Whether they are to be sold, or that the King has given it, I know not. I pray you hinder it if you can. If it must be gone, I that have lost all must as well prepare myself to leave off hoping, which is of all the vainest and falsest humour ; for in prosperity it doth betray ; what hurt then it may do in an undone fortune as mine is I would be loth to tell. I wish you would buy it. It would please me yet that some of my father's issue might enjoy it. The rents of it be very small. You may with very great ease buy it. It is the old ancient land of the Brooks. More to move you I cannot say, for my misfortunes will not suffer remembrances of former friendships. Sir John Lewson is gone home, whom else I would have entrusted to have waited upon you, for I would be glad to hear what you can do for me. If it must be gone, your poor friend's house for ever is undone.—*Undated.*

Holograph, signed: Henry Brooke. 1 p. (108. 62.)

SIR EDWARD COKE, ATTORNEY GENERAL, to the SAME.

[1604, before Aug. 20.]—I have with all the haste I can made ready the bill, and have according to former direction drawn it for annexation of 50,000*l.* per annum, whereof 40,000*l.* as the same be valued in the auditor's book, to be in manors and lands. I have also provided for jointures, leases of land, and of surrounded grounds, marshes and houses. If you shall not think to make any alteration of the former direction, this bill may receive reading this afternoon.—*Undated.*

Holograph. Endorsed: "1604." ½ p. (189. 89.)

SIR THOMAS CROMPTON to the SAME.

[? 1604, before Aug. 20.]—In this great business of Spain I would not willingly be altogether idle. The place which the

King has been pleased to confer upon me as Advocate-General for foreign causes, my oath to do his Majesty service therein, my continued studies in treatises and foreign affairs, the calling of some other of my quality to attend that service have been principal motives to me at this present. I am not ambitious of employment nor desire any alteration in my course of living nor penny profit hereby, but being jealous of indignities wish rather to grind colours to so great a work and serve as a second to some purpose, than wholly to be neglected.—*Undated.*

Holograph. Seal. 1 p. (105. 156.)

SIR JOHN DAVIS to LORD CECIL.

[1604, before Aug. 20.]—Of his distressed estate. By Cecil's goodness he enjoys 100*l.* a year out of his wife's jointure, yet it is but for 6 years to come, and then only if young Mr. Rosewell live so long. Has been constrained to sell the lease of his house in the Strand, is sued for debt, and must perish in prison unless commiseration be given him. His suit now is for 10*s. per diem*, to begin from the time of his attainder. Lord Devonshire has taken compassion on him, and the King is graciously inclined towards him; so that all that is needed is a word from Cecil to Sir Thomas Lake for the drawing of such a patent, and Cecil's and Devonshire's subscription to it. Speaks of his services in France with the present King when King of Navarre, in the Portugall voyage, two years in Ostend with Sir Edward Norreys, at Cales, the Islands, and in Ireland.—*Undated.*

Holograph. Endorsed: "1604." 1 p. (189. 111.)

E. COUNTESS OF DESMOND to the SAME.

[1604, before Aug. 20.]—She has not yet received that money, according to the Council's order. Her necessity is such that she and her family are driven to fast most meals. The Lord Treasurer offers her the half, being but 100*l.* The whole sum is much less than her need, as she has acquainted Sir Vincent Skinner, who wished her still to forbear. She beseeches Cecil to procure the Lord Treasurer to let her have the whole without delay.—*Undated.*

Holograph. Endorsed: "1604." ½ p. (108. 87.)

The SAME to the SAME.

[1604, before Aug. 20.]—She has been a suitor for 9 months, following the Court at great cost, but can obtain no request: neither the order set down by the Council for the payments of her pension and arrears, to supply her wants and enable her to pay her debts. Craves speedy dispatch of the matter.—*Undated.*

Holograph. Endorsed: "1604." ½ p. (108. 88.)

The EARL OF DORSET, Lord Treasurer, to LORD CECIL.

[1604, before Aug. 20.]—I send you a collection of lands very near the value of 1500*l.* yearly, out of which you may choose 1,000*l.* yearly. It is not possible for me upon this short warning to say whether this land be lands improved at a small value, or at a reasonable value, or at a high value; and therefore to the end his lordship may have the effect of the King's favour intended towards him, which is 1,000*l.* land at an improved rent as lands now are usually let, I think fit for the King to appoint one to view and survey the lands which my Lord will choose; even as your brother said he would appoint one to survey the said lands on his behalf. For these may be lands such as may be improved to a far better rent as lands now go, for anything I know. But these persons appointed both for the King and for my Lord may take a course that his lordship may be satisfied according to the King's true meaning.—*Undated.*

Holograph. Endorsed: "1604." 1 p. (189. 113.)

The SAME to the SAME.

[1604, before Aug. 20.]—I prayed D. Dunne and Mr. Edmundes to move you to this end, that we might to-morrow at 2 meet with the merchants, both French and Spanish, to inform us fully in all our doubts and demands. So right glad I am of this appointment to meet at my Lord Adm[iral's] house to-morrow at 2, where I will not fail. I have sent my messenger to warn the merchants.—*Undated.*

Holograph. Endorsed: "1604." 1 p. (189. 114.)

JOHN ELDRDRED, RICHARD HALL, and other merchants of London,
to the SAME.

[? 1604, before Aug. 20.]—Twenty months past they sent to the West Indies the *Mayflower*, of London, with two pinnaces, under Andrew Miller and William Rissoulld, having paid a great sum for the custom of the merchandise in them. When they came upon the Main, they were informed of an excommunication from the Pope and King not to trade with Englishmen or Dutchmen, but to kill them. Therefore they were forced to leave the Main, and sailed to the island of Hispanyola, where they found worse entertainment; for Francisco Semenes, one of the justices, and others, sent to St. Domingo and plotted to betray them. They detail how, under colour of trading, the Spaniards boarded one of their pinnaces, stabbed all the Englishmen, killing three, and carried away the other two, the merchant and pilot, prisoners to St. Domingo, and also carried away the pinnace. This was about June 28, 1603. For want of the pilot, the ship has stood there a whole year at great charge, having 100 men in wages, besides loss of 2,000*l.* in the pinnace's goods. Detail the proceedings of the other pinnace at Cuba, with

Captain Cleave, where they took two Spanish ships, one third of the value of which, 500*l.*, fell to the pinnace. They beg leave to enjoy this sum of 500*l.*, and also part of the goods brought in by Cleave, if they shall not be adjudged to him.—*Undated.*

Petition. 1 *p.* (189. 120.)

Parishioners of the town of ENFIELD to LORD CECIL.

[? 1604, before Aug. 20.]—The bearer, Christopher Greene, plumber, has contracted with them for the new casting and laying of the leads of the Church, and has already taken them down. Now, by the practice of certain London plumbers, he is forced by warrant of the Serjeant Plumber, and likewise arrested by the Knight Marshal's man, to attend the King's service at Eltham; a practice usual among the Londoners, and likely to be an unreasonable charge to the parishioners. They beg that Greene may be released, and thereby their Church, now uncovered, may be finished with expedition.

Petition, signed by William Wilford and others. Endorsed: "1604." 1 *p.* (213. 112.)

LORD ERSKINE to the SAME.

[1604, before Aug. 20.]—You have much bound me to you in this great business of Sir Edward Norreys's will, wherein having a particular interest I was somewhat desirous to have been present at the hearing of the cause. Considering my necessary service to the King denies me leave to attend at such times as your greater affairs spare you leisure to bestow in it and understanding that the claim which I make in the sight of my wife is not strange to your lordship nor much opposed by any adversary party, I am very well pleased and join in the general suit that your Honour with my Lord Chancellor would be pleased to proceed to-morrow to the hearing of the cause at such time as your leisures may best serve.—*Undated.*

Signed. Seal broken. Endorsed: "1603." $\frac{1}{2}$ *p.* (128. 75.)

SIR GEORGE GYFFARD to the SAME.

[1604, before Aug. 20.]—Begs for the wardship of the son of Mr. Stone of Cornwall, recently deceased, which will be a mean for his delivery out of this wretched life of imprisonment.—*Undated.*

Holograph. Endorsed: "1604." $\frac{1}{2}$ *p.* (108. 96.)

JOHN GILLETT to the SAME.

[1604, before Aug. 20.]—Begs Cecil to require Sir George Carew to give him knowledge of his (Gillett's) services and losses, and to favour his suit to the King.—*Undated.*

Holograph. Endorsed: "1604." 1 *p.* (108. 97.)

MRS. ANNE GORING to LORD CECIL.

[1604, before Aug. 20.]—Having found his acceptance of such mean presents as this barren land yields, she offers the like again, hoping to receive pardon for the inequality of her present to such a person.—*Undated.*

Holograph. Endorsed: "1604." ½ p. (108. 100.)

LORD GREY to the EARL OF NORTHAMPTON.

[1604, before Aug. 20.]—In the Tower. Gives details of the Lieutenant's questioning him with regard to a letter supposed to have been written by him or on his behalf to Lord Southampton, and sent by Mr. Downale, he denying all knowledge of such a letter. The Lieutenant then brought to him a woman, a widow, who was "very meanly attired, but with a good fashion, that assured her breeding better than her clothes," who avowed that a letter had been delivered to Mr. Downale touching Grey, but not supposed to be from Grey or any known to him, "concerning the priest's resolution to accuse him" (Grey). Downale had told her that the letter was either from those that apprehended Watson, or those in whose houses he then lay. As to its contents, she said that the priests, with some other that accused Grey, then free, should conspire Grey's ruin, "adding that Watson for these three years had had dealings in the black art, and that I was noted by all to be much changed from what before my troubles." Grey thereupon laughed, and said he imagined the matter would conclude on some such ground. However objections may make him doubt that this will prove a vain fume of a woman's idle brain, yet the point she insists on, so clear in his heart and soul, the danger she runs, with the impossibility of all expectations from a man in his condition, together with her carriage and course of talk, yielding no suspicion of madness, draws him to imagine that there may be something drawn here which yet time cannot but better clear. As he has ever rested his hopes on Lord Suffolk, Lord Northampton, and Lord Cecil, whom he has ever found concurrent in his good, even from his descent of the scaffold till this hour, he prays Northampton to confer with them touching this business, and that if any light appear in his favour, he may taste the virtue of such friends. Cecil has already received the examination, and will no doubt give it a free and favourable hearing.—*Undated.*

Holograph. Endorsed: "1604." 3 pp. (98. 24.)

The SAME to LORD CECIL.

[1604, before Aug. 20.]—My afflictions are great, yet far above all the King's sore displeasure. If you ever loved me, or if I shall ever hope of your favour, study my recovery. I ask not stay of arraignment or death, but mercy, return of that favour wherein I live and only joy; which if impossible, haste

I beseech you the other, as my best end of misery. I hope this touch about my Lady Arbell will not wrong me, for I vow before God I then answered it with a smile and held it so vain as I never since remembered it. So soon as mine aching head shall give leave I will send a short brief of this whole business, which use as you please.—*Undated.*

PS.—I beseech you fail me not for Mr. Hughes.

Holograph. Seal broken. 1 p. (106. 110.)

LORD GREY to LORD CECIL.

[1604, before Aug. 20.]—These favourable additions still increase hope. I beseech you continue ; perfect my obligation and perpetual faith by your favour. My enemies cannot accuse me of [being] false to my professions : my truth to untrue friends hath been my ruin. You were the friend I held dearest, I most trusted ; there hath been a breach which well knit, for life, will be the stronger. Your skill certainly very great, my humble conformity equal : why should the effect fail ? You the agent, and I the instrument while I live to do you all worthy service.—*Undated.*

Holograph. Seal. $\frac{2}{3}$ p. (106. 111.)

The SAME to the SAME.

[1604, before Aug. 20.]—I doubt I am altogether mistaken. For Mr. Spark's coming to me I never desired it, but [it] was merely inserted by my brother Goodwin. For Mr. Linroy and Sir Amias Preston I wished their company no otherwise than that if on the walk we had met it might not have been out of necessity that we might not speak together. For, for themselves they are men simply I am acquainted with, only resident both in [the] Tower, I imagined it very easy and without all danger. But finding by my man that you hold it necessary to move the King I beseech you never to think more of them, for I willingly endure. The worst is but payment of what the King simply gave. Your message by my man put me in hope that such a shadow might have been passed ; but I was deceived and am sorry, assuring you that though my body be very weak, yet my mind is very able to endure and second to none in valuation of the King's infinite mercy.—*Undated.*

PS.—I beseech you let Mr. Hughes have a warrant, and my poor man some liberty. For myself I refer all to the King's mercy and my noble friend's favours.

Holograph. Seal. 1 p. (106. 112.)

The SAME to the SAME.

[1604, before Aug. 20.]—A dead silence would best become my misfortunes. Yet, as a man, my tired and harsh thoughts respire somewhat when, though seldom, I dare presume to confer with your lordship, or complain myself unto you. But when I

ask counsel I find a silent oracle ; when I crave assistance, a doubtful answer ; to relinquish, yet, were improper for a suitor ; to obtain by importunity contrary to your nature, to my modesty. Choose then, my ancient and noble friend, out of your own counsels, but conclude in the same infinite favour which so long cherished me, and even now has preserved my estate. To that mild and sound judgment do I fly which so long taught and sifted me : beseeching you that now after so many months of extremest misery you will fasten a strong hand for my repair. My furthest aim is but any country restraint, my highest ambition but to enjoy mine own poor living with liberty ; which may I understand that you will further, I shall receive as an infallible omen of success, and for ever acknowledge the deepest bond my fortunes and desires are capable of.—*Undated.*

Holograph. Endorsed : “ 1604. From the Tower.” 1½ pp. (106. 113.)

Requests by LORD GREY to the Privy Council.

[1604, before Aug. 20.]—That Mr. Hughes may have free access unto me.

That I might sometimes walk on the gravelled walk by the Artillery house ; and if it please them, not be restrained the company of Mr. Surveyor and Sir Amias Preston, both dwelling in the Tower.

That my poor man that has endured all my misery may interchangeably with my other have free leave to go abroad according (as I take it) to their lordships' own letter.

Here is also Dr. Spark, who was beneficed by my Lord's father in Buckinghamshire, an humble suitor but to go and confer with him.—*Undated.*

In Lord Grey's handwriting except the last paragraph. ⅔ p. (106. 114.)

LORD GREY to LORD CECIL.

[1604, before Aug. 20.]—I write seldom because never without presentation of misery and entreaty of your trouble ; yet the intolerable misery of my trouble (so far beyond death) cuts off all ceremony, and throws my groans into their ears from whom I can never but hope. Should I revolve the past I could never believe that my Lord Cecil would suffer one to languish that so entirely honoured his worth and so dearly loved and joyed in his society. But these thoughts now misbecome me : I therefore only recommend to you the remembrance of your poor friend's misery, with this petition that if I be held dangerous to the State, or disaffected to those in place, I may speedily receive the merit and right of such iniquity. But if my sincere sorrow have quickened my hope of grace, that I may receive it under any such seal of mercy, as by some other though hard and narrow

restraint or confining, as may give his Majesty and the State trial of my life and humour. The God of heaven inspire you with a true sense of my estate, that I may speedily come either to my welcome long home (the certain end of all), or else receive some relaxation of my too sore miseries.—*Undated.*

Holograph. Seal. 1½ pp. (106. 115.)

LORD GREY to LORD CECIL.

[1604, before Aug. 20.]—I resolved simply to have attended the good time of that mercy whereby I live, but finding that long suspense cannot be without danger I saw no harm to acquaint my dearest friends therewith; that if you find me succourable with the gravity due to the State and your places, you would endeavour it. If not, I willingly endure, and never forget where I was or how saved. Only remember how dear health is to one never sickly, and now that can probably expect little else, if that mercy help not which has saved all.—*Undated.*

Holograph. Seal. 1 p. (106. 116.)

The SAME to the SAME.

[1604, before Aug. 20.]—The discord between these times of joy and prisoners' harsh accents has out of discretion confined my pen. Yet neither long misery nor despair of future prosperity can so affect me (though *hominum animi rebus adversis molles*) that I wink either at the extremity of mine own estate or danger of my friends' importunity for me. Only, when I consider the King's nature and fashion of past proceeding, my reason calls on hope, the one by a successive inviolate course through his whole age, first set in motion by a natural inclination, assures the worthiest generosity that ever managed sceptre; the other, that as prince never prosecuted course of justice with fuller gravity from our apprehension even to the block, so, changing the strain not by insensible motion but by a sudden passage to no subalternate but merely the contrary time, that in this sweeter melody he will equal if not exceed his former constancy, since else the world would conclude that we had committed some new fault or given new occasion of incurring his Majesty's displeasure. I cannot but hope a more favourable motion than retrograde; yet so far from exorbitant desire, or impatience at the worst, I wish but a more gentle and healthy place of restraint than these London prisons: or, if otherwise, am not prepared to make use of the worst of my penance by a true sorrow of my past transgression and lively taste of the King's never dying mercy. I beseech you in this extremity retire not your helping hand, for I doubt not but the same God that can raise up children out of stones to Abraham will prepare you gracious assistance in this charitable work.—*Undated.*

Holograph. 2 pp. (106. 117.)

LORD GREY to LORD CECIL.

[1604, before Aug. 20.]—I humbly thank you for Mr. Hues, whose help and society will give me ease. If Standen or any other business might draw you to the Tower, I should be happy to speak one quarter of an hour with you, both for your better satisfaction of the past, and demonstration for future ; for I shall yet live to do you service. Only as you are worthy, conclude of no reports till I may speak. My enemies were many and bitter ; and in these practices, though I can accuse no living soul of disloyal or unlawful thought, yet I heard many speak of the best subjects in England, and perhaps largely. Is it possible that no word should suffer inversion ? or that my misery should not be oppressed with others' distemper ? That I then desired your addition, I confess I did not ; but that I aimed at your ruin, let me be valued as at our confronting my accuser shall blush, of what quality soever he be. Your greatness, without the honour, I so faithfully loved in you, could never make me so fond of your favour ; for as my state is miserable, my patience yet can bear it ; my desires inflame not. Therefore if you give me so gone in villainy or misery, that I can neither deserve your love nor am worthy your trust ; or if yourself, since I left you, so far in policy as the untouched truth of a faithful friend, though poor, is utterly "disunluable ;" I shall more earnestly, out of old devotion, pray for your felicity, than out of misery weary you with professions. But if poor Grey's heart can offer any faith worthy of you, accept it only, and as a taste, digest and misuse not this humble farewell. In mine eyes, when we were dearer, you often marked a mote ; let not a beam, though being, yet be apparent in yours. Some go about to take some paltry things over my head. I beseech you help him, for he rests on you.—*Undated.*

Holograph. 2 pp. (108. 102.)

The SAME to the SAME.

[1604, before Aug. 20.]—My estate you best know and can help : your will I know not : the plainer therefore you deal with me the more your honour, mine obligation. Return me, I beseech you, what I shall have you, a sound or slack friend. No adversity can make me base, nor fortune unworthy to those I have loved ; amongst which now is in your power to me to be the worthiest. God and your own conscience of my love to you resolve you. I expect not declarations dangerous to you but hopeful to me. Here I am altogether close prisoner, yet mine offence not fully concealing and that with purpose and effect of good. Mr. Lieutenant is scrupulous to let me write to the K. without his royal assent ; and with much opportunity to license this to your lordship, whose advice I crave.—*Undated.*

Holograph. Endorsed : "1604." 1 p. (188. 17.)

LORD GREY to LORD CECIL.

[1604, before Aug. 20.]—Pardon my error, merely out of ignorance ; for I was assured the style of the letter could not offend, and that it had pleased your lordship before to deliver others without scruple ; and am sorry to find that after 13 months' imprisonment there should be greater difficulty. But you best know your own perils, and God forbid that I should engage so noble a friend in any : who for all your quick style cannot despair of my own fortune, nor your favour, but will with patience and faith endure the uttermost of your trials. For any others that stood upon their freedom I protest I heard of none, but am so far from envying their good fortune were it so that with all my heart I wish it ; for no man's endurance any whit eases mine.—*Undated.*

Holograph. Endorsed : "1604." 1 p. (189. 125.)

ABRAHAM HARDERET to the SAME.

[1604, before Aug. 20.]—His suit to be one of his Majesty's jewellers has been referred to Cecil and the Lord Admiral. He gives particulars of the suit, and begs Cecil's consideration thereof and favour with the Lord Admiral therein.—*Undated.*

Signed. Endorsed : "1604." 1 p. (189. 126.)

AUGUSTIN HIRIART to "MONSIEUR" CECIL.

[1604, before Aug. 20.]—Four and a half years ago Cecil asked him if it were possible to make "rubis bales" [pale or peach-coloured rubies] to which he replied that it appeared to him impossible. He has however experimented both in Italy and France, and has reached the greatest possible perfection, as Cecil may see if he wishes. He prays him to show the ruby to the cleverest jeweller he knows, who will not value it at less than 3,000*l.* sterling. Nevertheless he will give it to Cecil for 300*l.*, who can then say that he has the rarest jewel in England. If Cecil does not desire the ruby, he begs for a passport for three horses, which he has already sent to Dover, to pass over sea, as he is going into Italy.—*Undated.*

Holograph. Endorsed : "1604." 1 p. (108. 110.)

SIR EDWARD HOBY to LORD CECIL.

[1604, before Aug. 20.]—Upon the commiseration of my Lord Cobham's case, who though by extremity of law is estreated from among us, yet the justice of Parliaments yields a hearing to any distressed prisoner, in which though myself be more wary at this time, I know he is not disbarred from his officers and servants &c., I purpose to-morrow to acquaint the House, I have this day caused his bill to be put over from dealing in it until Friday by the Committees. I continue my yesterday's desire to you to have a warrant to go to him. I attended you this morning upon your commandment.—*Undated.*

Holograph. Endorsed : "1604." 1 p. (189. 130.)

LEWIS HUGHES to LORD CECIL.

[1604, before Aug. 20.]—He is a minister of the Gospel, and long a prisoner in Newgate. Begs Cecil to take pity on him and help him out of his woeful misery.—*Undated.*

Petition. Endorsed: "1604." 1 p. (189. 133.)

SIR GEORGE HUME to LORD [CECIL].

[1604, before Aug. 20.]—His Majesty thinks that upon this occasion of the taking of their priests, the Speaker, or some other that your lordship thinks meetest for the purpose, might deliver to the Lower House some purpose that may perhaps be pleasant to them, as his Majesty says in this sort ; that not only is his Majesty most careful to entertain the peace of the Church, as appeared well by his conference at Hampton Court, but also, like a wise and provident Prince, he has these two months wrought in a matter highly tending to the estate of the Church and peril of the realm, not known to any but to you and his Majesty, wherein his Majesty has not spared largely of his treasure to prevent their wicked practices, and has at last apprehended some 12 or 14 priests, who were upon the practice of alteration of religion and estate ; and that his Majesty, by your means, has been upon their privy, but has let the matter run on till at last he has in the very right time and prime of their offence, apprehended the whole crew of their damnable pestiferous vipers. When his Majesty gave me this direction he spake to me these words : you may write to my Lord Cecil as I have directed you, but he will consider what I mean, and whereat I would be, and will, if he think it fit to be done, make a better form of it nor you and I both can do. So his Majesty remits this to you to do as you think good.

This day I have had a long conference with him from one purpose to another ; for it pleased him to command me only to be with him in his caroche ; and by the way there was long discourse of your purpose the other night. His Majesty says to me, he is glad that you and my Lord Densheyr [Devonshire] was so great as he saw you were. My answer was this ; Sir, they be great and very loving one to another, but Sir, if your Majesty will know my Lord Cecil rightly and his nature, it is this, he is as friendly a man to his friends as any is living. Marry, Sir, when it comes to a matter that concerns your Majesty, in matters of your estate, he will as freely deliver his opinion of his friend unto you as if it were but of any other indifferent man of the country ; and in this he shows that his love to your Majesty exceeds any particular respect that he can have, either to himself or his friends. His Majesty gave me this answer, it was true, and that made him to think that of all the men that ever he knew your lordship was the meetest man to be counsellor in all matters of estate.

His Majesty has been very “melancollyowssse,” and not of any fear, but rather anger that he thinks he is so little regarded. I gave him this answer, that I thought he should not be grieved, for they that deserved to have no King could not be pleased with any well doing of a King, and so was all the Puritan sort, and the fault being more in their nature nor altogether in wise government, was not a thing for him to take in that sort. Many other speeches he had with me that I cannot possibly set down in letter, so will remit the same till I see your lordship; only this, that his Majesty I am sure will follow advice, and be secret in all that can be said unto him. And now, my Lord, since you are come to a good point with his Majesty, let a secret course be kept with him in his weightiest affairs by you four; and let his general errands be done by his whole Council; so shall you be most able both to serve him and to secure your own estates. Pardon me this much, out of my love, although I know I write to him that needs no advice of any that has so small judgment as myself. So I leave it to your greater wisdom.

The Queen is to be at Wansted upon Friday at night, and I am desired to deal with his Majesty to come there quietly to meet the Queen; and it is said to me that my Lord Densshyr has desired the Queen to come; and also it is said unto me that my Lord Densheyr desires me to move his Majesty as of myself, in the which doing, if his Majesty may be moved to come, my Lord Denschyrr will think I do him great pleasure. I know his Majesty is resolved to come there, but I take all the rest of the purpose to be as true as some other purposes that I know they have talked of before. I pray you pardon me for my long letter so evil written, and if it please your lordship, let this letter commend my service to the four that was last with his Majesty. — *Undated.*

Holograph, signed: G. Howme. Endorsed: “1604.” 5 pp. (108. 115.)

IRISH CLAIMS.

[1604, before Aug. 20.]—Answer to the complaint of Turlogh O’Toole and Westbie made to the King against Lord Cecil, because they could not have letters patent for the inheritance of Arthur O’Toole called “Poorscourt” and “Fereullin,” showing that Henry VIII granted them to Brian O’Toole, father of the said Arthur, and that the latter had served faithfully and well in the Irish wars.—*Undated.*

Draft, unsigned. Endorsed: “1604.” 2 pp. (109. 75.)

ELIZABETH, LADY KENNEDY, to LORD CECIL.

[1604, before Aug. 20.]—Both out of your own noble disposition, and in memory of my kinswoman your wife who “hepyed” me with her love, I must be a most humble lieger that you will maintain the strength of such order for our

possessions as you and the Lord Chief Justice allowed ; whereby we may be the possessors of such lands whereof till now we received the rents it then afforded, as well as my cousin Chandos enjoyeth (by an order made also in the same kind for us) such lands as he from our part indirectly got and since by the agreed order only enjoyeth.—*Undated.*

Holograph. 1½ pp. (104. 116.)

THE DUKE OF LENNOX to LORD CECIL.

[1604, before Aug. 20.]—The bearer, Mr. John Leprevike, his chaplain, has a suit to the King. He begs Cecil to further it.—*Undated.*

Signed. *Endorsed:* “1604.” ½ p. (108. 136.)

THE SAME to the SAME.

[1604, before Aug. 20.]—Thanks him for his letter, and protests his dutiful affection. He sees by the letter what is done concerning the Union. “For us here, we have continued all things till we receive his Majesty’s directions, and what your lordships of the estates there shall resolve.” He has directed Mr. Hamilton to crave Cecil’s assistance in his suit of the cloth.—*Undated.*

Holograph. *Endorsed:* “1604.” 1 p. (189. 135.)

SIR JOHN LEVESON to the SAME.

[1604, before Aug. 20.]—Since the sending of the examinations of Hartrop and others to you, I found Abraham Stringer, whose examination I took and send herewith. I have suffered him to go at liberty, lest Vincerst, by taking notice of his imprisonment, should fly the country. I have Stringer bound to be forthcoming when called for, besides his promise to find out the said Vincerst. If this liberty given to Stringer be not approved by you, I can have him upon a short warning, and will commit him if it please you. Hartrop, mentioned in my former letters, being then a prisoner in Maidstone gaol for debt, was upon the taking of his examination committed by me to the gaol, not to be bailed without special warrant from the Council.—*Undated.*

Signed. *Endorsed:* “1604.” 1 p. (108. 137.)

SIR GRIFFIN MARKHAM to the SAME.

[1604, before Aug. 20.]—If I be either too impudent or presumptuous, let my necessities plead for pardon. I have been sick of a burning ague, and before I was well recovered my wife is fallen into that extremity that I much fear her death ; and from hence she will not be persuaded to depart for fear she should never see me again. My creditors for my brother Skinner’s debts take this imprisonment for a colour of their absences, whereby they work my ruin. If I either die or be undone here, I shall lose the ends for which I most desired life, which was by

my faithful service to strive to expiate my fault to so admirable a merciful prince, and to show myself thankful to my friends. I neither desire absolute liberty nor release of punishment, only upon good security 3 or 4 months' liberty to recover both our decayed healths, confer with friends, and compound with creditors, and then will be ready to undergo my punishment with patience till it shall please God to give me opportunity, by some service, to redeem my fault, I beseech you let me obtain your furtherance. I vow I will strive by my service to make it appear that I am sensible of your favours.—From the Fleet.—*Undated*.

Holograph. Endorsed: "1604." 1 p. (108. 139.)

BRIDGET, LADY NORRYES, to LORD CECIL.

[1604, before Aug. 20.]—Notwithstanding the Lord Treasurer has made it appear that he is not accountable to God nor the King for one halfpenny of "that coin," yet she begs Cecil's assistance in her present petition, being enforced to seek this last remedy for the heavy mischief fallen on her. She is driven to live in Ireland, whither she was presently to take her journey, had she not been frightened with the dread of the Exchequer, so that she doubts to proceed unless her prayer may obtain commiseration.—*Undated*.

Holograph. Endorsed: "1604." 1 p. (108. 149.)

THE EARL OF NORTHUMBERLAND to the SAME.

[1604, before Aug. 20.]—I send you back the copy of your letter, lest you have only but made this as a draft, and yet not writ it. I cannot wish a more reasonable certificate of the King's meaning. The Lord Treasurer will do me any just favour, I am sure of it.—*Undated*.

Holograph. Endorsed: "1604." ½ p. (108. 151.)

THE EARL OF NOTTINGHAM, Lord Admiral, to the SAME.

[1604, before Aug. 20.]—As he could not be at the Council to-morrow, he commends to Cecil the enclosed petition of this bearer, it having already passed the Council. It is supposed that Hinton, the adverse party, will oppose its passing the great seal; and he begs Cecil to cause a warrant to be drawn to command Hinton before the Lords, to show cause why he will not permit the petitioner to take benefit of the King's grant.—*Undated*.

Signed. Endorsed: "1604." 1 p. (108. 155.)

THE SAME to the SAME.

[1604, before Aug. 20.]—I have received your letter by the post of Hounslow. I will be with you to-morrow night. I have sent this bearer to deliver the best "chers" that I have at Notyngam house. They are the things I am worst furnished

of. The Lord Treasurer is the best furnished of "cheres" of any man that I know. My Lord Chamberlain shall do well to borrow some there.

I have been driven to write in great haste to Plymouth, where there are some English ships that ride in the Sound, and will not come into the harbour. They are men of war, and go by commission of Count Morrys to serve on the coast of Spain against the Spaniards. I have sent to stay them if possible it may be, for I know it will be a great touch of honour to the King and State to suffer them to go. I enclose the copy of one of their commissions. There be many, as I hear, that have the like; and I think it will be found that this Pim has done those piracies that are written of from Poulle [Poole]. These men that go out in this sort make their ships ready in the north parts, and victual themselves in the Low Countries. I do not see how to prevent this, but with sending to the Count Morrys by the King, not to give any such commission to his subjects, nor to suffer any Englishman of war to be victualled there. For assure yourself if this be suffered, there will be more pirates in the Straits than ever was, and then what complaints we shall daily have you can judge. This is a matter of state, and would be well considered of, for it is no power of mine that can prevent this.—*Undated.*

Holograph. Endorsed: "1604." 1 p. (189. 146.)

ELIZABETH, COUNTESS OF OXFORD, to LORD CECIL.

[1604, before Aug. 20.]—She presumes the King has referred to Cecil and Lord Northampton the apportionment of an allowance for her and her child's maintenance. Begs Cecil to petition the King to enlarge his gift to 500*l.* rent yearly. The pension of 1,000*l.* was not given by the late Queen to my Lord for his life and then to determine, but to continue until the Queen might raise his decay by some better provision. She hears his Majesty is most "respective" in performing the late Queen's intentions, which makes her more hopeful of his favour in her great distress.—*Undated.*

Holograph. Endorsed: "1604." 1 p. (189. 147.)

EDMUND PALMER to the SAME.

[1604, before Aug. 20.]—Offers services, and begs for present relief.—*Undated.*

Holograph. Endorsed: "1604." ½ p. (189. 148.)

SIR JOHN PARKER to the SAME.

[1604, before Aug. 20.]—Refers to Cecil's speech in Parliament last Saturday relating to the petition of Lewis Pickering: a petition procured by one or more of "our false brethren." "I could not but think how graciously his Majesty dealt therein, so to acquaint us, as we might remember our proceeding against

the Bishop of Bristol on that point; and yet every of us, yea and as many conceive the wittiest, I verily think the purest, concurring in that opinion." Considering the great happiness and blessings the King has brought to them, he judged they were bound to present him with some show of thankfulness; and thought how the King's present want may be relieved, all nations satisfied, themselves discharged of imputation, and the poorest subsidy men no whit touched. He offers to impart the same to Cecil, so that if he pleases he may christen it.—Thursday morning.

Holograph. Endorsed: "1604." 1 p. (190. 2.)

THE EARL OF PEMBROKE TO LORD CECIL.

[1604, before Aug. 20.]—I beseech you this gentleman may have your letters to my Lord President. He is so confident in the justice of his cause, as he doubts not to give my Lord sufficient satisfaction.—*Undated.*

Holograph. Seal. Endorsed: "1604." $\frac{1}{2}$ p. (109. 5.)

SIR WALTER RALEGH to the SAME.

[? 1604, before Aug. 20.]—It pleased the King to promise his wife her goods and chattels. She cannot have a bill drawn for them without a warrant to Mr. Attorney or Solicitor. His debts are treble to his goods, and therefore the King shall ease himself of charge and trouble by refusing to meddle with either. Those small debts owing to him he cannot recover until it please the King to enable him or somebody for him. His lands are tied upon his child and brother. If he plead that conveyance he cannot use the power of revocation in the conveyance and can never satisfy his creditors, and besides shall live a ward to his child and his brother. If he take his land from the King he may then dispose of some part of it to free him from clamour. If the conveyance was made at midsummer twelvemonth Dodridge can witness. Has delivered the true value of his land to this bearer, all but 12*l.* a year in Devon. God knows it will not give him his bread and cloth. Pays here a pound a week for his diet. The Lord in heaven doth witness that he, his wife and child must proportion themselves at a pound a week for all their diets, or else must all go naked, for it takes two parts of all the rent he has in the world. If by Cecil's goodness these things might come to some question or end he will be most bound to him.

His tenants refuse to pay his wife her rent. All goes to ruin of that little that remains; his woods are cut down, his grounds waste, his stock which made up his rent sold, and except some end be had by Cecil's favour to the King, he perishes.

PS.—Of 3000*l.* a year there remains but 300*l.* and upon that 3000*l.* debt.

Holograph. Seal. 1 p. (102. 22.)

[Printed in *extenso* in Edwards, *Life of Raleigh*, ii. 291.]

SIR WALTER RALEGH to LORD CECIL.

[1604, before Aug. 20.]—A servant of the Earl of Pembroke came to him for the Seal of the Duchy of Cornwall. Prays excuse for not delivering it to him but he received it from her Majesty upon the death of the Earl of Bedford and thinks when Cecil gave up the Duchy he delivered the Seals by warrant from her. Thought to have taken this occasion to write to his Majesty, which he never did since his return from Winchester, although all others have done so. Will do as Cecil thinks right in the matter. Does not wish to offend the Earl but hopes it will be thought reasonable he deliver the Seal by order as he received it and not upon a message by his man.—*Undated.*

Holograph. Endorsed: "1604." 1 p. (109. 10.)

[Printed *in extenso* in Edwards, *Life of Raleigh*, ii. 294.]

The SAME to the SAME.

[1604. before Aug. 20.]—Sending the Duchy Seal. Has written to the King that he has asked Cecil to deliver the same into his Majesty's hands. Beseeches Cecil also to deliver the enclosed, wherein he prays the King to continue and perfect his mercies begun.—*Undated.*

Holograph. Endorsed: "1604." $\frac{1}{4}$ p. (109. 12.)

[Printed *in extenso* in Edwards, *Life of Raleigh*, ii. 295.]

The SAME to the LORD TREASURER, LORD CECIL
and LORD HUME.

[1604, before Aug. 20.]—With a schedule of his rents. If there be any more, but the herbage of the parks, which was never in him but purchased in his child's name ten years since, and a lease of Pinford grounds in Mr. Heriot for fifty-eight years, then he refuses all grace from his Majesty. Prays that a copy be delivered to the Commissioners. Is grieved that so infamous and detested a wretch as Meere is under a Commissioner. Hopes their lordships will stand his good lords herein, having lost already 3000*l.* a year.—*Undated.*

Holograph. Endorsed: "1604." 3 pp. (109. 14.)

[Printed *in extenso* in Edwards, *Life of Raleigh*, ii. 307.]

The SAME to LORD CECIL.

[1604, before Aug. 20.]—His wife told him that she spoke with Cecil yesterday and that his lordship told her that he would deal for the assurance of his land to some feoffees in trust to the use of her and his child; but that for his pardon it could not yet be done. Would rather attend Cecil's leisure in this last matter than engage himself to any other man for so great a benefit. Would be most contented to be confined within the Hundred of Sherburn; or would live in Holland where he may get some employment upon the Indies.—*Undated.*

Holograph. Endorsed: "1604." 1 p. (109. 16.)

[Printed *in extenso* in Edwards, *Life of Raleigh*, ii. 303.]

SIR WALTER RALEGH to LORD CECIL.

[1604, before Aug. 20.]—Prays that Cecil will look into that Justice which is never separate from Mercy and will consider what Raleigh's offences to his sovereign have been and then weigh the fault with the pain. An effect of Cecil's favour was the preservation of his moveables, which the ravenous sheriffs were in hand to have seized if his lordship's letters had not come to have countermanded it. Desires the obtaining of the poor estate which remains that his life may have wherewith to relieve it and his poor child be Cecil's poor creature. He has lost nothing that could have bettered any of his but the lease of the wines, which was desperate before his troubles.—*Undated.*

Holograph. Endorsed: "1604." 1 p. (109. 17.)

[Printed in *extenso* in Edwards, *Life of Raleigh*, ii. 300.]

SIR CAREW REYNELL to LEVINUS [MUNCK].

[1604, before Aug. 20.]—I am intreated by Sir John Kerreue and Mr. Antony Hungerforde to desire you to move my Lord Cecil for his passport for this bearer Mr. William Nayler, to go and return from Lovene in Brabone. He was lately servant to the Lady Hungerforde deceased, and is to return with such legacies as she has bestowed upon her daughters and kindred here in England.—*Undated.*

Addressed to: "Mr. Levinus, Secretary to the Ri. Honourable the Lord Cycell, etc."

Holograph. Seal. Endorsed: "1604." 1 p. (109. 21.)

SIR JOHN ROPER to LORD CECIL.

[1604, before Aug. 20.]—This bearer, Mr. Sedley, who always had the keeping of the tarsel I have given your lordship, is come to attend your pleasure for the seeing of him fly, which you appointed to do this day in the evening. His desire is that in respect of the heat you will appoint it at 6 o'clock, and to know where certainly he shall wait on you about that time. Also he desires to have a vervel of you to be put on him before he be loosed, lest by much company and by loosing him in a strange place he may rake out flying full of spirit. He is not to [be] matched within England for high flying and wild striving, and for frank stooping and making it good. I wish he may be in all respects to your liking. If your pleasure be to have me to wait on you, when you appoint to see him loosed, I shall not fail to do it.—This present Thursday.

PS.—I have been told this day by three several persons of a privy seal of 300*l.* prepared for me, which is very displeasing to me at this time, when I am in debt almost 1000*l.*, and must be forced to borrow it upon interest if it shall be put upon me now. Besides I have a privy seal of 100*l.*, which I lent the deceased Queen above 6 years before she died. I sent two horse-

men and armour for the service of Ireland. I never yet had payment of the money lent, nor recompense for the rest. In respect whereof and of many other charges lately laid on me by my children, I beseech you I may be spared from this loan at this time.

Holograph. Endorsed: "1604." 1 p. (109. 25.)

THE BISHOP OF ST. ASAPH TO LORD CECIL.

[1604, before Aug. 20.]—Acknowledges Cecil's favours. Cecil spoke to him for a prebend to Mr. Sharpe, who then taught young Mr. Cecil. Explains why he has as yet been unable to appoint Mr. Sharpe; but assures him he will do for Mr. Sharpe, or any other friend of his, anything that he conveniently may.—*Undated.*

Holograph, signed, Will'm. Asaphen. Endorsed: "1604." ½ p. (190. 8.)

HENRY SAUNDERS TO THE SAME.

[1604, before Aug. 20.]—I have been so unfortunate as in all this time when the very floodgates of his Majesty's bounty have been open to all, I only am he that have not tasted thereof. I dare not say Sir Roger Ashton is any cause hereof, in whom I put my first affiance but I may say that my extreme sickness has been some cause. I have sent you my petition to his Majesty, and his referment of myself and my suit to you. The suit is very reasonable, and nothing great of value, being of certain lands withholden from his Majesty in one county only, and in one survey, and that but certain parcels of land so concealed. The tenants themselves have already offered money to have their estates bettered, and made firm to them.—*Undated.*

Holograph. Endorsed: "1604." 1 p. (109. 28.)

THE EARL OF SHREWSBURY TO THE SAME.

[1604, before Aug. 20.]—I am earnestly intreated by my cousin Sir Thomas Savage to move you for your favour in not crossing his course of conveyance, which is common to all good subjects lawfully to take. He tells me that he hears of the ways of court that are sought against him, being only to delay the business he goes about until this term be past, but he hopes confidently that you will mean him no wrong for any foe's mediation against him. I was laden yesternight with commendations to you from Nonsuch, and for their sakes—their (besides mine own)—I hope you will hold no hard or strayaable hands over this gentleman. So until anon that we meet, I will bid you good morrow.—This Thursday morning, going to a committee.

Holograph. Endorsed: "1604." 1 p. (109. 32.)

The EARL OF SHREWSBURY to LORD CECIL.

[1604, before Aug. 20.]—Even as I was returned hither, my man that I sent to the Court met me at the gates, and is returned letterless. He came to Fynchynbroke this morning about 6, but found the King newly gone a-hunting, and my Lord of Berwick ready to follow him coming down his stairs. When he had read the letters he said he would return answer to-morrow, for it would be night before he should see the King. My man told him that he would stay till his lordship could dispatch him, but he said he must needs send up one of his own men post hither to-morrow, and by him he would send answer to our letters. Your letter to my Lord Chandos my man delivered to his page whom he met at the gates on horseback flying after his lord, who was newly gone with the King. My man says that the Duke of Lenox came yesternight to the Court, and one other, an officer of Scotland, but his name and office he has overridden and forgotten both. The King lies this night at Bletsoe, my Lord St. John's.—*Undated.*

Holograph. Endorsed: "1604." 1 p. (109. 33.)

MARY, COUNTESS OF SHREWSBURY, to the SAME.

[1604, before Aug. 20.]—Your remembering of a poor sick man in the midst of your great entertainments shows your favour the more. With humble thanks he returns his duty and rests at your service. I hope in God he is past all danger, but remains weak. Your lordship will give me leave to thank you for the fattest red deer I think I shall see this year. I see my Lord can neither before nor after the prince's coming leave free from envy. You out of envy call his "semitary" a woodknife, and what weighty jests the prince will bestow of my Lord to-night, I look to receive from him to-morrow.—*Undated.*

Holograph. Endorsed: "1604." 1 p. (109. 36.)

LIONEL SHARPE to the SAME.

[1604, before Aug. 20.]—If he himself may not come, desires his letters may have leave to do so, to intreat Cecil to be a means to the King for a poor disgraced man to return into his former place. Thanks Cecil for his favour in his speedy enlargement, and believes that, if he were rightly understood, Cecil would continue it to his preferment.—*Undated.*

Holograph. Seal. Endorsed: "1604." $\frac{1}{2}$ p. (109. 38.)

The EARL OF SOUTHAMPTON to the SAME.

[1604, before Aug. 20.]—I return what you sent me, which I could not well read but perceive the sense of it. I will be with you in the morning early, and follow such directions as you shall give me.—*Undated.*

PS.—I am very sorry for the mischance happened to the King, but I hear it is not much, and therefore I hope will not long trouble him.

Holograph. Seal broken. Endorsed: "1604." ½ p. (109. 40.)

JOHN SPARLE to LORD CECIL.

[1604, before Aug. 20.]—Your lordship's steward has discharged me from your service. I beseech you that I may come before you to answer for myself, and wherein I have offended you, I desire pardon. I have been a company keeper, but I have always accompanied myself with men of good fashion, and I doubt not to prove myself an honest man than he that has made any complaint against me.—*Undated.*

Holograph. Endorsed: "1604." ½ p. (109. 41.)

SIR EDWARD STAFFORD to the SAME.

[1604, before Aug. 20.]—I have even now news that my cousin Sir Reade Stafford is at the last gasp. If it please you to bestow the wardship of his nephew that is heir upon me, or the lease of that little land he has, with what condition you shall please, I shall think myself most bound to you. I know it is not the custom to grant anything of any man's afore he be dead, so am not I so unmannerly to demand it, but that it will please you if such a thing happen to have me in remembrance.—*Undated.*

Holograph. Endorsed: "1604." 1 p. (109. 43.)

SIR JOHN STANHOPE to the SAME.

[1604, before Aug. 20.]—Since yesterday I have found myself ill disposed, so as I durst not go abroad, fearing I shall not be fit for the Parliament House to-morrow, but not forgetful of your speech with me touching your honourable friend's bill. I have dealt with divers both yesterday and this day, giving them such reasons as I thought might best prepare their voices and strengthen them to persuade others. If you have thought of any principal motives to further the passage thereof, if you please to impart some of them, I doubt not but you shall see good use made of them, and for the objection made of the tenure, whereof I gave you some inkling, some others wish there shall be no alteration therein. My nephew Hollyer and my brother Rydgway will use their best endeavours, and Rydgway, who is strong with his Devonshire crew, assures me of a good party. If it be not afoot afore Tuesday or Wednesday I hope to be at the House.—*Undated.*

Holograph. Endorsed: "1604." 1 p. (109. 45.)

JOHN STILEMAN to the SAME.

[1604, before Aug. 20.]—They have done me wrong that have informed you I am 30*l.* in your debt. I desire I may have my accounts cast up, and if I am so much in your debt, I will pay the money.

There is due to me upon my accounts, 8*l.*, and 6*l.*, for wages. Mr. Amyce has further charged me with Barnes wood, which I had already answered, as Mr. Houghton can testify. In this wood your Honour was very much abused in the sale, for it contained by his own measuring 36½ acres. and was of an 11 years' growth, well worth 3*l.* an acre, which after that rate amounted to 109*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, which wood he sold for 45*l.* The measuring of the wood I have in writing under his own hand, which he left at the Great Lodge.—*Undated.*

Holograph. Endorsed: "1604." Seal. ½ p. (109. 52.)

LORD SYDNEY TO LORD CECIL.

[1604, before Aug. 20.]—I doubt not but to the objection made by the Spanish Commissioners touching the trade with Flanders and Brabant, your lordship knows much better what to answer than I. Notwithstanding, I offer an answer out of the reason of the war, which I hardly think can be replied unto. I presume so to do because you seemed the other night to cast that doubt unto me, and if your lordship do not conceive my meaning I will attend you myself to-morrow to explain it.—*Undated.*

Holograph. Seal. Endorsed: "1604." ½ p. (109. 57.)

The Enclosure:—

His Majesty's subjects are not prohibited to trade in the ports belonging to the Archdukes in the Low Countries, but the King gives free liberty to the Hollanders to make prize of any ships that go into such ports. This is objected unto by the Spanish Commissioners, that why is it not as lawful for these with ships of war to make prize of such English ships as trade into the ports of Holland and Zealand, as for the Hollanders to take them which trade into Flanders or Brabant. It is answered that the like liberty shall be given to the Spaniards as is to the Hollanders, that is that the Spaniards may take any English merchants going into any town of the Hollanders, as well as the Hollanders going into any town belonging to the Spaniards. As for the ships that shall be on their coast at sea, it shall not be lawful for either to take them, until such time as the said ships shall offer to pass the ordinary guards before any such town. For in no court of war is it suffered that through the guards before it, relief be carried into any place by them which are neutral. Now where the Spaniards shall keep guards before any the towns in Holland and Zealand as the Hollanders do before the places in Flanders, as free shall it be for them to make prize of such English ships as will enter in to these towns. And the like is to be said of Antwerp as of the ports of Flanders.

1 *p.* (109. 56.)

SIR ARTHUR THROKMORTON to the SAME.

[1604, before Aug. 20.]—I have chosen rather to trouble you with my writings than with my words, place nor your leisure

serving at my last waiting upon you to give you satisfaction of those suspicions wherewith you seemed I should be touched. I may not let wrongs take root, but pull them to reason, my only remedy. If I should urge an "Autore", you would say I were audacious, and to be forgetful of so just a demand might as well be said folly. I leave my lines to your wisdom. My fortune is not so favourable as to make me wanton, nor my folly so great as to forget your force; my wishes are that in so unequal a rank we might right one another, lest the world take notice of a descended displeasure, which always savours more of earth than heaven. I am glad you but take hold of untruths, yet sorry to see you so forward to finger them. And now to my answer. For Brigstokes, God is my witness it never entered my thoughts to mislike therewith, much less to complot any complaint. And for the matter of Sir John Gyllberte, whatsoever I had I received from Sir William Strowde, and delivered it without naming any man.—*Undated.*

Holograph. Endorsed: "1604." 1 p. (190. 16.)

CHARLES TOPCLYFFE to LORD CECIL.

[1604, before Aug. 20.]—He entreats Cecil to sign his pass, without which he cannot stir without imminent danger to his life and estate. Cecil told him it was much for him to sign it by himself, "being a matter so dangerous as for the murder of a man": so when Cecil has signed it, he will procure the hands of all the Lords, showing them the old precedent and former warrant, which by the Queen's direction was signed by Cecil and three other Lords. It is ten years since he received that favour, since when he has, at his own charge, served and hazarded as much as any private gentleman of his country. He is as wrongfully oppressed by a bad sort of people as ever was man.—*Undated.*

Holograph. Endorsed: "1604." 1 p. (190. 19.)

The Enclosure:—

The pass above referred to. It recites his services as Marshal of the Brill, at the winning of Cales in Spain, and in Ireland at the first winning of the fort of Blackwater. A violent course has been taken against him by the brother and wife of William Venables, in suing him to an outlawry upon an appeal of murder. The pass gives him liberty to travel in and about the reversing of the outlawry and his other business for one year.—1604.

Unsigned. 1 p. (190. 19.)

SIR JOHN WALLOP to the SAME.

[1604, before Aug. 20.]—I have entreated Sir Rowland Lytton to impart a matter for me to your lordship, wherein one word of yours may instantly procure my desire. I beseech you therefore give credit to him in this my particular.—*Undated.*

Holograph. Endorsed: "1604." ½ p. (109. 61.)

SIR EDWARD WINTER to LORD CECIL.

[1604, before Aug. 20.]—Since his coming up to London is unable to attend Cecil by reason of infirmity. Desires his acceptance of the present of a poor forester, who must ever acknowledge with thankfulness Cecil's favours towards him.—“My lodging in Strand.”—*Undated*.

Signed. Seal. Endorsed: “1604.” $\frac{1}{2}$ p. (109. 68.)

LORD ZOUCHE to the KING.

[1604, before Aug. 20.]—Thanking him for the great gift of which he has received advertisement from the Lord Cecil.—*Undated*.

Holograph. Seal. Endorsed: “1604.” 1 p. (109. 70.)

RICHARD HADSOR to VISCOUNT CRANBORNE.

1604, Aug. 20.—I understand his Majesty has created you Viscount Cranborne, whereof I pray God to give you joy with increase of honour. My Lord of Kildare has two manors in Dorset which are of 104*l.* per annum old rent, and in lease for fifty years to come for the same rent. If you will buy the same you may have it reasonably, and I will wait upon you or such as you shall appoint to give particular information of the state thereof.—Middle Temple, 20 August 1604.

Holograph. $\frac{1}{3}$ p. (106. 108.)

ANN, LADY WARBURTON, to LORD CECIL (*sic*).

1604, Aug. 20.—My husband at his going to the Brill gave me a commandment that if God sent me a son I should stay his christening till such time as I should hear from him, he purposing to be suitor to you to christen it and name him “Sissill.” God having at this present sent me a son, and as I trust Mr. Warburton in his letter to you has besought you to do him the honour to christen it, I am bold to beseech you in both our behalves to favour us in that we so much desire. If you be pleased to appoint your deputy some neighbour hereby, here is Sir Robert Cross who I assure myself would most willingly be employed by you.—Carshalton, 20 August 1604.

Signed. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. (106. 76.)

SIR WILLIAM BROWNE to the SAME.

1604, Aug. 20.—I received yesterday by Sir William Lovelas this enclosed to be sent to you. For the business of the army all depends upon the States repairing thither out of Holland, to take order how the troops shall be disposed of and with what conveniency Sluce may be surely fortified to profit with least charges. The enemy leaves not these quarters of Dam and Blankenbourgh till he see what will become of our forces. Some he has I hear sent towards Sasse.—Flushing, 20 August 1604.

Holograph. Two seals. $\frac{2}{3}$ p. (106. 106.)

SIR WILLIAM INGLEBY to LORD CECIL (*sic*).

1604, Aug. 20.—Give me leave to make known the violent and extraordinary courses taken by Sir Stephen Procter at our last assizes within this county of York and also before and since. Contrary to your commandment and his promise at our last being together before you, he has attempted so far to impeach the royalties of my Lord of Derby's manor of Kirkby Malsart, as if my learned counsel had not fortunately been there, though for other causes, he had made such a breach into that cause as hardly would have been repaired without more than ordinary danger to the state of that manor, of which at my attending you for these causes in the beginning of next term I shall make known the particulars by due proof.—Ripley, 20 August 1604.

Holograph. Seal. 1 p. (106. 107.)

LORD ZOUCHE to the SAME.

1604, Aug. 21.—Pardon me if I implore your help to understand my Lords' more particular meanings, and to make my service acceptable to them and sort with the occasion of the King's service. This I have done in this matter has been for Shropshire with the advice of Sir Richard Lewkenor and Sir Henry Townsend: for the rest of the shires with the advice of the justices of those circuits. This vacation has taken all those means from me, otherwise I would have conferred with them again and have received it may be better counsel, and you speedier expedition.—Feckenham Lodge, 21 August 1604.

PS.—I think it not amiss also to let you know of an accident which I have not heretofore heard of in my time, which is that Justice Williams sitting of jail at Worcester there happened a man to be both indicted and convicted for coining, and he made the jury which had convicted him to acquit him. Whereof I advertise you, that if you think good further inquiry may be made.

Holograph. Seal, broken. 1 p. (106. 123.)

SIR EDWARD HOBY to the SAME.

1604, Aug. 21.—With a much more quieted spirit, by the sensible love and care appearing to me by a letter of the Queen's Vice-chamberlain, I yield you most humble thanks. I may say that the prophecy is fulfilled in you to me *Homo homini Deus*, and I pray God that they may receive spiritual plagues, and all their families, that should prove towards you *Homo homini dæmon*. By the end of Michaelmas term I hope to take an order of less fear. My ambitions be not great; it is but to keep what I had when my late Queen died, pay my debts and make myself ready to go to that last home, whereof my years now bring me to the vespers of the day. To satisfy you in the

value of the Lord Cheynie exchanged land, it goes now for no less than 1000*l.* a year, a fitter proportion a great deal for the Duke Charles's appanage.—Q. Castle, 21 [Aug.] 1604.

Holograph. Two seals over yellow silk. $\frac{2}{3}$ p. (106. 124.)

THE EARL OF CUMBERLAND to LORD CECIL (*sic*).

1604, Aug. 22.—Though often I have longed to be with you yet never more than now in my life, being far from well and believing that the Bath would do me much good, especially in such company. But that I must leave thinking of and now commend to you some things which were too long to write, wherefore I thought fittest to send up this bearer that he may at large let you know them and bring me your full resolution, which shall be observed. I am now returned “for” my Border journey, where I hope my proceedings shall not be complained of. Now am I beginning with my business here, and trust to your mediation for my absence from Grafton, if that hold which I hope doth not.—August 22, 1604.

Holograph. Seal. 1 p. (106. 125.)

NOEL DE CARON to the SAME.

1604, Aug. 22.—He was very sorry when Cecil told him that the King was not willing that the dispatch he had signed in favour and honour of M. de Barnevelt should be delivered. As M. Erskin (Captain of the King's Guards) had informed him that the King wished to gratify Barnevelt with the “*ordre de Chevalerie*,” he had advertised the latter of it at once. The honour was not sought by Barnevelt, but for him by Scottish noblemen and gentlemen, who knew him to be a very faithful servant of his Majesty when they were sent over to the Low Countries by the King, then King of Scotland. If now withheld, it being known to him that the King has signed it, it would utterly discourage a man devoted to the King's service. Begg Cecil to speak to the King again about the matter, and urges various reasons for the bestowal of the honour.—Suydt Lambeth, 22 August, 1604.

Holograph. French. Endorsed: “Sir Noel Caron.” 1 p. (189. 17.)

SIR WILLIAM BROWNE to the SAME.

1604, Aug. 23.—I have been bold in these dangerous times to write unto the whole Council desiring to receive their commandment, or that my Lord Governor receiving it may send me word how I shall behave myself in this neutrality; I have laid before them some particular dangers that this his Majesty's garrison is every day subject unto. I have sent you a copy of what I have written, desiring you to further that my ill-fashioned style may be countenanced by my true hearted devotion to the service of my prince; assuring you that the very name of our

peace with their enemies is so displeasing as that it seems in short time all pleasures past that we have done with them will be more than half forgotten: I would we had kept the old pathway of our late Queen, for then our old enemy, and now new reconciled friend, would have been at death's door, and Christendom no more have feared his usurping ambitions. But seeing upon grounds, which are not fit for private poor spirits to ask after, the peace is proclaimed, I desire you to persuade the care of this town, the commodity whereof I pray God we may rather take notice of by enjoying it still, than find it by the want when we are no more in possession of it. If my rash pen have been too earnest before the time, for as yet we rather prognosticate a shower than feel any drops, I crave pardon; it is only because I would be glad to take occasion by the forehead.—From Flushing, 23 August 1604.

Holograph. Seal. Endorsed: "Sir William Browne to my lord from Flushing, with a copy of his letter to the Lords, wherein he desires to be resolved of some doubts." 1 p. (106. 127.)

The Enclosure :

1604, Aug. 23.—Sir William Browne to the Privy Council.—I have received the copy of a letter to my Lord Governor signifying the concluded peace with Spain and the Archduke jointly, his Majesty's pleasure agreeable to an article of the treaty forbidding any part of this garrison hereafter to join with the States in any actions against the said Princes or to give them other cause of offence, but that we shall contain ourselves within the necessary limits of a neutrality, only carefully attending the guard and defence of the places; and if any were employed in the States' service that they should be instantly revoked. I boldly take occasion to desire to be informed from your Honours how far the necessary limits shall bind me in these few points following which, with your leave, I propound.

First, if by these men's enemies any boats should be set upon under this town or between this and Ramekins within command of the cannon of either of the places, whether shall neutrality hold our hands chained from giving relief in such accidents?

If within cannon shot of Flushing or Ramekins the enemy shall land, spoil, and take prisoners, shall this garrison permit such landing, spoil, and carrying away prisoners without endeavouring to rescue them? If the enemy shall land forces with intention to possess himself of any part of this island, shall not this garrison forget neutrality and strive to impeach such designs, which by consequence may fall out prejudicial to this town?

If Spanish or Arch[duke's] ships, or belonging to the subjects of either, shall by tempest or by fight be forced for succour

into this haven, or else shall come by way of traffic, shall neutrality bind us to the protection of any such ship or passenger so come into the town ? (for though they may be taken in going out, yet their shelter for the time under our shadow will be incompatible.) If this neutrality bind us from assisting these men's triumphs with artillery, &c., for glad tidings of victories obtained or towns delivered (for without us they cannot triumph, and unfit they should), if we shall be a let unto it other towns will esteem Flushing as a distracted member oppressed in liberty, and we shall be loathsome when their prospering by usual signs is not joyous unto us, and yet will haply offend the Princes. If this neutrality so tie us that no officers may be suffered for their experience to go into the States' army, or that leave may not be given to some young gentlemen who serve under us, for their enabling to trail a pike in the States' army.

These points being excepted from the neutrality may for a while comfort the allowance of our peace in these townsmen, and the rather if hereunto may be added a benefit for the seafaring man, that these townsmen's ships trading between this and England may be freed from taking if otherwise they may not be privileged to trade elsewhere as his Majesty's cautionary subjects. Without one or both of these we shall be an eyesore and a heartburning unto them and they will be continual pictures of jealousy and mistrust unto us, whom we cannot help but must rather offend in favouring of their opposites or winking at their wrongs. I have been bold to write plainly because I dare say that I write feelingly of their dispositions. I will now, with your allowance, say somewhat of the general state of this town.

The peace already as some matters are handled begins to breed grudgings. These men are so far from understanding any such commerce that our maritime towns shall trade to the enemy's havens in Flanders, as that they make themselves believe that his Majesty will approve them for hindering any such traffic, and produce the examples both of the French King and of his predecessor though he loved them not, neither of which have disavowed their proceedings against any in such nature.

Of late not only divers ships have been taken but one also burned by these men of war and some English drowned. Our coasters do not well digest these usages and the matter is come to bloodshed in revenge, as well by killing of a skipper of this town at Sandwich, as now lately by setting on a sloop of a Hollands man of war that came to Dover upon occasion, where I understand two Hollanders were slain. Revenge hereof may be sought and it is secretly threatened : I have with these magistrates taken the convenientest order for preventing any disorder may arise in this town if Hollanders and our coasters should meet here. But these be matters of such consequence as that I cannot warrant ensuing 'garboyles' upon such occasions very perilous to this his Majesty's garrison.

I know all inconveniences which may be incident to this treaty have been sufficiently pondered by your Honours, yet seeing it concerns so nearly the conservation of this his Majesty's cautionary town and all our lives who be here, I could not forbear thus much. I am not ignorant that many strong reasons (of which I will touch some) may be yielded why these men should not dare to discontent our King, so mighty both by land and sea ; which reasons if they have no underhand friends or other refuges questionless cannot be convinced. Underhand friends I name such as the Fr[ench] K[ing] may be called or any other the like ; refuges among other I will only name their *ultimum refugium* in accepting peace with their old masters, if they dare trust to the sequel.

It is sure that their chief wealth depends on trade through our narrow seas to our havens and port towns, and most especially on their fishing on our coasts : next upon their trade eastward through the Sound, from both which in appearance they will be barred if they shall run "brace" courses with our King. To keep them from the first will be an infinite charge ; from the second which brings in so much wealth by the toll, doubtful whether the King of Denmark will forbid them *si non pro forma et id ad tempus*. It may be alleged, and it is a good argument, that these States dare not attempt anything against this town so long as our nation are so strong a party in the field. Admit the States will not be seen in such a business, yet one of them when the concluding of peace was doubted speaking freely to me told me it was to be feared that the commonalty here would grow discontented with the peace and examine whether it were not better for them to agree in time with their old master whilst they might have *la carte blanche* to set down their own coudltions, seeing all their confederates made their own peace, and if not forsake them yet laid the burden of a mighty war upon them, while they lived at ease, grew rich, and looked on. This fear of the commonalty pretended will be a good cloak to malice when aught is attempted, whether the success be good or bad. But though these States did sincerely desire to hold friendship with us foreseeing a thousand harms which a breach may bring unto them, yet so many mischiefs (of *bellua multorum capitum*) will necessarily follow upon this peace and neutrality even in this town when our King's subjects may trade into Flanders and everywhere and these ships be unfree where-soever, as that one time or other discontented sudden particular rages of private men (either for loss received or little love to us) which brook no considerateness, will stir up dangerous seditions, quarrels, and contentions between us and the indwellers, which will draw us into arms, and if evil befall his Majesty's garrison excuses may be made but we in the meantime shall suffer. And that they may do it with less danger a time shall be chosen for practice, if any practice be, when the army shall be in garrison, wherein that care is ordinarily taken that in frontier towns the

strength is least of our nation, and for the most part our nation is garrisoned in the heart of the peaceable provinces, where they can do no harm if they would. At such time all the 'maroniers' (a disorderly drunken multitude for the most part) who were in the army in the field will be in this town, and then the strength to offer us disgrace will be greater and the country will be the securer from present revenge from our nation.

I cannot omit among infinite many other reasons why these men should contain themselves *in officio* to our King to mention these 4 following: 1. Conformity of religion a band to many. 2. The agreement of dispositions, having proved thus long how lovingly we have lived with them. 3. The reproach of the world if they should treacherously unburden themselves of us. 4. The numbers of these country people dwelling in England, friends and allies to such as be here, who haply would pay the forfeit of any their rash attempts. I do only aim at the answer to these reasons, lest I should be a discourser. For religion, zeal at this time is not so hot but that points of profit and government will dispense with their falling from us though of the same profession, seeing they can still maintain themselves without us in the same religion they live. The band of former correspondency will be forgotten when we shall not be so strictly tied unto them by leagues. The reproach of ingratitude in falling from us will be effaced if they prosper by a new union with some other (for nowadays policy of preserving their own estate howsoever is accounted chief wisdom) and so their necessity of being driven to an extremity will excuse them to the world and accuse ourselves for giving that scope. As for those of this country which inhabit in England their particulars will not hinder a general resolution, and they may think that we will be merciful to the innocent, though themselves have offended us.

I may well add as suspicious dangers to this town the States' prosperous successes and namely this last of Sluce, being enabled every day more and more to second and be seconded by underhand friends. Then his Excellency's late victories, which may breed ambition in him to seek the recovering of his town from us, which he holds to be his patrimony. I will conclude thus, that if by the safe keeping of this town these men may be kept from making any peace with their old masters, but at our master's pleasure, if his Excellency may be held in devotion, we holding so good a pawn of his, and these States assured from committing idolatry with any other foreign prince, I submit it to your deepest judgments how necessary it were to reinforce this garrison with reasonable numbers, and furnish it with store of all munitions, which hitherto lies open to all perils before spoken of, though we who be here will upon any event sell our lives and forego the town at a very dear rate, and will rather die with these few men than be called to account for the loss of it without hazarding all our lives.

I confess to love this nation more than any but our King's natural subjects, yet fearing their inconstancies, and perfectly knowing of how great moment the devotion and service of these countries is and will be for all his Majesty's dominions, I do wish from my heart that our King would be pleased by your inciting thereunto, to hold them such friends whom he may always command and give them no advantage at their best advantage to stop the collar. I crave pardon for this my tedious letter, written rather in discharge of myself than that I dare think I can inform you of more than hath already been familiar unto you.—Flushing, this 23 August 1604.

Holograph. 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ pp. (106. 128.)

THE BISHOP OF LONDON TO VISCOUNT CRANBORNE.

1604, Aug. 24.—Captain Alphonso Lanier, the late Queen's and now his Majesty's servant, mine old fellow and loving friend, has obtained a suit of his Highness for the weighing of hay and straw about London. I have seen a letter of Mr. Solicitor's, whereby I perceive that both he and my Lord Chief Justice do not think it inconvenient. Besides, he was put in good hope of your favour by the Earl of Southampton when his bill should come to your hands. I therefore very heartily entreat you on his behalf. He did her Majesty good service in Ireland and in some other employments, whereby he has decayed his estate; and we served both together the Lord Chancellor, which makes me the bolder to crave your acceptance of my desire of good success to his said bill, remaining now and stayed by your lordship. I the rather presume thus far upon your favour because, if any inconvenience might in time ensue of his Majesty's grant the same is referred in the grant to be reformed by any two of his Majesty's Privy Council and the Lord Chief Justice for the time being.—Fulham, 24 August 1604.

Signed. $\frac{2}{3}$ p. (106. 130.)

JOHN WINTER to the SAME.

1604, Aug. 24.—According to your letters I have learned the true state of the Bath concerning the sickness. It began there 6 May last and from that time until 18 August there have died in all of that disease fifty persons. From 18 August until this present 24th there have died only three persons out of two houses one being an inn and the sign of the Swan in the parish of Stalls, and the other likewise an inn in the parish of St. Michael's without the Northgate of the city. Which inns with two other houses only, one being the house of John Elmer very near the Cross Bath, and the other the house late Thomas Chapman's deceased in the parish of Stalls, are the houses now infected in the city. I learn two other houses have likewise been infected near to the place where you mean to lie, which were the houses of one Richard Bayly and of Thomas Smith

which one month or more past died out of the same; but none since that time have died. If hereupon you hold your determination for coming to the Bath I will do you all the service I can, and could wish you to have there with you as few attendants and followers as you may. And as for your gentlemen and the provision for your horses my house at Dirham and such provision as I can make shall during your abode in Bath be ready to stead or pleasure you.—Dirham, 24 August 1604.

PS.—There lie 2 sick of the sickness at the Swan, and 6 already have been buried out of the house.

Signed. 1 p. (106. 131.)

The EARL OF THOMOND to LORD CECIL (*sic*).

1604, Aug. 24.—I have thought good to acquaint you with my hard fortunes touching the grant which by your means I obtained from his Majesty, by reason of the infection spread in Dublin and thereabouts, as with safety a man may not make any inquiry or means to find out any land for his Majesty either there or elsewhere. All the principal things of this kingdom being already passed to others, I cannot find any parcel worth the passing. Only I have passed the manor of Caterlogh in 23*l*. of the said grant, whereof Sir James Fullerton has passed fourscore pounds of the best parcels. I have sent you a cast of falcons.—Limerick, 24 August 1604.

Holograph. Seal. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. (106. 132.)

The EARL OF DORSET to VISCOUNT CRANBORNE.

[1604, Aug. 24.]—I have kept this new establishment with me these 8 days, thinking to have had some time with my Lord Lieutenant and you, to have moved the abatement, not only of divers idle officers set down in this new, but also in respect of the victuallers, which herewith also I send you to have abated a 1,000 men more: and so to have left but 3,000 in the list. But having sounded my Lord Lieutenant, and finding some difficulty in him, I think best to let all alone, and to take it as it has been last agreed upon, which is according to this list herewith sent you: only that thereby you may have information before you to cause all letters to be framed and sent to the Deputy for the putting in present execution of the said list. Which letters, when you have drawn and taken order who shall present both them and the list to the King, and dispatch them into Ireland, for somebody, now you are gone, must have the care thereof, I will as soon as you return this list to me cause Mr. Auditor Gofton to engross it, and send it to such one as you appoint to take care thereof. Return me this list and my other two papers I send you.—Friday.

Holograph. Endorsed: "24 August." $1\frac{1}{2}$ pp. (189. 18.)

LORD ZOUCHE to the EARL OF PEMBROKE.

1604, Aug. 25.—I have received your letters and talked with Mr. Lloyd, of whom I would have been glad to receive better satisfaction ; but it may well be that my humour to draw this country to surcease those malices may blind me. Having therefore sent up already a breviat of the cause to Lord Cecil, and now the speech which passed betwixt Mr. Lloyd and me, I ought to leave it to his judgment whether pity or justice shall more prevail. I could willingly leave this to your censure but his Majesty's commandment was I should acquaint him with all things concerning this government. What therefore you shall conclude herein I shall think myself satisfied with, though if it be in favour of life I shall I confess be sorry for the country, because I hold that severity must work a change here or much hurt will grow by the contrary.—Feckenham Lodge, 25 August 1604.

Copy. $\frac{2}{3}$ p. (106. 133.)

MARIE, COUNTESS OF ATHOLL, to LORD CECIL (*sic*).

1604, Aug. 25.—According to his Majesty's will I gave in my complaint before the Council of Scotland of all the wrongs I have received, but can have no expedition of justice, specially because this present Chancellor both is and "kaythis" himself my "partie" from the beginning and not as a Judge and has his own particular commodity and interest therein as this gentleman will at length inform you, whom I have presently directed to attend his Highness's gracious answer by advice of his Council of England if it shall please his Majesty so to do, in what sort it shall best please him to take order with such a high contempt contrary to his laws. Being assured that you will be careful to see justice duly ministered within the bounds of his Majesty's dominions, I request you in this my just cause to "kaith" my friend, that I have no longer delay in justice.—From Dunkeldin, 25 August 1604.

Signed. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. (106. 134.)

JOHN SACHFIELD to CAPTAIN WOOD.

1604, Aug. 26.—Yours of 16 August I received by the carrier of Devon with 3 hampers of ale, but no "gord of viales" which you wrote, for he said he could not have the gord of my lord's man. The hampers are laid in a close cellar at my cousin Horton's. One of the locks is broken, the cooper says it was done in the packing and my lord's man well knows it. Your other I received by the carrier of Beckington with a black hamper and 2 boxes corded, &c. Your wood and coal you wrote for are all brought in and one ton of beer more at my cousin Horton's by my Lord Cecil's harbinger's appointment. Enclosed is a brief note of those that have died of the plague weekly from June 29 to August 26. Morgan Walter's wife

that has been so long sick by the hot bath is now so sick it is thought she shall not escape. More particulars about the plague.—Bath, 26 August 1604.

Holograph. 1 p. (106. 135.)

The Enclosure :—

1604, August 26. Deaths from the plague, from 29 June 1604 to date. 1 p. (141. 280.)

THE EARL OF NORTHUMBERLAND to VISCOUNT CRANBORNE.

[1604], Aug. 27.—The business I had with you the other day when I sent to you was to offer you a manor in Dorsetshire for your money; you have divers lands thereabouts, and that makes me give you notice of it. It is but 10 miles from Cranborne; the manor is an entire thing, 60*l.* old rent; excellent good land, very finable, without all incumbrances, ancient land belonging to our house, the lives in it much spent, some good farms to come out within 7 years, and of yearly rent for the present 100*l.* If this purchase shall like you either for money or land in Sussex or Yorkshire it is at your commandment, and you shall have a better bargain in it than any man.—Sion, 27 August.

Holograph. Endorsed: “1604,” 1 p. (106. 136.)

SIR ROBERT CROSSE to the SAME.

1604, Aug. 27.—I have this morning received your letter and a piece of plate and forty shillings, and thereby I understand your pleasure is that I shall be your deputy in the “crissing” [christening] of Sir Richard Warburton’s child. I will be ever ready to perform anything that is in my power to do, if you command. I have been oftentimes at your chamber at the Court to offer you my love and service.—From my house at Marten Abbey, 27 August 1604.

Holograph. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. (106. 137.)

THE EARL OF DEVONSHIRE to the SAME.

[1604], Aug. 27.—But that I know how precious privacy is unto you, especially now when you are ridding yourself from hence, I would have strived to enjoy your company as long as I might; but I will accompany you with true desire of your contentment and only now (if you think it good) desire you will give order that I may have a copy of the treaty, which I will use with as great reservedness as you will give me caution.—27 August.

Holograph. Seal, broken. Endorsed: “1604.” $\frac{2}{3}$ p. (106. 138.)

[THE PRIVY COUNCIL] to ATTORNEY GENERAL [COKE].

1604, Aug. 27.—The late Queen’s grant to John Evelyn, Esq., and others for the making of saltpetre and gunpowder was intimated to his Highness to be against the law and his subjects thereby much burdened. Whereupon the patentees petitioned

his Majesty, insisting upon the validity of their grant, and showing the necessity of the service and the great charges they had been at. Thereupon his Majesty commanded us to take such course as that his provisions of so needful a munition should be supplied and his subjects well dealt with. We have considered all the parts thereof and have thought fit that the patentees should surrender their patent, to which they have agreed, and a new grant should be made by his Majesty to John Evelin and Robert Evelin, Esqrs., for — years for the making of saltpetre and gunpowder to his Majesty's use, with liberty to dig and work for the same in places convenient, and for taking of carriages as has been used (paying for the same 4*d.* the mile laden and returning empty, which makes 8*d.* the mile) and that none be compelled to carry above nine miles; that the patentees deliver yearly into the Tower of London 120 last of sufficient powder, for which his Majesty is to pay 8*d.* the pound and for any overplus 10*d.* the pound. No gunpowder shall be sold to any within the realm above that rate. In case the patentees shall have greater store than his Majesty shall think good to buy and can be vended within the realm, by licence of the Lord Treasurer for the time being they may transport the same, paying there for the customs due, with a proviso that his Majesty may upon two years warning avoid the grant. Of all which particular cautions of ours perceiving that you yourself do well allow, we have thought good further to require you in his Majesty's behalf to cause such books to be made for his signature as in your wisdom shall be thought meet.—Whitehall, 27 August 1604.

Draft apparently intended for the Council's signature, and signed by the Earl of Devonshire, but afterwards extensively corrected by Cranborne. 1½ pp. (106. 139.)

VISCOUNT CRANBORNE to SIR GEORGE HARVY.

1604, Aug. 27.—The bearer Thomas Fane is to have access to James Fitzgerrald, now prisoner in the Tower, to bring him such necessities as shall be for the preservation of his health.—Whitehall, 27 August 1604.

Signed. ½ p. (189. 20.)

The SAME to the SAME.

1604, Aug. 27.—As Thomas Fane, who is granted access to James Fitzgerrald, now prisoner in the Tower, is unknown to Cranborne, he cautions Harvy to prevent any danger that may ensue by Fane's access.—Whitehall, 27 August 1604.

Signed. ½ p. (189. 21.)

THOMAS JEFFERY to LORD CECIL (*sic*).

1604, ^{Aug. 28}_{Sept. 7}.—I am informed by some friends that here is come an Englishman from Vallenchyne which hath been

showed unto me, of whom I had discourse. I did think good to certify you, that his vile pretences might be hindered. He hath made a pistol of some half yard long stock, being two barrells laid in one stock and made by a singular good workman. It hath 2 firelocks to shoot one after the other or both together, and hath been tried with 2 balls upon three sundry times to see if they would fail, which they did not.

The party that made them said unto him that would have them made they were not fit but to murder somebody. The party answered he did mean to travel by the way for his own defence, and moreover what then if it were to kill him that did maintain heresies? were it not well done? for that was a thing worthy of memory. This man is an Englishman and a painter by trade and dwells at Vallenghyne and belongs to the Jesuits: he is of middle stature, a long small yellow beard, not red, betwixt those colours, high nosed, some little spots on his face, clothed in English cloth "faisant" colour, black stockings, with a little boy, his son as I suppose, which he doth carry over into England to learn the language. This day I think he will go into England. I have writ to the Lieutenant of Dover to seize his person and to send him to you.—7 September 1604, *stilo novo*.

Holograph. Seal. 1 p. (106. 161.)

SIR FERDINANDO GORGES to VISCOUNT CRANBORNE.

1604, Aug. 28.—Recommends by the bearer Capt. Barley, his lieutenant, a poor and simple token of his service, which he wishes were as rich as it is fair.—Plymouth, 28 August 1604.

Holograph. Seal. ½ p. (106. 140.)

SIR THOMAS LAKE to the SAME.

1604, Aug. 28.—I send you the warrant signed for the loan with such amendments as you ordered and the old with it, having given it the date of the old because else it could not be warrant for those which are already passed; and so your lordship's style is made as it was then because it would else be an incongruity. I have also sent your book for Greenwich, which this morning I got signed, to be written there, because none of the seals be here and I know not what speed you would use in it. No messengers being here I have made bold with the posts, being otherwise idle enough. The King goes to-morrow to Grafton and has been exceedingly pleased with his entertainment and sports here.—28 August 1604.

Holograph. Seal. Endorsed: "From the Court." ½ p. (106. 141.)

SIR WILLIAM BROWNE to the SAME.

1604, Aug. 28.—I received this day by one Captain Turner the enclosed from Mr. Winwood to be sent unto you. I use

what diligence I can : I must confess that my messengers are but too well rewarded by your means unless some of them had more discretion to do that duty which is belonging unto you.

The enemy is very diligent in advancing himself upon those advantages he hath at Ostend, is already at the foot of our first new works in the midst of the work, and we have no pieces that flank that work of his but only two from a false bray of New Helmont which cannot play but by night. On Saturday our men in a ravelin without our New Helmont blew up a mine which they had made in an old cellar and buried some 60 of the enemy, and one of their miners was cast alive into the town. They are gotten likewise over our old haven to the foot of the false bray of our Sandhill, so that we are there driven to hard exigents. Some opinion there is that the States will venture if there be any possibility of prevailing to relieve it. I hear that patents are gone to bring from above out of Holland and those quarters 10 more companies of horse and 14 of foot, and there is a fast appointed to be kept the next week about Wednesday which maketh me judge that they will be doing somewhat more this summer. Yesterday the States General went to Ysendick and so to Sluce : they landed nowhere in Zeland. I desire your good opinion for my pains though happily my letters merit not your painstaking to read them over.—From Flushing, 28 August 1604.

Holograph. Seal broken. 1 p. (106. 142.)

SIR EDWARD CONWAY to LORD CECIL (*sic*).

1604, Aug. 28.—The Lord Governor, who is resigning, offers him the post. He has offered the Governor for it more than it can be worth to him [Conway], yet not the full of his demands, which he cannot accomplish except, through Cecil's favour, he may dispose of his company and place, as the Governor does his. Speaks of his 10 years' service abroad, 6 of them being in that place. If another succeed to the Governorship, he begs Cecil's favour to hold his own company, and to come when occasion presses into England, where he has no very broken estate.—Breill, 28 August 1604.

Holograph. 1 p. (189. 22.)

SIR RICHARD WIGMORE to VISCOUNT CRANBORNE.

[1604], Aug. 29.—Passing through this country I hear of a woman which hath done and daily doth admirable things in the cure of the ringworm, tetter worm and cankerworm. She is called Goodwife Veazy, dwelling in a town called Wollerton, not 2 miles from Ashby the now residency of his Majesty. She is of honest fame and good account in the country, about 36 or 37 years of age ; and the manner of her cure is only in these words. When she cometh to the party ill affected she saith " In the name of God I begin and in the name of God I do end :

thou tetter worm, or thou cankerworm begone from hence, in the name of the Father, of the Son and of the Holy Ghost." Which words being pronounced three times the worm presently dieth, and she only applieth to the place a little honey and beaten pepper. This I have from the relation of one Dr. Pretheroe, parson of Ashby, who amongst her other cures wherewith he is well acquainted hath known her to have healed one was eaten to the very brains with a cankerworm: and he hath affirmed unto one he will engage his life (in case you shall be so pleased) that she will cure you.—From the Court at Ashby, this 29th of August.

Holograph. Seal. Endorsed: "1604. From the Court at Ashby, in Northamptonshire." 1 p. (106. 143.)

SIR WILLIAM BROWNE to VISCOUNT CRANBORNE.

1604, Aug. 30.—Mr. Winwood arrived even now from Sluce, who with this messenger hath undoubtedly resolved you of the resolution taken beforehand for succouring Ostend. What the report of those which came out this day will bring I cannot imagine; I presume that they will hardly give the adventure dangerous enough for their whole state.—Flushing, 30 August 1604.

Holograph. Seal. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. (106. 144.)

THE SAME to the SAME.

1604, Aug. 30.—I hope my diligence to advertise you how matters go here shall be accepted, though I have not always a joyful subject to write of; as now I must deliver to you the distressed state of Ostend, from whence came this morning 3 Captains and the Baylieu, who without stay here went presently to his Excellency to crave either present succour or the States' and his advice what they were to do. For the enemy being already at the foot of Sandhill, yea in Sandhill mining, and being likewise at the foot of all their first new entrenchment, he will be master of it in 5 or 6 days, and it seems all their other works of last refuge prove not of that strength as that thereupon the longer subsisting can be hoped for. The dyke which they cut through the midst of the town which they hoped would make a great scouring is almost filled up again with sand, and the breast on the tip of it of no force; and for the last cutting off of the town the work is neither perfectly finished, and I hear the water can not be brought about, so that it will only serve to help them to composition, which the States must be content they may listen unto, if they will not leave so many honest men to *misericordia*. Yet the hope is here that his Excellency will give an essay to relieve them and that to that end he send for those horse and foot which I mentioned to you in my letters of the 28th of this month. Reckoning is made that his Excellency will be able to march 12,000 foot and 3000 horse; if he

will or dare adventure so great a service I pray God prosper him in it. He must now make haste lest his time forsake him.—Flushing, this 30 August 1604.

Holograph. Seal. 1 p. (106. 145.)

RALPH WINWOOD to LORD CECIL (*sic*).

[1604], Aug. 30.—The importunity of the States did carry me with them to their army, whither they came on Tuesday last. Wednesday I stayed there to visit his Excellency and the Princess of Orange, who is lodged at the Sluys. This day I arrived in this town; where I understand that there are sent from the Council of War within Ostend four principal men, amongst whom is Captain Broge, lieutenant colonel to Sir W. Edmonds, to make a peremptory instance to the States and his Excellency either to send present succours or to permit them to enter into capitulation. I know the States do hold the resolution whereof I advertised in my last of the 24th I am loth to forspeak them to whom I wish all happiness in an action of so great advantage and so honourable to their state; but I fear in this attempt they are too forward and transported too far by the felicity of this year's success which perhaps may receive some blemish if his Excellency doth not interpose with effect. He with Count William doth oppose this enterprise, whose reasons are grounded upon the strength of the enemy in force of men and fortifications; upon the weakness of their army, which though it muster many heads yet is it weakened with much sickness wherewith the third part of their men is now infected; upon the straitness of the passage by Damme or Blackenburgh, where the enemy must be sought upon his advantages: lastly upon the necessity of employing the end of this summer in raising up the fortifications for the assurance of those places which now they have gotten, which otherwise are subject to the enemy's discretion. What alteration this message, which will be unwelcome, will bring you shall understand by my next from Middleborough, whither now I go. I was yesterday with his Excellency when Mr. Barnevelt came in with the States General, who then newly had received the articles of the late treaty, which were read in public. The judgment in general was *Littera occidit, spiritus vero vivificat*. The town of Bridge [Bruges] hath received a garrison of 4 companies, which after the manner of the proceeding with Bolduc [Bois le Duc] will draw after it a greater number to master the town. And so in haste lest the passage be lost I take my leave.—From Flushing, 30 August.

Holograph. Endorsed: "1604." 1½ pp. (106. 146.)

SIR STEPHEN PROCTER to the SAME.

1604, Aug. 31.—Lest you might be informed of some remissness in me in not meeting the commissioners for the Earl of

Derby's business the forenoon of the first day appointed, I thought it my duty to acquaint you that by Mr. Ireby's instructions to me in writing the meeting was set down to be the 25th, and they came not till the 28th of July; and it was after that ere I received your letters; but I came to them in the afternoon and saw Sir William Ingleby's demands in a long book which he had delivered Sir Thomas Hesketh with this condition, that by no means I should have it; for thereby he alleged I might take great advantage against him for confessing maintenance of so many suits. But Sir Cuthbert Pepper thought it meet I should have it, seeing the objections against it for my Lord depended chiefly on me and I hope Sir Thomas Hesketh will send it me, for I have sent for it again, and so shall be able to answer everything particularly. It was as much as could be done the first day to hear Sir William Ingleby's allegations and demands; for I neither could nor would undertake the same day without further time of advisement to set down particular answers to objections. Some agreed of another day, the next sitting to meet at Durham for conclusion; and in the meantime I doubt not if I may have the book of demands to furnish myself with such sufficient matter on my Lord's behalf out of the pleadings in law and otherwise as shall rightly lessen his unreasonable demands for suits, to my Lord's great profit. And now by Sir Edward Stanley's death my Lord shall also have a great sum demanded for the estate had of him as I shall set down, so as I hope upon view of his demands and my answers you will be well satisfied to pay Sir William with a far more moderate sum than his conscience would exact of my Lord by many degrees, which is the mark we aim at. I have ever since my coming down travelled in these things and in surveying his lordship's manors and dealing with the tenants to raise the money informed of, which I hope to do only by adding 7 or 8 years unto their old leases to make them up 21 years, and to clear all the remainder to his lordship besides. Great spoils of woods have been lately made by the officers and farmers, insomuch as one man had a bargain for 1000*l.* of woods, and a lease of the grounds for 21 years, whereby he hath cleared already in 8 years for wood at least 2000*l.*, besides woods yet left near worth 1000*l.*, and for the lands he pays but my Lord 40*s.* rent, and lets it for 70*l.* yearly. The "coppes" be also destroyed of great value, and 6000 trees which should have been left for wavers all sold, all the tenants quite barred of woods, and many other strange courses held to wrong my Lord and spoil his land to the decay of rents, by ill foresight or corrupt officers all tending to destruction without restraint; but I hope I shall save my Lord 500*l.*, if not 1000*l.* I find much money and profits taken by Sir William Ingleby to help to lessen his demands, which he doth not charge himself with, as he should. The particular good like to ensue to his lordship by these surveys I will not discover till I attend him and you, but only deal here

for the demands for suits, to bring those as low as may be. I never saw more hard measure offered to any than hath been lately and yet is here offered to my Lord, and such cross courses taken against these proceedings to hide deceits and withdraw his tenants from assisting him, assuring them Sir William will have so huge a sum of money as my Lord will never pay, or he will never yield his lease ; and another while, that I should have the lease of my Lord and give 3000*l.* for it and rack it up amongst the poor tenants ; hoping thus to keep his tenants off, that my Lord shall not be able to redeem it. It grieves Sir William that my Lord made me a commission to survey and look into these things, for he knows I will find all out, and reports what letters he hath procured to you and my Lord to withdraw your opinions from me.—At my house at Fountains Abbey, this last of August 1604.

Holograph. Seal. 1 p. (106. 149.)

EDWARD BAYNBRYGG to SIR RICHARD LEE.

1604, Aug. 31.—The Duke thankfully received your letter and kindly bid us welcome, making large promises to me for my service past, and for the maim of my right hand which I got in his service against the Pole, besides my imprisonment with the Pole. His Grace has often afore now, before all the gentlemen of his Court, made me most large promises, but to say the truth, yet I have found little or no performance but I hope he will consider how great the loss of a right hand is, and remember what he has said to me, and the sooner he would do it if you would write to him, and procure my Lord Cecil (whom the Duke makes good account of) to write to the same purpose. He continues his wars against the Pole, and is far stronger in the field than his enemy. He is strong to sea also, and has taken many ships which were bound to Rie and from Rie. At this present I am to go forth to sea, captain of one of his ships ; for we have certain intelligence of a great fleet of Hollanders, Embdeners, Lubeckers and others, that will go to Rie perforce, so that we are like to have hot service in the Eastern seas. The Duke has great want of sailors. If he could get some English sailors, he would pay them truly, as he does Scots and Dutch soldiers. He gives them great pay, and pays them well, and so without doubt would he deal with Englishmen, if there were any reasonable number together, as a 100, 2, or 3, as I would to God there were, for so long as we be but 2 or 3 of our nation in his service, we shall never be respected as others are, although our deserts be far better than theirs. Colonel Hill is as yet prisoner, but ere long I hope we shall see him in Sweden, and then Englishmen shall have a good friend in the Court.—Stockhollom, 31 August 1604.

Holograph. 2 pp. (108. 46.)

The PEACE with SPAIN.

[1604, Aug.].—Concerning the matter of peace with Spain if they be inquisitive of it you may say that notwithstanding it pleased Almighty God to finish the days of her Majesty the late Queen before there was any accord between her and the King of Spain, against whom God had so continually blessed her as all his attempts turned to her great honour and his prejudice ; yet that his Majesty being her lineal, lawful and natural successor of this kingdom, having lived in perfect peace and amity with all Kings and Estates before and knowing of what consequence it is to break into a war if it may be avoided, hath now joined in a treaty with Spain and the Arch[duke] of Austria who married his (*sic*) sister of the King of Spain, not only for confirmation of amity precedent but for the reconciling of all such differences as remained between the government of England and those Princes at the death of the late Queen. You may let him know that the King of Spain, the rather to witness his inward desire to embrace all kindly amity with the King, hath congratulated with him by an honourable personage as soon as he heard news of his arrival to the imperial crown of England, Scotland, France and Ireland, and also hath sent the Constable of Castile purposely out of Spain with full power, taking this ambassador here into the commission, to treat of all things incident to the making of a sincere and durable peace : and so have the Archdukes deputed like commissioners. Wherein you may assure him that howsoever his Majesty out of christian charity is naturally inclined to live peaceably with all princes, yet it shall never be concluded upon other conditions than shall be for the honour and weal of his estates and people, and without prejudice to any of his allies and confederates, towards whom he intendeth to reserve all that liberty which can be expected of any other King or Prince. For all things else within his Majesty's estate you shall do well to represent the happiness which his people do enjoy by the goodness of God Who hath sent to this kingdom not only a king full of wisdom to rule over it but hath also blessed him with a plentiful posterity of the greatest hope and expectation.

For all other things by which you may set forth the great honours done his Majesty by all other princes in sending their ambassadors from all parts of the world to congratulate with him, together with the great success of his subjects in the new trades, and all other things whereby you may represent his greatness and the profit which that Estate may make by preservation of friendship with him, I must leave to your direction. ? *Instructions given to the ambassador to the French King in August 1604.*

Draft, corrected by Cecil, from "For all other things" to the end being holograph by him. 4 pp. (106. 58.)

LORD ZOUCHE, President of Wales, to LORD CECIL.

[1604], Aug.—Having received lately letters from the Council of an old date I have notwithstanding done somewhat in the execution of their commandments, whereof I have by letters herewith sent certified them. And for that there is some difference betwixt the accusation and the proof, the parties accused not confessing, I have desired the further resolution of their lordships how far I shall further proceed, and been bold to remember them of the examinations I was commanded to deliver to Sir Edward Coke to be considered of; and to pray to know their further pleasures, because the offenders look to know from me what they are to trust unto, and I cannot say anything therein before I hear from their lordships. I beseech you procure me some certain answer in all those businesses. I know I have need of your assumptions and doubt nothing but you furthered much any goodness [that] came from his [Highness's] favour. I earnestly desire to be thought worthy of your advices and infolded amongst those in your power to command, and then I doubt nothing but his Majesty's service shall have good advancement, I comfort in seeking to execute the same, and you reap honour to yourself. It is comfort unto me more than I will speak of that you like my course of writing both to his Highness and to the Earl of Pembroke, but it shall be as much comfort if not more when I find myself so far settled in your favour as to receive chidings when I deserve them, and advices that I may shun the occasions of chiding.—Ticknell the — of August.

PS.—Concerning the man my Lord of Pembroke writ for I have already sent to Sir John Salusbury, who has sent a breviate of the whole proceeding, which I conferred with Sir Henry Townsend, and confesseth it to be true, only he saith that the said Mr. Foulk Lloyd came in to them and offered himself. But I pray God they were not felt first whether they would commit him or no. For the present here is all I can learn. If you think fit that his Highness's pardon shall proceed I have in my former and in this showed my reasons of not consenting, and leave the proceeding as shall please you to inform the King upon these suggestions.

Holograph. Endorsed: "1604 August. Concerning the murder of John Lewys Gwynn." *Seal.* 1 p. (106. 148.)

The Enclosure: Matters of evidence to charge Foulk Lloyd to be culpable of the murder of John Lewis Gwyn, being near the said Lloyd and he standing in view at the doing thereof. In the examination of Thomas ap John, of Henllan, co. Denbigh, taken before William, Bishop of St. Asaph, and Sir John Salusbury, knt., it appears that Gwyn, before the murdering of him, said that the said Foulk Lloyd bare malice towards him and he durst not pass to his own house through Henllan for

fear of Lloyd; and further the examinee declares the words Gwyn uttered at the instant before he was murdered and how Lloyd stood in view and set forwards his friends and followers to murder him, who were the principal murderers. In the examination of Harry Myvott of Henllan appeareth what words Gwyn, a little before he was murdered, spake of Lloyd (being then not far from him in his view) viz. "It was Lloyd that set fellows upon him."

In the examination of David Moris of Karwedoinyth, co. Denbigh, gent., it is declared that Lloyd stood near the place where Gwyn was murdered, at the time of the doing thereof, and that the principal murderers came from wards Lloyd's house and brought their weapons out of the said house to commit the murder and fled again towards the house.

In the examinations of Thomas ap Robert, of Henllan, Robert ap John ap Rees, of Bettws, and Robt. ap Thomas of the same, in the same county, it is showed that Bryan Salbry (then household servant to Lloyd) and Foulk ap John ap William a follower of his, two of the principal murderers, were seen to come from Lloyd's house instantly before the murder, to the place where Gwyn was murdered by them and others, and that after the murder they fled towards his house.

In the examination of Evan Thomas of Bodfary, co. Denbigh, gent., likewise appeareth that about a se'nnight before the murder the said Foulk ap John ap William confessed to examinee (being his near cousin) that speedy order should be taken with Gwyn whereby he should not trouble the said ap William nor any other. Examinee demanded whether he intended to kill Gwyn, and he said No, adding that others of better sort would take that in hand; whereat examinee was more desirous to know of ap William who should commit such a cruel deed, and at last ap William confessed that Lloyd would kill Gwyn or cause others of his friends to do it, bidding examinee to mark and he should find his speeches prove true ere long; and about a se'nnight after Gwyn was murdered.

Upon the inquisition taken before the coroners of co. Denbigh (upon view of Gwyn's body) by the verdict of divers substantial gentlemen, some of them being near of kin to Lloyd and being *oculati testes* of the murder, it was found and presented that Lloyd maliciously procured the said principal murderers to commit the murder, and knowing Bryan Salbrey (*sic*) and Thomas Lloyd, two of the principal murderers, to have committed it feloniously, the same day received and comforted them; and further that Lloyd the same day with the rest of the murderers after the murder committed fled for it, as by the said inquisition may appear.

Further the said Bryan Salbrey (*sic*) and Thomas Lloyd stand outlawed by due course of law for the said murder and so are three more of the principals (being all followers and

servants of Lloyd), and as it is vehemently suspected all the said principals that are fled kept out by Foulk Lloyd from answering law.

2 pp. (106. 147.)

LORD CECIL [OF CRANBORNE] to LORD ZOUCHE.

1604, Aug.—Since the Earl of Pembroke received your letter concerning the stay which I had made of the pardon by your request, to whom the inconvenience of interruption of justice is best known in that government, his lordship and I had speech, all tending to recommend the matter to you back again, as to one whom we both know to have no other end but most just and honourable in this matter, as in all other your actions. Wherein because I find the party so confident in his own innocency, as he presses nothing at my hands but to join with the Earl to this purpose, that you will grant him access to you, to the intent he may give you that information of the malice borne him, which he is able to qualify to be most true, or else to forbear to ask your favour in any degree for this supposed fact. In this consideration, being moved by his tears and carriage of himself in his defence, I could not deny him so just a request: for whensoever I hear of any such violent courses in those countries where faction so abounds, though I doubt not but extraordinary care must be had to find out offenders, or else justice will fall to the ground, yet I confess in doubtful cases my course ever is (for fear of like partiality in aggravating) rather to be inclinable to believe the best than the worst, for fear of touching innocent blood. If therefore you can have leisure to hear him lay before you all things he knows, and that he may give you satisfaction, I shall be right glad you may find cause to change your opinion, which if you do not, then I shall hold on the course I have done, to let the King know why I stay it, and so remit all to his pleasure. This is the substance of my letter, whereof I pray you make this interpretation, that the man is to me a stranger, and that it shall never be found that I will willingly propound anything to you which I would not wish to be done to myself.—Court at Whitehall, —August 1604.

Draft with corrections by Cecil. 1 p. (189. 23.)

LADY KATHERINE CORNWALLIS.

1604, Aug.—Warrant, ordering that as the late Queen was pleased that Lady Katherine Cornwallis, in respect of her duty and loyalty, and good carriage in all things except matter of private conscience, should be forborne to be troubled for that matter: his Majesty is likewise contented that she shall be forborne to be called in question for her recusancy, nor molested for the same: for which purpose this warrant is suffered to remain with her as a testimony of his Majesty's favour.—Whitehall, —August 1604.

Draft in hand of Cecil's Secretary. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. (189. 24.)

C. DE HARLAY, French Ambassador, to LORD CECIL.

[1604, ? Aug.]—I send a letter which I have just received from Calais written by the Lieutenant of Mr. de Viq who has returned from the camp of Sluys, being assured that you will be pleased to see the particulars he sends. If to-morrow at the great banquet of the Spanish Ambassador he speaks to you of what has passed at our last conference and begs you, as I think he will, either to give me or to see fit that he shows me the articles concerning the regulation of trade upon which the King of England has come to an agreement with him, in order that I may note the like conditions which he asks of me, I beseech you to say nothing about my having already begged you to show them to me. For I only did so upon an occasion that offered itself and I claim that if he wishes me to answer him, it is his business to give them to me or to get them given me. I should also regret his knowing that his Majesty had refused them to me, seeing that it is rumoured in London that they are common property and that there are several copies of them. It was to hide from him that I knew the very substance of them, that I expressly asked them of him. It will please you then to remember this and continuing your good demeanour and will in this affair to recognize the intention of the said Ambassador so that when I confer with you thereon I may better be able to resolve and advise myself of the way in which I may accommodate myself to the satisfaction of the King and my Master. If I had the said Articles, I would pay my visit before he set out to meet the Constable, but otherwise I cannot do so.—*Undated.*

Holograph. French. Endorsed: "1604." 2 pp. (189. 123.)

GEORGE MIDLETON to the BISHOP OF LONDON.

[?1604, Aug.]—I have espied a great matter since my being with you. There is coming for England a bull from the Pope by Mr. Wareford, a man not unknown to you by report. Withal a book is coming called "a Review of our English Justice," containing the sum of all our English slanderous libels made at any time by any priest, and railing against such of the Council as were in her Majesty's time of any credit; a book very pernicious to the State, yet dedicated to his Majesty. Withal comes an English Jesuit called Flack, in Spanish attire. These two good fellows bring their stuff amongst the High Constable's baggage. I left them at Graveling, their books were shipped, and the ships almost full freighted; they come to Gravesend very shortly. If you send a warrant to Mr. Dean of Canterbury I will at their coming apprehend the men, books and bull; and as my desert shall be so I trust I shall be rewarded. But let your warrant be with all secrecy.—Canterbury, this Friday.

PS.—There come two ships, the one is after the manner of a flyboat, the other a Flemish "scuyte." Delay breeds danger.

Holograph. 1 p. (130. 31.)

The names of the COMMISSIONERS for Causes Ecclesiastical.

[1604 after August.]—The names in the Past Commission (1) John, Lord Archbishop of Canterbury (1) Sir Thomas Egerton, knight, lord keeper of the great seal, (1) Thomas, Lord Buckhurst, lord treasurer, the Bishops of London, Winchester, Rochester, Lincoln, Worcester, Chichester, Gloucester, Exeter, Sarum, Ely, Peterborough, Hereford, and Norwich for the time being [*all marked "1"*] (1) Sir Robert Cecil, knight, principal secretary of estate, (1) Sir John Fortescue, knight, chancellor of the Exchequer, (1) Sir John Popham, knight, lord chief justice of the King's Bench, (1) Sir John Herbert, knight, one of the secretaries of estate, (1) Sir Edmund Anderson, knight, lord chief justice of the Common Pleas, (1) Sir William Periam, knight, lord chief baron of the Exchequer, (1) Robert Sackville, esquire, (1) Francis Gaudie, one of the justices of the King's Bench, (1) Thomas Walmesley, one of the justices of the Common Pleas, Christopher Yelverton, one of the justices of the King's Bench, (1) Julius Caesar, LL.D., a master of the Requests to his Majesty, (1) Roger Wilbraham, do., (1) Daniel Dunne, LL.D. do., Sir John Peyton, knight, lieutenant of the Tower of London, (1) Thomas Nevile, D.D. dean of Canterbury, (1) Edward Cooke, esquire, his Majesty's attorney-general, (1) Thomas Flemyng, esquire, his Majesty's solicitor general, John Bridges, dean of Sarum, Thomas Blague, dean of Rochester, Matthew Sutcliffe, dean of Exeter, Launcelot Andrews, dean of Westminster, (1) Edward Stanhop, LL.D., a master of the Chancery, (1) Richard Swale, do. do., John Gibson, LL.D., one of the Council in the North, (1) John Croke, esquire, recorder of London, (1) Charles Fotherbie, archdeacon of Canterbury, Francis Bacon, esquire, Thomas Montford, D.D., William Hutchinson, D.D., John Dixe, D.D., (1) William Ferrand, LL.D., Stephen Lakes, LL.D., John Drurie, LL.D., Francis James, LL.D., William Coombes, William Wade and John Boys, esquires.

The names of such as are thought fit to be appointed in the Commission now to be renewed.

The Archbishop of Canterbury, The Lord Treasurer, the Earl of Northampton, the Lord Viscount Cranborne [*the two last names drawn through*] the same Bishops as before [*except Lincoln and Worcester*], Sir John Fortescue, Sir John Herbert, the two chief justices and the chief baron, *omitting the other judges but adding* Dr. Montague, dean of his Majesty's chapel, *and retaining* the masters of the Requests (Caesar, Dunne and Sir Christopher Perkins) Sir Edward Cooke, Attorney General and Sir ——— Dodderidge, Solicitor General, Sir Edward Phillips, Sir John Croke and Sir Francis Bacon, knights, Sir Edward Stanhop, Sir Richard Swale and Sir John Benet, doctors of the laws, Sir William Waad, knight, Sir Henry Montague, recorder of London, Sir Henry Savire, warden of Eton College, Sir John Boys, knight, Thomas Nevile, D.D., dean of Canterbury, John

Overall, D.D., dean of Paul's, Launcelot Andrews, D.D., dean of Westminster, Thomas Blague, D.D., dean of Rochester, William Barlow, D.D., dean of Chester, Charles Fotherbie, archdeacon of Canterbury, Theophilus Ailmer, D.D., archdeacon of London, Thomas Montford, William Hutchinson and Richard Neile, doctors of divinity, William Ferrand, John Drurie and Francis James, doctors of the laws. 49.

Endorsed: "1602" (*sic*) and by the writer of the document "The names of the commissioners for causes Ecclesiasticall." 2 pp. (97. 37, 38.)

THE EARL OF CUMBERLAND to VISCOUNT CRANBORNE.

[1604, after August.]—Since I came from you I was not out of my chamber, this weather being such that I cannot get Mr. Butler's leave after strong physic he gave me yesterday. My patent of lieutenancy and all my proceedings in those parts is not yet come hither, being in my servant Jno. Tayleur's hands who will not be here the Tuesday or Wednesday next; wherefore I pray you put the dealing in it off till then.—*Undated*.

Holograph. Seal. Endorsed: "1603" but addressed "Viscount Craneburne." $\frac{1}{2}$ p. (102. 166.)

THE EARL OF PEMBROKE to the SAME.

[1604, after Aug.]—I came to London this morning to have spoken with you, but you dining at the Star Chamber, and riding and hawking presently after dinner, I could not stay in the town till your return; but if you will dine at your house to-morrow, I will wait upon you there at dinner, or if your businesses suffer you not to be at leisure at that time, I will wait upon you any time in the afternoon you shall appoint.—Baynard Castle, this Wednesday in the afternoon.

Holograph. Seal. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. (109. 4.)

SIR WALTER RALEGH to the SAME.

[1604, after Aug.]—Since his wife was last with Cranborne has withered in body and mind. By her he perceived a sad change in his lordship's favour towards him. Is daily in danger of death by the palsy; nightly of suffocation by wasted and obstructed lungs. Now the plague has come next door to him, his poor child having lain this 14 days next to a woman with a running plague sore and but a paper wall between, and whose child is also this Thursday dead of the plague. His most humble desire is to be removed elsewhere.

Holograph. Seal. Endorsed "1604." 1 p. (109. 13.)

[Printed in *extenso* in Edwards, *Life of Raleigh*, Vol. II, p. 314.]

OLIVER RANDALL to VISCOUNT CRANBORNE.

[1604, after Aug.]—Thanking him for a pension of 40 marks a year.—*Undated.*

Signed. Endorsed: "1604." $\frac{1}{2}$ p. (109. 18.)

SIR CAREW REYNELL to the SAME.

[1604, after Aug.]—The weightiness of your dislike of me when I attended you, and continued displeasure, which daily I hear you bear me, so much surprises me, as I know not in what course to raise myself. But your noble disposition emboldens me to plead my innocency, and to beseech you not to condemn me before I answer whatsoever has been amiss informed of me. The which I would not every day thus importunately desire, if I had not racked my thoughts to the highest consideration of ever deserving ill either towards you or your person, but rather have effected the contrary, as by many demonstrations I can make apparent. As for my brother's courses, I am no way acquainted with them, and therefore I hope that I shall not suffer for them, but rather, I shall persuade him to be conformable unto your pleasure.—*Undated.*

Holograph. Seal. Endorsed: "1604." 1 p. (109. 20.)

LORD ROXBURGH to the SAME.

[1604, after Aug.]—This Saturday before my away coming from Wystoun I received from Sir Thomas Laik some letters to be given you at his Majesty's directions; and being frustrate of my expectations to have found you here, I have sent my cousin for the more assured delivery of them. For myself is forced to stay here at Londoun some days to have remedy of a dolor that troubles my eyes a little, the which makes me to hope the better to be excused that I did not bring them myself, and I must entreat you to bear with me for that I have desired him a little to trouble you in the term I spake to his Majesty, submitting me always most willingly as it shall please you.—*Undated.*

Holograph. Seal. Endorsed: "1604." 1 p. (109. 26.)

ELIZABETH, DOWAGER LADY RUSSELL, to the SAME.

[1604, after Aug.]—On Wednesday last I understood that the night before it had pleased you to receive to your service Hercules Francis Cooke, son to my dearly beloved nephew, the unfortunate Sir Anthony Cooke, killed by butchery for surgeon's practice. I take this your favour exceeding kind by showing yourself thereby willing to grace and comfort your mother's father's house, myself willing to acquit your kindness as I may. Hearing that your little daughter Frances is come to London, not to return, as my Lady Cope telleth me, I being loth that any of my father's blood should be infected with bad religion, whereof her Aunt, my Lady Sturton, hath been suspected,

if it please you to have her with me, I will use her as I would mine own. She shall see here no bad example of life. This is all I have to say. I have not since the death of my most excellent sovereign cared vjd. for the world more than loyalty to my prince, deserve well of all, do injury to none. Written, God knoweth, with such eyes as in truth seeth not what I write, for which only I crave pardon.—Your lordship's old aunt.—*Undated.*

Holograph. Endorsed: "1604." 1 p. (109. 27.)

THOMAS WHITE SANDERS to VISCOUNT CRANBORNE.

[1604, after Aug.]—May it please you to send the certificate of the officers of the Mint concerning my private unto Sir Thomas Lake, myself to be the messenger, with your only own opinion thereof, that his Majesty may be made acquainted therewith, and his pleasure known, whether he will have such small moneys made of silver and copper, as well for the better and speedier relief of the poor, as bringing unto himself private benefit. I shall be much bound if I may receive his Majesty's resolute answer herein.—*Undated.*

Holograph. Endorsed: "1604." ½ p. (109. 30.)

SIR JAMES SEMPILL to the SAME.

[1604, after Aug.]—The Duke [of Lennox] hath carried Mr. Hammilton with him towards Dover for divers his lordship's affairs, therefore be pleased to excuse him bringing that letter of exchange for 100*l.* land in Ireland till his return next week. I had both my credit and commodity standing upon it. The last was but little, some 300*l.* if the letter had stood in his first force; which seeing it could not, and my small loss may easily by your means be hereafter repaired, I entreat you that for safety of my credit with the poor man (whose whole fortunes almost stand upon it) to give your assistance by a line or two for the expedition of that course which you shall take with Mr. Hamilton by any new letters to the Deputy; and at least that letter may show all other general clause of security (as it now doth) against eviction, seeing it is a high sale, and no free gift.—Southwark, this Friday.

PS.—Sir Thomas Lake hath warned me of one Mr. Ord's arrival, challenging some entries in my *custos brevium*. Sir Thomas shall be instructed at length for me, to whom I pray refer the particular in your answer to Ord.

Holograph. Seal. Endorsed: "1604." ½ p. (109. 37.)

CAPT. STAFFORD to the SAME.

[1604, after Aug.]—Last night it was my sad fortune to be arrested for a debt of 160*l.* which I stood in bond with my father for, and now not being able to pay it yet, in respect I am left so bare by my father, but will willingly pay according to

my ability. I beseech your warrant for my release, and I shall be bound to pray for your lordship, both for your favourable letter to the bailiffs last night, and now for my release.—*Undated.*

Holograph. Endorsed: "1604." ½ p. (109. 42.)

SIR EDWARD STAFFORD to VISCOUNT CRANBORNE.

[1604, after Aug.]—The unspeakable kindness that your lordship offereth my mother is such as, though I am not to-day fit to stir out of the chamber, I did go to her to acquaint her with your letter. She took it with that passion of kindness as she was almost gone with it, but when she was come to herself, weak as she was she held up her hands to pray to God to bless you, crying twice or thrice she was ashamed to take your kindness; but at length made me give her assurance, that if she lived till that day, I should receive it, and pay it you, or if she died I should myself be a suitor to the King to have it to pay you; or else for her sake, though she did not leave me wherewithal, that I would promise to pay it you. She hath commanded me to send to you this her own servant William Edge. If I fulfil not her commandment, let God forsake me.—*Undated.*

Holograph. Endorsed: "1604." 1 p. (109. 44.)

SIR JOHN STANHOPE to the SAME.

[1604, after Aug.]—My Lord of Northampton's presence here, who is best acquainted with the occurrences of this place, might excuse me for writing, save that my love to you cannot but witness my goodwill to wish you all good success in that place, the course whereof being guided with your own good judgment, and the direction of such as are led by good experience, will further the good you seek and all we desire.—*Undated.*

Holograph. Endorsed: "1604." ½ p. (109. 46.)

The SAME to the SAME.

[1604, after Aug.]—The many favours my late good [father] and myself have received of your good father, and of you, embolden me to be a suitor for the sparing me at this time from loan to his Majesty, whose privy seal I have received for 100*l.*, from which loan I would not desire to be freed, but in regard of my great debts I am not so able as willing to perform it. The most part of my living is in jointure to my mother and devised by my father to his executors for payment of his debts. I owe 2000*l.*, which I have borrowed for my private maintenance, and am as yet unable to repay any part thereof. I am charged as deeply as any gentleman where I dwell, yet others of much better ability are charged with less.—*Undated.*

Signed. Seal. Endorsed: "1604." 1 p. (109. 47.)

SIR OLIVER ST. JOHN to VISCOUNT CRANBORNE.

[1604, after Aug.]—I have been so much displeased with myself for being so over earnest a suitor concerning Mr. Worsley, that I cannot give any rest to my thoughts, till I may confess to my error. I was not drawn to what I did out of dislike of what was done concerning him, or out of any private end of mine own, but only to satisfy the importunity of an uncle whom I could not anyways content without becoming a solicitor to you in that business. As soon as I perceived your determination in the proceeding, I not only myself carried the youth to the committees, but cleansed my hands of further meddling in that matter. I beseech you that the error may not stop the course of your former favours unto me.—*Undated.*

Holograph. Seal. Endorsed: "1604." 1 p. (109. 50.)

WILLIAM STYLE to the SAME.

[1604, after Aug.]—My father has received a privy seal to lend his Majesty 50*l.*, whose mind is most ready, but his estate altogether unfit. Unexpectedly he was ordered by decree in Chancery not long since to pay at one payment 2000*l.*, which has brought him far in debt, and so continues at this time. I beseech your favour for the discharge of my father's privy seal.—*Undated.*

Holograph. Endorsed: "1604." 1 p. (109. 51.)

CAPT. JOHN TALBOT to the SAME.

[1604, after Aug.]—Having no time yesterday when you took your coach at your house in Strond (? Strand) to acquaint you with any more of my business, but that I meant to prefer a petition to your lordship and the rest at the Council table touching a referment from the King to my Lord of Devonshire, which my Lord of Shrewsbury laboured and meant to have had the referment both to my Lord of Devonshire and your Honour; but you were bound then to Bath, and my Lord Lieutenant saith he will not deal in it alone. The King hath taken no reward that the late Queen gave any man but he gave other satisfaction. You have seen good letters in my commendation from the State of Ireland when the Queen granted me these warders to continue, being formerly appointed me by the Lord Deputy and Council; and if I would have had them but whilst the wars continued I needed not to come to the Court to sue for that matter, for the place they were appointed for exacted that favour, lying fit for the service on the Northern borders. Therefore the Queen granted them as it were in the nature of a pension, in such sort as neither the Lord Deputy nor any other officer could discharge them without express direction from her Highness. You procured me a speedy dispatch of this suit at the instance of my noble lady your wife. My Lord of Shrewsbury hath taken pains to get this referment now for their sakes. Let me not

be answered among captains that got many crowns by having command in the wars, where I spend many of mine own, and had neither charge nor command, though the late Queen wished I should have both.—*Undated.*

Holograph. Seal. Endorsed: "1604." 2 pp. (109. 58.)

CAPT. JOHN VAUGHAN to VISCOUNT CRANBORNE.

[1604, after Aug.]—I was discharged of my company at Lough Foyle a year since, and now understand that all those captains that were since discharged shall have the allowance of their own entertainment in Ireland, and that his Majesty's letter shall shortly be addressed to the Lord Deputy here to that purpose. My suit is that my name may be put into the list for the continuance of my pay amongst the rest.—*Undated.*

Holograph. Seal. Endorsed: "1604." 1 p. (109. 60.)

MARY, LADY WINGFIELD, to the SAME.

[1604, after Aug.]—Your former bounty in granting me the wardship and marriage of my eldest son makes me the bolder to write these lines. My only care was that by the benefit of my son's marriage and the custody of the lands some small portions might be raised for my younger children, being 4 sons and 2 daughters, and not one foot of land, or penny in money left them by their father. I have been ill dealt with by Mr. Francis Brackyn and William Walden, two that were towards Mr. Wingfield in his life time, one of counsel with him and steward of his courts, the other his attorney. By their advice my son lately procured himself to be made a knight, to set himself free of his wardship and marriage. Since, they have very lately procured my son, being yet within age, to marry one of the daughters of the said Brackyn, with whom no portion is to be had, her father being of mean ability and as little in reputation. I suppose also their further purpose is to strip me and my poor children of all we have, wherefore I beseech you to command these parties to be brought before you, and punishment imposed upon them.—*Undated.*

Holograph. Endorsed: "1604." 1 p. (109. 67.)

LORD ZOUCHE to the SAME.

[1604, after Aug.]—I thank you for remembering me and the cause, which I take to touch the state more than me. In respect his Highness is perhaps to take his sports shortly, I think you will hold it fit to be ended with speed. If the King will end it with displacing me as not having carried myself well, I knowing that the same may be laid to my charge through my ignorance, shall most willingly undergo that censure. Or if it shall be thought fit that the place be subject to the King's Bench, and they tied by oath to judge according to law, his Majesty will give me leave to give over the place, all things may have a more

easy accord. And I hope calling to mind how loth I was to take the place you will easily believe how I shall tremble to keep it, if my poor discretion must come to the censuring of judges sworn to observe the law, whereof I am most wholly ignorant.—*Undated.*

Holograph. Endorsed: “1604.” 1 p. (109. 72.)

The HANSE.

[1604, ?Aug. or Sept.]—Certain necessary considerations to be had in the present colloquy with the deputies from the Hanse.

Heretofore kings and princes have made contract with the society of the Hanse, but time has taken away most of the reasons that might move the successors to those princes thereunto, and has made them know their own strength and the weak estate of the Hanse.

That society consisted in ancient time of many rich cities, the certain number they themselves know not, who by their conjunction were of great power, which gave occasion to princes who had need of their friendship to embrace the same.

Most of those cities, having since found by dear experience, that their being of the Society served only to enrich and maintain the greatness of Lubeck, Hamburg and Dantzic, have and do refuse to appear at the assemblies for the Society, or to contribute to the same.

The assembly of the said Hanse at Lubeck in March last testifies this much. For but twelve towns, though more were summoned would appear, namely Lubeck, Colein, Bremen, Hamburg, Rostock, Stralsund, Wissmar, Dantzic, Luneburg, Magdeburg, Hildesheim and Brunswick.

It was then by these twelve concluded that six of them, namely Lubeck, Colein, Bremen, Hamburg, Stralsund and Dantzic, should depute two principal persons out of each town to be sent to the King.

Stralsund, notwithstanding this resolution, refused for the reasons before specified and many other, to send or to contribute.

All the aforesaid twelve towns, Dantzic excepted, must obey the ordinances and constitutions of the Empire, also the mandates or edicts of the Emperor, in default whereof they are subject to the imperial ban.

It is not unknown what means and practices Lubeck and Hamburg have used to persuade some few men in authority in each of the other towns to join and contribute with them; and that most of the commons of those towns are unwilling seeing little profit redounds to them by being of that Society.

Dantzic being under the Empire was some few years past subdued by Stephen Bathori then King of Poland. That King dispossessed the Hanse of their pretended privileges within his dominions.

The Hanse towns as subjects to the Emperor have from time to time not only implored his aid for the restitution of their pretended privileges here in England but also have referred their cause to him : witness the late colloquy at Bremen. Since which time these Hanse have again humbly solicited the Emperor, being their chief lord and sovereign, to take their said cause in hand, and by his ambassador to the King to assist them in their demands, or else to grant the execution of the mandate against our merchants.

The Emperor receiving letter and message about that time from the King by me, resolved to send an ambassador to the King and made the same known to the Hanse who then held an assembly in Lubeck. In the mean time the Emperor is pleased to suspend the execution of the mandate much against the will of the Hanse.

But they, as though they needed not the Emperor's intercession, have now sent certain from among themselves by the title of ambassadors to the King, challenging to themselves the rights and prerogatives due to kings, princes and sovereign states only ; whereas it is not in the power of the Hanse to perform in the towns of their habitation any one article which they shall happen to promise, if the Emperor dislike it.

Besides that it is most credible that before long an ambassador from the Emperor will be here, who without doubt shall have in charge to treat in the behalf of the Hanse, and for the safe residence and traffic of our merchants in the Empire.

The state of the Hanse then being such I leave to your lordships' grave wisdom whether it be not most convenient and for the reputation of the King and this State only so to entertain these deputed from the Hanse with good terms and hopes to defer the conclusion of the treaty, till the Emperor's ambassador be arrived.

The Emperor will esteem this done with respect towards him, and it is agreeable to all the letters that have passed between him, the late Queen, and the now King, yea, her Majesty's instructions to her commissioners sent to Bremen.

Neither will it be prejudicial but rather greatly beneficial to our merchants that trade in the Empire, for the longer the Hanse be kept from trading in and out of England upon English custom, the better it is for the King and his subjects.

As for the Emperor, he has so manifestly declared his pleasure for the suspension of the execution of the mandate against our merchants, that they traffic now in the Empire as freely and with as much safety as if the mandate were not (only that they may not keep courts) notwithstanding the daily practices of the Hanse against them, till the Emperor have taken further order in it, which is not to be till he have sent his ambassador to the King and this matter determined by both their Majesties.

Endorsed [in Le Sieur's hand]: "1600, 1602, 5" (sic). 2½ pp. (97. 53.)

WILLIAM GRUMBALL to VISCOUNT CRANBORNE.

[1604, after Aug.].—Details outrages committed against him at the incitement of Symon Mountague on account of his taking part with Mr. Stevens, Cranborne's servant. Cranborne appointed his servant Mr. Nicholas to give him 20s. : but he never received it. Being cast out of doors, at the age of 94, and blind, he is ready to perish, and begs present relief. Richard Barton and Matthew Lawe can testify to his truth. He was a workman to Cranborne's grandfather at Burleigh House.—*Undated.*

Petition. 1 p. (190. 21.)

PAOLO LENTOLO, doctor and citizen of Berna, to SIR R. CECIL
(*sic*).

1604, Sept. 1.—From Cecil's many affairs, and his own long absence from England, the former will have forgotten him. Will always reverence him for favour shown him on the introduction of the late Sir Horatio Palavicino, for Cecil not only made him partaker of his friendship but wished to learn Italian of him ; which studies he could not continue by reason of the weighty affairs that came on the whole kingdom by the coming of the Spanish Armada in 1588. Takes the present opportunity to testify his affection by sending a relation of his on Fasting, reprinted and dedicated to her Majesty the Queen. If he is too bold prays him to condone his error towards her Majesty, which proceeds from his sincere affection to all that most noble nation and to the nobility specially, by whom during his stay of four years in England he was most honourably treated. He left in the company of Sir Harry Neville, son and heir of Lord Bergavenny, whose father appointed him director of his son's travels in Germany and Italy ; where they arrived in company with many other noblemen, and amongst others Sir Thomas Sakefield, son of Lord Buckhurst. He departed from such noble company with design to return and finish his days in that most happy kingdom ; but the prayers of his late father, who was excessively sorrowful that he, his only son, in his old age when he had need of his comfort should be absent in a land so far off, were the reason he had not returned ; since which he had been called to the service of that powerful republic as their physician in ordinary. Prays him to accept his little gift in good part, but especially his affection and devotion.—Berna, 1 Sept. 1604.

Holograph. Italian. Seal. 3 pp. (95. 36.)

LORD SAY and SELE to VISCOUNT CRANBORNE.

1604, Sept. 1.—My happiness I should have accounted doubled if I might have enjoyed your most desired presence ; for then albeit the defects cannot but be much to my great grief, yet your nobleness, having been the principal advancer

of this poor house and the owner thereof, would have favoured me with your excuse and intercession for pardon.—1 Sept. 1604.

Holograph. Seal. ½ p. (106. 150.)

THE SPANISH COMMISSIONERS.

1604, Sept. 2.—Privy Seal to the Treasurer and Chamberlains of the Exchequer to pay Sir Edward Carye, Master of the Jewels, several sums of money for making the following pieces of plate to replace similar pieces bestowed on the Constable of Castile and the other commissioners from the King of Spain : viz. one bason and ewer, one enamelled cup with a cover, two cups and covers, and a cup of assay, all of gold, weighing together 289 ozs. ; and one bason and a layer, two great layers and two flagons of silver gilt laid in colours, eleven pair of gilt flagons, nine pair of gilt pots, and two great water-pots gilt, three and twenty gilt cups and bowls with covers, six basons and layers gilt, one great gilt fountain, weighing 13,987 oz.—“At our manor of Broughton, 2 September, in the second year of our reign.”

Copy. 1 p. (106. 151.)

ATTORNEY GENERAL COKE to LORD TREASURER DORSET.

1604, Sept. 2.—By your letters of August 22 I am required to consider how the Countess of Northumberland (who is to have an estate for life) may also have power to make leases for 21 years in possession, upon surrender, forfeiture, or expiration. I am of opinion that she having but an estate for life, the King cannot give her power to make leases in her own name to endure after her decease. Secondly, I can devise no way warranted by law for her to make leases to be of validity after her decease without question, but if his Majesty would make her an estate for life and 21 years after her decease ; both which estates may well stand and subsist together. Lastly, if any scruple should be conceived of the validity of her power to make leases my Lady should never raise fine, nor any man will be willing to take any lease.—Godwick, 2 Sept. 1604.

Signed. Seal. ⅔ p. (106. 152.)

THE EARL of DEVONSHIRE to VISCOUNT CRANBORNE.

[1604], Sept. 3.—I am exceeding glad that the Bath wrought so good effect as to send you back so soon ; for of your health I never doubted though you had not gone. And now I am afraid to interrupt any course of quiet that you will betake yourself unto, but I do much desire to see you and it is reason that you should tell me both when and where ; for your time of enjoying yourself is so rare and so little that I doubt not but you have divided already every part of it. I am like an idle beggar that is never out of his way. My neighbour Hixt puts me in some hope

that you will see Wanstead ; if you do I shall be very glad of it, and though my fat olives and pewets be spent and you are likely to find no good fare, yet I will take care that you shall have neither too evil nor too much company.—This 3rd of September from Wanstead.

Holograph. Seal. Endorsed: "1604." 1 p. (106. 153.)

SIR THOMAS HESKETH to SIR STEPHEN PROCTER.

1604, Sept. 3.—Before his leaving Ripon, Sir William Inglebie came to him for his [Sir William's] book of accounts : which on reasons given he redelivered to Sir William, so that he cannot satisfy Procter's request. Does not think it needful, as Procter will answer a great part of it sufficiently upon such grounds as Procter delivered to him. Is glad Procter's man heard of his being at Skipton : but he is uncertain in his report.—Durham, 3 Sept. 1604.

Holograph. ½ p. (107. 5.)

SIR JOHN SALISBURY to VISCOUNT CRANBORNE.

1604, Sept. 3.—Hears of a false imputation laid against him by Foulke Lloyd : who procured his servants and followers to murder Salusbury's kinsman John Lewys Gwyn. Because the distressed widow prosecutes Lloyd for her great loss, Lloyd accuses him to Cranborne of prosecuting him maliciously to seek his blood, for the sake of a piece of land. Protests his innocence. Would never take any lands or goods for his kinsman's blood, but seeks only justice. It makes him despair that Cranborne should credit such a notorious recusant, one of no reputation, who has endured his own father's curses for twenty years. His guilt in this murder may be perceived in that he has refused to take his trial before the Lord President, but stands upon his pardon.—Lleweny, 3 Sept. 1604.

Holograph, signed: Jo. Salusbury. 1 p. (189. 25.)

[VISCOUNT CRANBORNE] to MR. WINWOOD.

1604, Sept. 4.—Explains some points in the treaty of peace with Spain, in the observance of which the States "shall find all "friendly and just correspondency" on the King's part. Barnevelt to be made acquainted herewith.

Draft, largely corrected by Cranborne. 4½ pp. (106. 154.)

[Printed in *extenso* in Winwood's *Memorials*, ii, 27, 28.]

CHRISTOPHE DE HARLAY to VISCOUNT CRANBORNE.

[1604], Sept. $\frac{4}{14}$.—Sends a horse for Cranborne's son. Regrets that he is not trained, but those, which are, are usually spoiled and lamed. M. de St. Anthoine will have pleasure in training it.

Had several things yesterday to communicate to Cranborne in particular but was detained by the Lord Treasurer. Wanted

also to withdraw his promise but has thought since that it did not concern him as Cranborne had given no copy of it and does not beg him now to make one as he is not certain that the King, his master, in view of the bad procedure of the Spanish Commissioners, approves of it. From what he hears the Ambassador arrived yesterday. If he sees Cranborne to-day begs to be informed what he says about their treaty and his manner of pursuing and terminating it, as de Harlay will only leave to-morrow to find his Majesty and would be relieved to be able to give certain advice in France of the state of affairs so as to be better instructed to prevent the umbrage and discontentment there at what has been so unhappily conducted and interrupted on the side of Spain.—“Londres, Mardi 14 Septembre.”

Holograph. French. Endorsed: “1604. French Ambassador.”
2 pp. (107. 9.)

ROBERT PRICKETT to VISCOUNT CRANBORNE.

1604, Sept. 6.—My discharge proceeded chiefly from your clemency, and therefore to you my submissive lines humbly bring themselves, entreating that as by your favour I am discharged from my late offence, so my liberty may be procured. I remain a prisoner, not being able to pay the fees due since my commitment, and though poverty is a virtue that is learned without a teacher, yet can it hardly be endured without help. If you will raise me from despair's dust, vouchsafe to accept my service.—Marshalsea, 6 Sept. 1604.

Holograph. Seal, broken. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. (106. 157.)

SIR STEPHEN PROCTER to the SAME.

1604, Sept. 7.—I hope ere this you have received my letters of the last of August touching the service of the Earl of Derby by him and you committed unto me. Where I wrote that I had sent again to Sir Thomas Hesketh for the book of Sir William Ingleby's demands you may perceive by Hesketh's answer enclosed that Sir William would not let it abide trial but hath taken it away again as I guess that I should be forced to answer every particular upon the sudden, to see if by that means he caught hold of any advantage. It had been well not to have re-delivered without keeping some copy of it, and so many of my lord's friends here think. However, I hope to answer the principal points of it without book, though it will be more trouble so to perfect myself of the pleadings; and it might as well have been done before you briefly and have spared the commissioners' labours. I see Sir William did desire this course but to win time of my Lord, and free himself of such great advantage as I have against him in every Court, and wherein rather than endure the disgrace and charge likely to fall upon him if I proceed against him, I assure myself he will take a small money for his lease; which I beseech you to make use of, albeit my counsel make account that I shall have at least five or

six hundred pounds costs and damages against him. All my Lord's tenants greatly rejoice that he shall have the lease in again, and I doubt not but to raise my Lord amongst them for seven or eight years added to the end of their leases to make them up 21 years, some 1400*l.* or 1500*l.*; and to that end I have already the most of their hands to it, and doubt not of all the rest saving some few that be popish, and in respect of Sir William not only deny to deal with his lordship for their farmers as others do but also labour to draw away all the rest; and so they had done indeed if I had not taken such course as I have. But I hope his lordship will never after accept such to be his tenants as in this kind oppose themselves as enemies, and yet it shall be no loss to him, for I will see the money by other his tenants made up. Note in Sir Thomas Hesketh's letter also whether I came not to the first meeting and had some conference as the cause required; because the other part here hint that you have taken some offence with my remissness at that time. It had been pity for so small a trifle to have lost such goodly manors as I find upon my survey well worth 800*l.* per annum, and that for every seven or eight years lease at the old rent will yield 1500*l.* or thereabouts; and if by my service these things may be drawn back to his lordship, and yet Sir William Ingleby's demands truly abated, Sir William or his friends will not refrain from speaking hardly of me.—At my house at Fountains Abbey, 7 Sept. 1604.

Holograph. Seal. 1 p. (106. 158.)

[For Sir Thomas Hesketh's enclosed letter see above p. 301.]

THE EARL OF DORSET, Lord Treasurer, to VISCOUNT CRANBORNE.

1604, Sept. 7.—As the Earl of Shrewsbury hath occasion to visit you before going into the country I have thought fit to signify to you there is a matter of some importance which he hath to impart to you; wherein I pray you for that the same doth in some sort concern myself give credit to his speeches concerning me. I am the more willing to commit the matter to his delivery because he loves you unfeignedly.—7 Sept. 1604.

Holograph. $\frac{2}{3}$ p. (106. 159.)

SIR FULK GREVYLL to the SAME.

[1604], Sept. 7.—I do not know that ever I obeyed any commandment of yours with a worse will than this last which forbade me to wait upon you at the Bath, because I had long been proud with hope of freely enjoying your sweet company there. Besides I was a little ambitious to have done you some service, since in all other kinds I find myself unable. Now, Sir, examining this change in you who seldom change from your friends I grow doubtful of more indisposition of body than I left you in, which makes me send this bearer for news of your health.—From Wedgnocke, this 7 of September.

PS.—I humbly thank you for my hawk ; she is one of the fairest falcons I have seen.

Holograph. Seal. Endorsed: "1604." 1 p. (106. 160.)

SIR HENRY POOLE to VISCOUNT CRANBORNE.

1604, Sept. 10.—I have stayed sending your hawk upon intelligence of your coming to Bath, where I meant to have attended on you to my poor house, lying conveniently in your journey to the Court. I have now sent her by this bearer, in good state to make you a pleasing flight.—From Saperton, 10 Sept. 1604.

Holograph. Seal. $\frac{1}{3}$ p. (106. 163.)

SIR RICHARD GIFFORD to the SAME.

1604, Sept. 10.—The employment of this messenger for the 10 or 12 days has been to find you, who missing you at London followed after as the report of your journey carried him, first to the Bath, thence to Woodstock, where you being departed before his arrival he returned contrary to my commandment not to rest until he had delivered my letter unto your hands. But the desire to do you service causes me to post him again, to know your pleasure concerning the tassell which you committed unto my custody. I have given him 4 or 5 doves, but he will ask a longer time to bring him to his full perfection. If fortune cross me not I shall every year be able to furnish you with a good hawk or two.—From Tudery, 10 Sept. 1604.

Holograph. Seal. 1 p. (106. 164.)

SIR GEORGE CAREW to the SAME.

1604, Sept. 10.—The ratification, to be delivered to the Archdukes, has been ready a good while, and I have been once or twice at your house at Ivybridge to attend you with it. It is now at my lodging in London locked up in a desk, and I have so disposed of my servants and my business as I cannot conveniently be there till Wednesday next ; so if you think good I will attend you with it at Hampton Court when his Majesty comes thither, which I learn will be this week, or else where-soever his Majesty shall be after Wednesday.—From my poor house at the Wick near Kingston, 10 Sept. 1604.

Holograph. Endorsed:—"Sir George Carew of the Chancery." 1 p. (106. 165.)

NICHOLAS WHITE to W. BRERETON, Secretary to Lord Cranborne.

1604, Sept. 10.—I send you the copy of the letter written by the Lords to the Lord Deputy of Ireland in my favour, whereby you may meet any objections my adversary might make in my absence, to have the course laid down by their lordships for

righting me countermand[ed], in prevention of which I pray you have a care.—London, 10 Sept. 1604.

Holograph. $\frac{1}{4}$ p. (189. 19a.)

The Enclosure: Earl of Devonshire and Viscount Cranborne to the Lord [Deputy]. The King has referred to them the enclosed petition of Mr. Nicholas White. They pray the Lord Deputy to examine the cause and yield White speedy justice. His suit seems to deserve favour, as he was dispossessed of his right (as is alleged) when he was her late Majesty's ward: and upon his adversary's suggestion of the disability of his tenants to maintain their possession in the late troubles there: which being now quieted, they think it meet he should be relieved.—Whitehall, 26 August 1604.

Contemporary copy. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. (189. 19.)

SIR THOMAS WENMAN to VISCOUNT CRANBORNE.

1604, Sept. 10.—Recommending the bearer.—Thame Park, 10 Sept. 1604.

Holograph. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. (206. 9.)

LADY COOKE to VISCOUNT "CRANBROCKE" (CRANBORNE).

[1604], Sept. 12.—Begs for the wardship of the son of Dudley Foskue, dwelling at Mr. Coanes at Chilton Hall, Suffolk, who has killed himself. Her husband is not now at home, nor her son Edward, which is the cause she sends her second son with this letter: who is Lord (Cranborne's) father's godson. Acknowledges (Cranborne's) favour in bestowing on her son the stewardship of Havering.—Gedyhall, 12 Sept.

Holograph, signed: Avis Cooke. *Endorsed by Cranborne's secretary:* "1604." 1 p. (107. 1.)

SIR JOHN FORTESCUE to VISCOUNT CRANBORNE.

[1604], Sept. 13.—Refers to "the great disaster and most miserable accident" of the death of his cousin Dudley Fortescue and begs for the wardship of the son, to the use of the children. The widow is only mother-in-law, and a young gentlewoman not likely to continue without marriage.—Hendon, 13 Sept.

Holograph. Endorsed: "1604." $\frac{1}{2}$ p. (107. 2.)

SIR RICHARD WARBURTON to SIR JOHN STANHOPE.

[1604], Sept. 13.—The Bryll now affords no certain news, more than that it is said Sir Francis Vere quits this government to Sir Edward Conway; a gentleman well fitting the place, as best acquainted with the state of the town, the nature of the people, and disposition of the States; which news, if it were true, then is he to leave the place of marshal to a captain of the garrison, for so ever has been the order of this government. Then I have best cause to seek after the place. If there be such a matter in hand, move Lord Cranborne's furtherance herein.

If I get the marshalship, or there be any reinforcements, as here is bruited, I should never more need to trouble friends for further advancement.—13 Sept.

Holograph. Endorsed: "1604." 1 p. (107. 3)

SIR RICHARD WARBURTON to VISCOUNT CRANBORNE.

[1604], Sept. 13.—Repetition of his letter to Stanhope above. Begs Cranborne's furtherance to the place of marshal there mentioned.—Bryll, 13 Sept.

Holograph. Endorsed: "1604." 1 p. (107. 6.)

The EARL OF DORSET to the SAME.

1604, Sept. 13.—I am desired by the Countess of Northumberland to certify you of Mr. Attorney's opinion touching power to be given to my Lady from his Majesty for the granting of leases for 21 years in possession or upon forfeiture or surrender; touching which I send you Mr. Attorney's own letter (*p. 300 supra*). The same opinion is also confirmed to me by a serjeant of good learning.—13 Sept. 1604.

Holograph. Endorsed: "L. Treasurer." 1 p. (107. 4.)

SIR JOHN OGLE to the SAME.

1604, Sept. 14.—It may be gathered that the brunt and fury of the wars for this year is past, Ostend being lost, and sickness having disabled our army for any further enterprise of consequence. I do not perceive any other intent than (as I wrote to you before) of finishing the works which are found needful for the defence of that which we have gotten. The Estates have settled most of the business for Flanders: only the place of General, which the common voice casts upon the Count Henry, is not disposed of. Some say the Count Maurice will remain there himself, because the world shall not tax him of an improvidence of keeping, having had the fortune to get so good footing; besides a jealousy of his brother's growing so great may continue him in such a purpose. Others imagine that this may be a way left open for a reentry to Sir Francis Vere, who, it is thought, will be solicited by the Estates at their coming into England, for his return. He is the fittest instrument for such a business that they can advise of, if they mean to make an active war in the Duke's own country. The Estates are shortly upon their return for Holland. Of the breaking up of the camp is yet no speech, only some troops which were drawn up for our late pretended action of unsetting Ostend may be sent again to the frontiers, especially if the Duke send forces (as is said) into Brabant and other parts. Those of Ostend got an honourable composition, contrary to the expectation of the world, by that hustling pretence of ours to go and assail them: which yet to have done was merely against the opinion of the General and all the chiefs of the army, if the enemy would but

do that which was fitting for men of war or of discretion. That they would do otherwise we have but slight presumption, because they had failed in those parts in some late actions before. Some attribute much to the noble disposition of the Marquis Spinola in dealing so honourably with them; but it may be that that disposition was much stirred up in him by the expectation of our army being ready to march, and resolved (as the world took it) to assail their army. I should not think he would have given them lives, arms, colours, baggage, shipping, some part of artillery, all these being in his free power, only out of his own disposition. But he has gotten much reputation by it, and so has the Governor of the town, who was very kindly welcomed by Count Maurice and the Estates upon Thursday morning last, when he came to the camp with the troops out of Ostend, bringing almost 3,000 able men. The Princess of Orange remains yet at Sluce, and is thought to labour strongly under hand for the investing of her son into the command of the troops in Flanders.—Middleburghe, 14 Sept. 1604, *veteri*.

Holograph. 2 pp. (107. 7.)

LORD CROMWELL to VISCOUNT CRANBORNE.

[1604], Sept. 14.—Details proceedings in his suit with respect to the manor of Allaxton, and begs Cranborne's letters to Lord Anderson and the other judges, requiring them to hear his justification of his title. Complains of his adversary's forgeries and perjuries, and of Justice Walmesly's enmity to him.—14 Sept. 1604.

Holograph. 1 p. (107. 8.)

SIR ROBERT WROTHE to the SAME.

1604, Sept. 15.—Encloses copy of the original required by Cranborne. He received the original from Sir Thomas Mildmay, and has returned it to him. Hopes Cranborne will remember to procure the warrant for money, and for timber for the bridges, as the time now serves very well for carriage. Note at foot of trees out of Chappell Hennolt, Hennolt, and Wallwood, Essex; Hatfield Wood, Herts: and Enfield Chase, Middlesex; with lops, tops and other things towards the charge of building the bridges.—Lucton, 15 Sept. 1604.

Signed. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. (107. 11.)

SIR FRANCIS VERE to the SAME.

[1604], Sept. 15.—Upon the advice I gave Sir Edward Conway of your honourable disposition to us both in undertaking to procure his Majesty's gracious liking of my resignation to him of the government of the Brill, he sent the bearer to his friends on this side about the performance of the conditions agreed on

betwixt us, which it seems they are loth to do for want of sufficient assurance of their indemnity, which cannot be had unless Sir Edward Conway were here present. I beseech you he may have leave to come over for some few days.—London, 15 Sept.

Holograph. Endorsed: "1604." 1 p. (107. 12.)

SIR GEORGE CAREW to VISCOUNT CRANBORNE.

[1604, Sept. 15.]—Has received Cranborne's letter by Mr. Manberie, but does not remember that ever he told the party of that of which Cranborne now gives him caution. Cranborne may rest assured he will observe his direction. Sends a cast of Irish falcons by the bearer.—Savoy, Saturday.

Holograph. Endorsed: "15 Sept. 1604. Sir Geo. Carew the Q. Vice-chamberlain." 1 p. (189. 26.)

JOHN WYNTER to the SAME.

1604, Sept. 16. No physic can sooner hasten Cranborne's health than the Bath; wherefore he came now to the Bath to understand the state thereof, and encloses Master Stone's report upon it.—16 Sept. 1604.

Holograph. Endorsed: "Captain Winter." 1 p. (107. 13.)

The Enclosure:

Christopher Stone to Captain Winter. Touching the sick of this city, for Lord Cranborne's information, there are 3 houses suspected to be newly infected since Sept. 8. Gives particulars. From the sign of the Swan in Stalls St. to sign of the Swan without the north gate are all clear. From the house of Thomas Brinkworth to the bridge is all clear. All the houses near both the Baths are all clear.—Bath, 15 Sept. 1604.

Holograph. ½ p. (107. 10.)

SIR JOHN POPHAM to the SAME.

1604, Sept. 16.—I thank you for this understanding of his Majesty's determination, and will not fail to be at the Court on Monday to-morrow sennight. Yet I have been touched with my former disease since I attended you last.

As I find the estate of the country now, I would have wished the loan might have been paid between "Allhollandtide" and Michaelmas, when gentlemen might have received their rents to help them, for I never knew these western parts so bare of money as I hear now it is; for I have known men of very good sort that could not have wanted four or five hundred pounds when they had willed, yet they could not this summer by any convenient means furnish themselves of one hundred, the want of money seems to be so great.—Litlecote, 16 Sept. 1604.

Holograph. Endorsed: "L. Chief Justice." 1 p. (107. 14.)

The Prebendaries of CHRIST CHURCH, OXON, to VISCOUNT CRANBORNE.

1604, Sept. 16.—There is a suit made to the King that Dr. Ravis, Dean of this Church, may be promoted to the see of Gloucester; and his friends as much importune the holding of this Deanery *in commendam*, as the obtaining of the bishopric. We would be glad to further his preferment in hope to have Dr. King his successor, of whose good affection to this Church which bred him we have that experience, that there cannot a man of this foundation be named with whom we would more willingly join in the government, and whom the whole body of our Students would more willingly obey. We wish that, if our Dean be preferred, his two benefices, with his prebend of Westminster, which is more than either of the two last Bishops of Gloucester held, might suffice for his *commendam*; and that this Deanery, which requires more attendance than any 3 deaneries of the land, by reason that it is both a Cathedral Church of prebendaries and singing men, and a Collegiate Church of 100 students, and thereby requires daily and hourly attendance, be not made the reward of service to any other Church. The many inconveniences of which *commendam*, if the compass of a letter would give us leave to set down, we would not doubt but to make it manifest that this Deanery more necessarily requires the personal residence of the Dean than any either Bishopric or Deanery of the land.—Christ Church, 16 Sept. 1604.

Signed: Leon. Hutton subdecanus, Rich. Eedes, Richard Thorneton and Jo. Howson. *Endorsed by Cranborne*: “the Fellows of Christ Church.” 1 p. (189. 27.)

THE EARL OF HERTFORD to the SAME.

1604, Sept. 17.—I was sorry when I understood you passed by my house in your intended journey to Bath, and was much grieved when I heard of your sudden return, because I hoped to persuade you to take some recreation with me in killing of a stag reserved for that purpose. But I hope some better occasion will one day draw you into these western parts, when your friends may more freely enjoy your company, and better health. I have sent my servant Kyrton to attend you and the rest of my Lords, and to put you in mind of the day you have appointed for hearing my cause, which I hope will after so long time receive end. I shall not need express how earnestly I desire the same, because all men that tender posterity cannot be without sensible feeling of my cross, which God has given me patience to bear, and will put into the King's heart, and into yours, readiness to do me right in so just a cause.—Easton, Monday, 17 Sept. 1604.

Holograph. 1 p. (107. 15.)

The EARL OF OXFORD to the EARL OF NOTTINGHAM.

[1604], Sept. 17.—The bearer reports Wytheringe's utter refusal to appear before Nottingham, according to Nottingham's warrant: Sir John Grey undertaking in Wytheringe's behalf to answer the matter before the King, avowing that what has been done was by his commandment. Prays Nottingham to take speedy course to chastise their contempt, and also to restore his (Oxford's) servant to his wife, children, house and goods.—17 Sept.

Holograph. Endorsed: "1604." 1 p. (107. 16.)

LORD MOUNTEAGLE to VISCOUNT CRANBORNE.

[1604], Sept. 18.—There are some of my counsel, which I have entertained against my Lord of Hertford, in the country, where they will remain till term. There is also a report that my Lord Chief Justice will not come to the town till after Michaelmas. I beg another day may be appointed, speedily after their return.—The Strand, 18 Sept.

Holograph, signed: W. Mownteagle. Endorsed: "1604." (189. 28.)

SIR E. STAFFORD to the SAME.

[1604, c. Sept. 19].—His mother is at the point of death. Dr. Tournier her physician is of opinion that with great care she may be drawn on till the full moon, but cannot pass it. She is much troubled at not having worthily to give her servants before she dies; and he has asked the Lord Treasurer to advance 100*l.* to her, but was informed it was against his oath. He begs Cranborne to move the King to order the Lord Treasurer to make the advance, the money being due in 10 days' time.

Hearing that Cranborne would be at the Bath, he went there to meet him, but heard at the bridge that Cranborne went back; he therefore went in at the gate, turned about by the wall to the other gate, and went to Sir Thos. Harington's, and sent to discharge his lodgings: which but for the word he had given his mother he would not have done, for he might have been without danger, for the day before the last infected man in the town was dead, nobody sick, and all the houses still kept shut that had any infection from the beginning.—*Undated.*

Holograph. Endorsed: "Received Sept. 19, 1604." 3 pp. (107. 17.)

BILL OF MORTALITY IN BATH.

1604, Sept. 20.—There have died of all diseases and all sorts of persons in the City of Bathe and the suburbs of the same since the middest of May or thereabouts 1604 so many as follow

and out of so many several houses mentioned :

Goodwiffe More	...	...	8	pest
George Perman	...	...	1	
John Adye	...	...	8	p.
Old Adye at the bridge foot	...	...	1	p.
Whitaker	...	...	2	one of them doubtful
Zacharye Levett	...	...	2	p.
John Delamer	...	...	3	p.
Walter Milsam	...	...	4	p.
Barton House	...	...	1	p.
Willowghby, by the West Gate	...	...	2	p.
Richard Baker	...	...	1	
In the West Gate House	...	...	1	
Henrye Chapman	...	...	3	p.
Thomas Chapman	...	...	2	p.
Pincarde at the Swan	...	...	8	p.
Nicholas Smithe	...	...	2	p.
Woodyarde	...	...	1	p.
Dunne at the Mill	...	...	2	one doubtful
Richard Baylie	...	...	5	p.
Thomas Smithe	...	...	2	p.
Arthure Butler by the South Gate.	...	...	1	
Lettice Gaye	...	...	1	
John Mines his brother	...	...	1	
Hadnotte	...	...	1	
Morgan Walter	...	...	1	
Goodwiffe Greene of the almshouse.	...	...	1	
Goodwiffe Hull	...	...	1	p.
Cockette	...	...	3	p.
Nicholas Pitcher	...	...	2	p.
Thomas Cutler	...	...	1	incertum.
Jasper Porter	...	...	1	p.
John Elmer	...	...	1	p.
John Tomson	...	...	1	incertum.
William Underhill	...	...	2	p.
Nicholas Cooke	...	...	2	p. 1 only.
Old John White the cook	...	...	1	p.

Out of the pest house, which being sick were carried from the town and some of the houses aforesaid :

John Porter.

Joane Porter.

John Morgan.

Thomas Beaker.

Thomas Write.

Mother Garlande.

Thomas Owen.

John Huberdyne. Of the plague all.

Of all diseases have died from the time above mentioned to the 20th of September 1604, 88, of the plague, 72. Of the residue, five uncertain and eleven by the ordinary visitation of God.

Houses at this present visited and shut up, four; the Swan without Gate, the two Cooks last mentioned, and one Butlar's a tailor, out of which house none have yet died.

1 p. (105. 88.)

LORD HARINGTON to the COUNCIL.

1604, Sept. 20.—I have received your letter for the Lady Elizabeth's coming to the Court, which I will perform with expedition; but because her Grace is unfurnished of "caroch" and wagon for her own ease in travel, and for the carriage of her attendants, I beseech you that as she had such helps for her coming into the country, so there may be sent down for her bringing up.—Combe, 20 Sept. 1604.

Signed. 1 p. (107. 19.)

SIR THOMAS BENNETT, Lord Mayor, to VISCOUNT CRANBORNE.

1604, Sept. 20.—The King required of him and his brethren, upon conference with other merchants, their opinion touching the setting over of such bills and obligations as are made over from man to man for commodities bought and sold. He encloses their answer.—London, 20 Sept. 1604.

Signed. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. (107. 21.)

The Enclosure:

Suit has been made to the King to ordain the custom here, as is used among merchants trading into other countries, of setting over the above bills; and they have caused the question to be propounded to the Merchant Adventurers and other merchants. Detail their reasons against such setting over, which would enable the strangers to bring far greater store of commodities into the land, and drive the English merchants out of trade.

Signed: Thomas Bennett, Mayor; Henry Billingsly; John Garrard; John Watts; Henry Anderson; Thomas Myddelton; Henry Rowe; Thomas Hayes; Roger Jones; James Deane; Clement Scudamore; Willm. Romeny.

1 p. (107. 20.)

VISCOUNT CRANBORNE to FRANCIS ANGIER.

1604, Sept. 21.—Resolution was taken that her Majesty's surveyors should now be made acquainted by the stewards of the state of her revenue, upon their first beginnings to make grants of her lands. He is advertised by divers of his deputies that they are enjoined at every Court to give notice to the surveyors of the time of their sittings, and to forbear demising anything without their consent, "in which direction my own

hand is to the letters." He instructs Angier, as steward of the manor of Risboroughe Prince, Bucks, that when such letter is brought to him, he shall take the same as a matter mistaken by him who drew the letter, and signed by oversight. The surveyor is to be suffered to have no other authority than heretofore the King's surveyor has used to assume in like cases; only he is to be given sufficient warning of the next keeping of the court, and any information he needs for her Majesty's service.—The Court at Windsor, 21 Sept. 1604.

Signed. 1 p. (107. 22.)

SIR HENRY WALLOP to VISCOUNT CRANBORNE.

1604, Sept. 21.—According to my promise I have sent bearer to convey your hawk safe to my brother Gifford. Remember me in your next letters to my Lord President of Wales. Last term I moved you in a matter by Sir Rowland Lytton, wherein I forgot to know your pleasure at my late being with you; please let me understand it.—21 Sept. 1604.

Holograph. 1 p. (107. 23.)

The MASTER OF THE REQUESTS.

1604, Sept. 21.—Sir Daniel Dunn's patent as Master of Requests.

Copy. Latin. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. (142. 194.)

DR. JO. SHERWOOD to VISCOUNT CRANBORNE.

[1604], Sept. 22.—At the christening of Captain Winter's child all "accomplements" were as fully performed as if you had been present: where Sir Thomas Seymour and Lady Byllingsley attending you, with myself for naming the child, and willing to satisfy the parents because they had devoted the infant wholly to you, called it Cecil, a name which somewhat revived the Captain's spirits, being somewhat daunted by your not coming to Bath and disappointed his great provisions for your entertainment. I imagined the citizens of Bath would censure me hardly for your sudden return, and was nothing deceived: the meaner, for their present gain: the better sort in hope to renew their old charter with more immunities, which are already too many: all for love of themselves, without regard of the health and safety of those by whom the burden of our estate is supported. They rail and revel at their pleasure, but I esteem it less than nothing, as long as my conscience witnesses I have dealt honestly. I suggested no untruth. I numbered the persons dead of all diseases from about the midst of May to the end of August, 72, and the several houses out of which they died, about 24. How modestly I have dealt therein shall appear by the breviat I have sent, to the just reproof of those who by false suggestion of others in favour of the place, impugned my report. Of the number mentioned in the

schedule there have not died above 5 or 6 since I saw you; since which time 3 houses were newly infected, the inhabitant of one a cook retaining to you, who had provided 3 beds for some of the meanest of the train; and himself no doubt would for the most part have been in your kitchen, a thing full of terror to those that truly love you. God be praised these dangers are avoided, and the respiting of bathing shall not, I hope, much prejudice your health. I should rest better satisfied if I had met Mr. Gooderouse at Chipnam, where I expected him according to your command; but I shall have opportunity to confer with him in London.—Bath, 22 Sept.

Holograph. Endorsed: "1604." 1 p. (107. 24.)

R. LEWKENOR and others to LORD ZOUCHE.

1604, Sept. 22.—Death of the late Bishop of St. Asaph. They recommend Dr. Parry, Dean of Bangor, for the see, for his gravity, good life, discreet government, and painful preaching as well in the Welsh tongue as the English.—Wrexham, 22 Sept. 1604.

Signed: R. Lewkenor; H. Towneshend; Tho. Mostyn; J. Salusbury; Tho. Hanmer; Roger Puleston; Edward Eyton; Owen Vaughan; John Williams; M. Broughton; J. Jeffreys.

Endorsed: "Certain gentlemen of Wales." 1 p. (107. 25.)

LORD ZOUCHE to VISCOUNT CRANBORNE.

1604, Sept. 22.—Common bruit brought him news of Cranborne's advancement, and also that he was at the Bath, whither he sent to understand of Cranborne's health, and to complain that he neither vouchsafed to advise him concerning the loan, nor to give him the good tidings of his advancement; which grieved him, because it witnessed less affection from Cranborne. He has stayed some time in returning his certificate concerning the loans, hoping that his letter to him at Bath would draw some little watchword to guide him, and that if Cranborne came to London before its arrival, his errors would be better helped. He now sends them to pass under Cranborne's favour, and hopes to be advised when he shall come to London concerning this matter of the Union; wherein, though he has no substance but well wishes, and thinks he can do the King better service here than there, yet he will be ready after their term ends at Allhallowtide, to await any direction.—Fecknam Lodge, 22 Sept. 1604.

Holograph. 1 p. (107. 26.)

RICHARD PERCIVAL to the SAME.

1604, Sept. 23.—Mr. Frere builds himself only upon the report that my Lord Admiral would have had it, for I never could perceive that his lordship had any interest in the present

lease. If he have, it were fit he wrote to the bailiff to be assistant to Mr. Frere in surveying it; if not, I think it not amiss, it being not yet known in the country that you have it, that the Lord Treasurer sign this letter, and you also sign this other; that both being sent to Mr. Frere with a copy of your letters patent, he may make use of whether he thinks fit. The auditors are not in town that should inform me of the values of these lands about Greewich [Greenwich], but in two days I hope to have means to know them.—23 Sept. 1604.

Holograph. 1 p. (107. 27.)

The EARL OF DERBY to VISCOUNT CRANBORNE.

1604, Sept. 23.—On receipt of certain privy seals by the Mayor, aldermen and gentlemen of Chester, they have entreated his letter in their behalf; as his ancestors have ever used to stead that city with all the furtherance they could. The long visitation, to their great charge, the present payment of the last part of the fourth subsidy, and the “mize” due to his Majesty considered, he can do no less than commend their suit, praying Cranborne to further their petition to the Council for ease in the said privy seals.—“Your loving nephew.”—Knowsley, 23 Sept. 1604.

Signed. 1 p. (107. 28.)

SIR MICHAEL STANHOPE to the SAME.

[1604], Sept. 23.—Having the convenience of my cousin Mr. Attorney’s coming to the Court, I could not but make some remembrance of the love and duty which I have ever owed you, being as glad of your honour as any man living.—Sudborne, 23 Sept.

Holograph. Endorsed: “1604.” 1 p. (107. 29.)

The EASTLAND COMPANY.

1604, Sept. 23.—Statement by the Company of the inconveniences if the Hanses should be permitted to bring in the commodities of Prussia, Pollonia, Livonia, and Swevia, in their own ships for English custom.—*Undated.*

Endorsed: “Delivered at Hampton Court, 23 Sept. 1604.” 2 pp. (107. 30.)

HENRY LOK to VISCOUNT CRANBORNE.

1604, Sept. 24.—Unprofitable suitors are not pleasing to common courtiers, but I hope my barren fortune shall not debar me your accustomed grateful ear and hand to hear and relieve. The particular means I crave at your leisure in a few words to deliver you.—24 Sept. 1604.

Holograph. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. (107. 31.)

THE HANSES.

[1604, Sept. 24].—The Council's answer to the three commissioners for the Hanses, delivered by word of mouth in Latin by Sir Christopher Perkins, at Hampton Court.

After discussing the general relations with the Hanses, the Council say it appears that if they shall in matter of custom specially make any difference between the Hanses and other strangers, it will draw upon them the importunity of all other nations, and overthrow the whole course of the traffic of the kingdom. Their demands can be in no way assented to: nothing being now more necessary to the King upon the closing of his wars (by which his shipping has been augmented and his mariners employed) than to foresee that privileges to strangers draw him not into this strait: that either he must suffer trade to fall in profit, or else force his subjects to sail in other bottoms. In anything else that may serve to their quiet residence here, all good offices shall be performed, as well for their habitation as otherwise.—*Undated.*

Endorsed: "24 Sept. 1604." 2 pp. (107. 32.)

SIR FRANCIS STONOR TO VISCOUNT CRANBORNE.

1604, Sept. 24.—He urges his former petition touching the service of wood for the King's household, out of his own woods. He is persuaded that the King's woods are worth in rent the yearly revenue of his other lands, after excepting the woods in the parks stored with deer. Recommends a survey and valuation. In many of the King's manors the woods contain almost as many acres as the rest of the land, the land at the old rent not being above 2*d.*, 4*d.*, 6*d.*, or 8*d.* the acre; and the woods to be set at an overrent of 3*s.* or 4*s.* the acre; besides the commodity of felling them, which will be between 4 and 5 marks the acre. He hopes that out of them the King will cause his own provision of wood to be made, which service is now exceeding burdensome to the subjects whose woods lie fit for that service.

The Lord Chamberlain being lately at Grayes, Lord Knolles's house, Stonor informed him that the King had given 2000 oaks to the Earl Awmarle in Odiham Wood, Hants: which the Lord Chamberlain could not believe; but since then Stonor understands that the Earl has there 2100 of the chiefest oaks, and many oaks in Surrey; and he doubts not the King will find great want of such timber trees hereafter, both for shipping and his buildings. Sends 12 partridges and one pheasant cock.—Stonor, 24 Sept. 1604.

Holograph. 2 pp. (107. 33.)

THE HANSES.

[1604], Sept. 24.—The order entered into the Council Book, concerning the answer given to the Hanses.

Certain Commissioners have lately been sent from the Hanse Towns, to deal for the recovery of such ancient privileges here as they pretend to have of right by grants of various kings. The Council give detailed reasons for not acknowledging this pretended claim. The King would yield to the request if the privileges might stand with the convenience of the state; or rather if they were not greatly incommodious to it; but if they tend to the overthrow of trade, diminution of the customs, and give occasion to strangers to seek the same favour, it is just that the King should prefer the common good of his realm before the satisfaction of any strangers whatsoever. If any reasonable favour in their trade (except these privileges) may content them, which shall not be very incommodious, the King will graciously afford it, so as they shall find themselves in as good terms at the least as any merchant strangers whatsoever.—Hampton Court, 24 Sept.

Signed: Cranborne. *Endorsed:* "1604." 2½ pp. (107. 34.)

RICHARD CARMARDEN to VISCOUNT CRANBORNE.

1604, Sept. 24.—There are some who cannot be contented with the farm of customs, but seek to ruin him and others by plucking from them those fees which the merchants time out of mind have bestowed. He prays Cranborne to speak in his behalf. He has nothing but the fees of his office to pay his debts, 500*l.* at the least, except the annuity Cranborne bestowed upon him. Mr. Plumptre is in the same predicament, and begs the same favour.—London, 24 Sept. 1604.

Holograph. 1 p. (107. 38.)

SIR WILLIAM LANE to the SAME.

[1604], Sept. 25.—Sends him a hawk of his own bringing up. Thinks he will suit with most hawks about the Court. He is not exceeding high flier, but stirs merrily, stoops freely, and flies ever very "stally" and certainly.—Horton, 25 Sept.

Holograph. *Endorsed:* "1604." 1 p. (107. 36.)

SIR WILLIAM KINGSMILL to the SAME.

1604, Sept. 26.—Thanking him for kind inquiries.—Mals-hanger, 26 Sept. 1604.

Holograph. ¾ p. (88. 63.)

LORD HARINGTON to the SAME.

[1604], Sept. 26.—If her Grace's coming to the Court be not so soon by a day or two as may be looked for, excuse the same, and impute it to the many lets in unlooked for removes. But she will be at the Court on Monday or Tuesday at farthest.—26 Sept.

Holograph. *Endorsed:* "1604." 1 p. (107. 37.)

VISCOUNT CRANBORNE to the EARL OF RUTLAND.

1604, Sept. 26.—Addressed to the Earl as steward of her Majesty's manor of Grantham, Lincoln. To the same effect as Cranborne's letter to Francis Angier, 21 Sept. 1604 (*see above*, p. 312).—Hampton Court, 26 Sept. 1604.

Signed. 1½ pp. (107. 39.)

WILLIAM DALE to VISCOUNT CRANBORNE.

1604, Sept. 26.—In reply to a complaint made to the King against him by Mr. Serjeant Brookes, with regard to killing a buck in Cranborne's Little Park of Brigstock (Northampton). The King being at Lord Mordant's, Mordant told Dale he had warrant from the King to kill a buck, and Mordant, with William Duke, Sir Valentine Knightly and others, broke down 2 perches of pale and did so. Dale entreated the company to go into the Lodge, where they had no worse wine and beer than London yields for money. All the lords there took it in very good part, and he thought Serjeant Brookes went away well contented. Brookes came a second time, with 20 more. Describes his violent proceedings, to the great damage of the bucks. Also the violent proceedings of Sir Pecksall Brockett. He begs for remedy, and for restraint under Cranborne's hand, that he may be able to preserve the deer; also that Cranborne will satisfy the King in the matter. Gives list of bucks killed in that park at the King's appointment, for Lord Rutland, Sir Thomas Terringham, for himself and for Lord Gray, Serjeant Brookes and his company, and Sir Pecksall Brockett. Also list of bucks which he has bestowed upon Lord Cumption, Sir William Lane, Sir Robert Lane, Francis Tressame and others.—Benifilde, 26 Sept. 1604.

Holograph. 3 pp. (108. 79.)

VISCOUNT CRANBORNE to SIR JOHN FORTESCUE.

1604, Sept. 27.—Addressed to him as steward of her Majesty's manors of Hatfield, Herts, and Hanslopp, Bucks. To the same effect as Cranborne's letter to Angier, 21 Sept. 1604 (*see above*, p. 312).—Hampton Court, 27 Sept. 1604.

Signed. 1½ pp. (107. 41.)

SIR HENRY POOLE to VISCOUNT CRANBORNE.

1604, Sept. 28.—Thanks him for his favours. The cast of sore falcons which Cranborne has sent him, with such others as he can procure, he will endeavour to make fit for his use.—Saperton, 28 Sept. 1604.

Holograph. 1 p. (107. 42.)

A[RTHUR] BROKE to the SAME.

1604, Sept. 28.—By Cranborne's letters he finds him much offended. Sickness has prevented him from coming; and he

prays Cranborne to have patience till he can come, when he doubts not to satisfy him. He is very unfortunate to have an office at the charge of 200*l.* a year for 19 years past, and have but 11*l.* a year fee, and never got a penny, to the great hurt of himself and his children. But he would rather lose his office and all that he has spent, than Cranborne's favour.—28 Sept. 1604.

Holograph. 1 p. (107. 43.)

THE EARL OF DORSET, Lord Treasurer, to VISCOUNT
CRANBORNE.

1604, Sept. 28.—I send you the conditions considerable between the King and the farmer in the letting of the customs. I have no other copy than this, so when you have taken a copy send it to my Lord of Northampton to do the like, and his Lo. of Barwick to do the like. I at my last going to London have so far forth sounded my merchants as I doubt not but according to the effect of these I shall draw them to consent. I know you will use all speed, and therefore if you sent this first to my Lord of Northampton, and he after to my Lord of Barwick, it were not the worst way, because it may be they deal with more merchants than you do, and I guess that one of my company that offers is the company that offers also to you; and if it be so, that company will be outbidden far.

PS.—My merchants have caused me to make some alterations, but in points smally material. The chief is instead of 5 years by us proponed, they will not deal under 7 years. There must be great expedition used, for the farm must be taken from this Michaelmas.—28 Sept. 1604.

Holograph. 1 p. (189. 29.)

CAPTAIN BARNABY RYCHE and CAPTAIN CHRISTOPHER LEVENS
to LORD CECIL (*sic*).

1604, Sept. 29.—With the paper enclosed. If Cecil thinks it to be matter of danger or moment, they are ready, with the rest whose names appear in the paper, to approve the same.—29 Sept. 1604.

Signed. 1 p. (107. 46.)

The Enclosure :—

Note of speeches passed between Captain Gosnole and Katherine Ryché, at Mr. Denyse's house at Shanklyn in the Isle of Wight, 3 Sept. 1604, set down by Barnabe Ryché.

Ryché, his wife, and Captain Christopher Levens, being in company with Captain Gosnole, Mr. Bowyer Worsely, and others at Mr. Denyse's, the new book of statutes of the last Parliament was called for, and Gosnole made trifles of many of them, namely of that against conjurors, and against the marriage of two wives. Gosnole also used the following speeches

to Ryche's wife: "he never before had heard any woman speak so well of the King as she had done"; "the King is a good hunter and he kills bucks, but he is good to does, and he grows weak in the back, his date is almost out"; and "his back is weak and he is going on his last half year." Mr. Denyse thought Gosnole to be a counterfeit Papist, and ill affected to the King.

Signed: Barnabe Ryche; Christopher Levens. 3½ pp.
(107.44.)

Articles to be objected to MR. DENNYS and BOWYER WORSELEY.

[1604, Sept.?]—How long is it since they had news in the Isle of Wight that they should be sent for about this matter of Gosnall's. Whether "we" had laid any plot or set down precepts to be observed in their answers, and whether they hear that "we" had any purpose to inform this matter against Gosnall. Whether they had conference about the matter long before they were sent for.

Articles for Mr. Dennys. What speeches did he hear concerning the King and Queen. Whether he did not deliver these words: "That his Majesty since his coming into England had so demeaned himself with that kindness towards his Queen that might give example to all married men." Whether, on Gosnall's speech that his Majesty was grown weak in the back, and that his date was almost out, he did not make this answer, "You mean his date is almost out for hunting of the buck this year because they now grow out of season." Whether, on Gosnall's reply, Katherine Rych did not rise suddenly from the table saying "Marry, God bless the King, I hope he shall live amongst us these forty years," after which she went discontented to her chamber. Whether, after Gosnall and Worseley were gone, meeting with "me", Barneby Rich, he did not confess all the speeches, adding he did not care to see Gosnall again, but he was toward a noble lord whom he loved, or he would have said and done more, as he perceived he had a traitorous heart.

Articles for Bowyer Worseley. Partly repeats the above. Whether he knew of any private quarrel between Gosnall and Katherine Rich. Why yesterday, when "we" stood together, waiting till your Honours came forth of the Council Chamber, among his complaints at being drawn to London, did he add that in all this time of his being here he would never go to the Earl of Southampton, because he would avoid suspicion; as though "we" would be jealous of his going to the Earl, or that "we" did not think as honourably of the Earl as Worseley himself. Why should he bring his lordship's name in question when no other man spoke of him. Why he, at the same time fell to open railing and threatening of "us", unless he was backed by somebody; or how he durst so openly seek to quarrel with us at such a time and place.—*Undated.*

2 pp. (130.127.)

BARNABY RICHE to VISCOUNT CRANBORNE.

[1604, ? Sept.]—I had resolved to omit any further informing against Goswell, but I do not think it amiss to let you understand of Mr. Denys and Bowyer Worsely, what they are and how reputed.

First for Mr. Denys, a man beloved of all for his honesty, that keeps great hospitality, and is hurtful to none, but willing to do every man good, and yet of so mild a nature as is easily to be seduced, and in kindness to be carried away as a man list to work him. In May last past by a hurt received in his head by a grievous fall, he is so enfeebled, as he forgets in the morning what he has done or said the very night before.

Now for Worsely, his grandfather, a tanner, but that is the least disgrace, but his father of a most dissolute life, a man of memorable infamation throughout the whole island, who stood in a sheet and did penance for his ungodly life.

Bowyer himself, a right brat of such a breed, given to all manner of licentiousness, a breeder of debates, yet himself a rank coward, it was he that had a part in that quarrel between the Davers and Longe that was slain; it was he that came behind one Oglandre (a gentleman of the Isle [of Wight]), and striking him behind his back, ran away when he had done; it was he that Lord Mounjoy (now the Earl of Devonshire) committed in Portsmouth to a base prison, called by the name of Little Ease; he that is reputed in the whole Isle of Wight to be but a pot companion; it is he that now in his reports has done your Honours that wrong, that if I should have done I should smart for; he has dared to smother up treason against his Majesty, and then to brag and brave of it in every ale-house where he comes. I would the Earl of Southampton did but know something what I could assure him, he would think I loved himself and his honour with more discretion than any pot companion, that will drink a health to his lordship, and then make those braves which might more touch him in honour and credit than I presume to think on.

How we be enforced now to complain these enclosed lines will make manifest; we can no more.—*Undated.*

Holograph. 1 p. (109. 22.)

The Enclosure.

“Collections as they are to be proved in the behalf of the King against Goswell [or Gosnall], Worsely and others, by Barnabe Riche.” Set out in eighteen articles.—*Undated.*

Unsigned. 3½ pp. (109. 96.)

The SAME to the SAME.

[1604, ? Sept.]—Levens and I at the first made choice of you to present this service to his Majesty, for the which we are daily scandalised, and my poor wife (for saying the truth)

is threatened and abused in the Isle of Wight; although you may perceive something in that letter by her sent unto me, yet that is nothing to what she endures. I am not able to fetch her from thence for want, my poor pension being denied me upon this innovation of the money coined for Ireland. Having done our duties, if his Majesty shall have this service no further examined, let us not be enforced by their ill demeanours to revive any further matter.—*Undated.*

Holograph. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. (109. 23.)

[VISCOUNT CRANBORNE] to the Justices of the Peace for Hertfordshire.

1604, Sept.—The townsmen of Hertford have petitioned to have their privileges not only confirmed, but further augmented. He desires the Justices to inquire into the requests, and certify him their opinion. Such are often the desires of rule and privilege, that many towns sue for that which may not only prove inconvenient for others, but for themselves, when they have more than they can well wield. As he will not be a suitor for them for anything inconvenient, so to do the town any good upon good grounds he will do his best.—Court at Wynyore, — of Sept. 1604.

Unsigned. In hand of Cranborne's secretary. 1 p. (107. 46(2).)

THOMAS WELLES, RICHARD BRUNINGE, WILLIAM CORHAM and HENRY CHEYNEY to VISCOUNT CRANBORNE.

[1604, Sept.]—They were convented before the Bishop of Winchester and other High Commissioners in Causes Ecclesiastical for recusancy, the 5th of this September, when the only offence that could be charged against them was that they were "recusants of ancient continuance." Nevertheless the Bishop required them to enter recognisances of 200*l.* to appear when required. Considering that all the severe laws against them are by Act of Parliament renewed and in force, amongst others the Statute of Confinement, itself sufficient to contain them within their limits, they refused to enter into the recognisances; on which the Commissioners have committed them to prison. They pray they may enjoy their former liberty without recognisances or other like oppression.—*Undated.*

Petition. Endorsed: "1604." 1 p. (190. 7.)

JAMES HUDSON to the SAME.

1604, Sept.—Encloses a letter from the Lord of "Backcleugh," who begs Cranborne to commend his suit to M. Caron, and to his Majesty's agent. Begs him to thank Backcleugh for his favour to his (Hudson's) nephew.—Hakney, Sept. 1604.

Holograph. 1 p. (189. 31.)

The Enclosure :—

Lord Baclughe [Buccleugh] to James Hudsonne. Mr. Caron the States' agent is sent for by them, and he is to be here within 15 days; and before his return to England the matter concerning me with the States is to take end some way. I have therefore written to the Lord of Burleye, and in case of his absence to the Lord of "Spott," to entreat Lord Cecil to recommend me to Mr. Caron before his parting: and also to write to the King's agent here to such effect as Mr. John Murdisone will inform you; that all helps may concur to put me to some point. Speak yourself for me, for I left in these terms with Lord Cecil, that he should willingly do the premises, and that I should remember him by the Lord of Burleye or the Lord of "Spott" or yourself.

Ostend is now in the enemy's hands, the manner of which has no less honour with it than the defence of it has had. All the while since the beginning of the siege the garrison has come to our camp here by land, and your nephew amongst the rest is returned safe and in health. I had before his coming recommended him to be captain of the company that was my sergeant major's who was slain in Ostend, and I think he shall have his act of it this night. We are yet lying still here and repairing the Sluse, as the enemy is repairing Ostend. If the season of the year were not already spent, our so near neighbourhood might produce some farther effect; and as it is, we being to continue here some days if the weather break not, somewhat else may be attempted.—From the Camp beside the Sluse, 25 Sept. 1604, *stilo novo*.

Holograph. 1 p. (189. 30.)

THE CROWN LANDS.

[1604, Sept.]—Warrant restraining the passing under the great seal of any grant of the crown lands, till the Act of Entail be finished: with the exception of such grants as are certified by certain officers of state.—*Undated*.

Unsigned. Endorsed: "1604." 1 p. (206. 13.)

[*See Cal. of S.P. Dom.* 1603-1610, p. 150.]

SIR HENRY COCKE to VISCOUNT CRANBORNE.

1604, Oct. 1.—Has received from Sir Henry Butler, high sheriff, a privy seal for the loan of 100*l*. His estate is far under some who are set at 30*l*.; besides his journey into the North, and receiving his Majesty at Broxbourne at his first coming up, deeply emptied his purse. Prays to be eased of some good part of the privy seal.—Broxborne, 1 Oct. 1604.

Holograph. 1 p. (107. 47.)

LORD ZOUCHE to [the SAME].

1604, Oct. 1.—Encloses schedule of fit men to be collectors of the loans. "If I thought I might obtain a lodging in Court I

would not fail to desire it, being lodged so far off as my house does bestow me.—Ludlow, 1 Oct. 1604.

Holograph. Endorsed by Cranborne's secretary : " L. Zouch to my Lord." $\frac{1}{2}$ p. (107. 48.)

THE DUKE of LENNOX to VISCOUNT CRANBORNE.

1604, Oct. 3.—His suit for the alnage of cloth. He purposed to have been with Cranborne and the rest of the Lords, who are witnesses of the Lord Treasurer's consent and his Majesty's grant, to desire dispatch of the suit, but is stayed by illness. Sends the bearer, to attend the business for him, and begs Cranborne's assistance.—Hampton Court, 3 Oct. 1604.

Signed. 1 p. (107. 49.)

NICHOLAS GEFFE to the SAME.

1604, Oct. 4.—Acknowledges Cranborne's favourable letters to the Masters of Requests. If some had pleased, he might have been freed within four days of his restraint, his cause appearing most just and the attempts of his adversaries most wicked. May not complain of his judges, but his adversaries have been tenderly handled and himself neglected. Has sent Cranborne a petition concerning Sir Edward Dyer's detention of money from him.—4 Oct. 1604.

Holograph. 1 p. (107. 50.)

FRANCES, LADY CHANDOS, to the SAME.

[1604], Oct. 5.—Cranborne with others of the Council wrote touching her being at London at the beginning of term. Begg to be forborne for a month, on account of urgent occasions. She is most willing to perform what belongs to her touching the assurance, so that she may have it confirmed by Parliament as their lordships assured her : otherwise her counsel assures her that she and my Lord's daughters are in no safety. Begg him to defend the right of the widow and fatherless.—Sudlye, 5 Oct.

Holograph. Endorsed : " 1604." 1 p. (107. 51.)

THE SAME to the COUNCIL.

[1604], Oct. 5.—To the same effect as her letter to Cranborne, of the same date.—Shudlye, 5 Oct.

Signed. 1 p. (107. 52.)

THE EARL of KILDARE to VISCOUNT CRANBORNE.

1604, Oct. 5.—Understands by Mr. Hadsor that the latter has offered Cranborne certain lands of the writer's near Cranborne Chase, Dorset. He will afford Cranborne a very reasonable bargain. The land is of necessity sold from him, for respects that are not fit to be written. Begg for answer.—5 Oct. 1604.

Holograph. 1 p. (107. 53.)

EDWARD PHELIPPS, GEORGE SPEKE, NICH. HALSWELL and
14 others to VISCOUNT CRANBORNE.

1604, Oct. 6.—An endeavour has been made many years to lay an imposition upon Somersetshire concerning a muster master's pay, and the matter is likely to come before the Council. The common people are so distasted with some course lately offered against them that they are more willing to undergo any charge whatsoever for the King's service than to satisfy that which, for a particular respect, is sought to be laid upon them. They commend the matter to Cranborne's wisdom upon the hearing.—Ilmister, 6 Oct. 1604.

Signed. Endorsed: "Gentlemen of Somersetshire." 1 p. (107. 54.)

MARY, LADY DENNY, to the SAME.

[1604], Oct. 6.—Her son is the King's ward and under Cranborne's protection. Begg for letter to Lord Deputy of Ireland for the stay of certain lands there purchased by Mr. Denny; wherein her son is like to be supplanted by Patrick Crosbie. Details the circumstances. Has entreated her brother to attend Cranborne's answer.—Starford, 6 Oct.

Holograph. Endorsed: "1604." 1 p. (107. 55.)

SIR DANIEL DUNN to the SAME.

1604, Oct. 6.—Expresses his gratitude to Cranborne for obtaining for him his place of service to the King and his pension.—Doctors' Commons, 6 Oct. 1604.

Holograph. 1 p. (189. 32.)

KING JAMES to the SAME.

[1604], 7 Oct.—My little beagle, though it be superfluous to heap coals on a burning fire, to throw water in the sea, to spur a free running horse, or to furnish more matter to deliberate on now when ye have all so heavy a task of weighty affairs laid upon your shoulders, yet such is the shortness and necessity of the time before the parliament as I must add one point more to be at this time deliberated upon amongst you; and that is the matter anent the Marches of Wales, for it will be both a great dishonour and inconvenient unto me, that the parliament should bandy that matter amongst them, before I be first at my wits' end into it. This far only I recommend to your considerations that a king's old prerogative in continual possession may be in as great security as a private subject's old possession; that the common law be not made to fight against the king's authority, that the abuse of a king's predecessor be not a ground to deprive his successor of his lawful and rightly used privilege, and that the country of Wales be not too justly grieved by dismembering from them their ancient neighbours. All other

matters I remit to your care and diligence, but above all, be earnest in trying and severe in punishing the thievish purveyors, and take all the pains ye can to inform and tune well the parliament men.

But now will I go to higher matters and tell you what I have observed anent the effects of this late eclipse, for as the troglodites of the Nile that dwell in caverns, the shepherds of Arcadia dwelling in little cabins, the Tartars harbouring in their tents like the old patriarchs, so I having now remained a while in this hunting cottage am abler to judge of astronomical motions than ye that lives in the delicious courts of princes. The effects then of this eclipse for this year are very many and wondrous. It shall make divers noblemen at the Court loathe their wives and wish they were better married, such as Lennox, Pembroke, and Roxburgh. It shall make some widowers loth to marry again, the beagle knows who this is ; yea, it shall make some who never were married loth to begin now ; this riddle 3 [Northampton] can solve ; and all those anticonjugal qualities do proceed from the malign influence of Phoebus' wrath with his sister Cynthia, for defrauding his spouse Rhea of the comfort of his beams by her unmannerly interposition ; and the disdain also that Apollo has taken to have been so violently obscured hath made him strain himself to shine so much the brighter ; and thereby he being also the god of all prophecy, divers great mysteries and secrets are discovered and brought to light this year. First a great dreaming divine hath closed his prophetic mouth and taken up his clister-spout again, and now very lately a strangely possessed maid, whose breast was nothing but a pillow for pins, is by the strength of love and the virtue of physick dispossessed of all her pins, and spoiled of the rest of her tricks, but especially by the merit of a perfumed tablet hanged about her neck, which is as powerful to banish the devil by the strong scent it hath as ever the smoke of Tobias fish liver was. Now if my Lord Knollys be yet a St. Thomas, as the apostle would not believe till he touched, so let him taste if he please of the tablet, and he will easily guess at the chief ingredient called *Album Graecum*, and therefore if any man knows any lawful impediment why this dreaming prophet and possessed maid may not be joined together in the bonds of matrimony, let him declare in time. Sure I am that these revelations were better bestowed on Stow's chronicle than to tell how many dishes of wild meat were served at the mayor's feast. Many other prodigious events are flowed from this eclipse *sed me plura affari vetat Apollo*. If Dr. Brusse have lied no more in all his prophecies he deserves a prophetic crown, *an secus* on my conscience he merits to be hanged. Thus thanking the beagle for this fine peaches and grapes I pray him to make my commendations to Suffolk and all the rest of his honest society.

Signed : James R.

Addressed: "To the King's best beagle if he hunt well now in the hard ways."

Endorsed by Cranborne: "7th October his Majesty from Royston." 2 seals on red silk. 2½ pp. (134. 79.)

The EARL OF SHREWSBURY to VISCOUNT CRANBORNE.

1604, Oct. 7.—This being the first messenger we have sent to the Court or London since we saw you, and never having heard from thence since our coming hither, we are very desirous to understand if you have acquainted his Majesty with that matter which we entreated you to do at Theobalds. We will send shortly to you for the finishing of that purchase, wherein we are so deeply bound to you, as can never be forgotten. From hence we can advertise you of nothing, but of the falling of the leaves, being compassed round about here with bushes and trees. God grant you there the spring of all good success in all your weighty affairs, being the chief homage we poor countrymen can do to you statist. My wife's best commendations with my brother Sir Charles's service.—Sheffield Lodge, 7 Oct. 1604.

Holograph. 1 p. (107. 56.)

The ARCHBISHOP OF YORK to the SAME.

1604, Oct. 8.—The 7th inst. I received letters from the Council concerning the collection for Geneva &c. According to his Highness's direction by letters, I sent to all the bishops of this province, copies both of his Majesty's letter and of other letters from the Lords. I do not understand that any is collected in Northumberland, Cumberland or Westmorland. My Lord of Chester sent up what was collected in that diocese; and what could be got in this diocese was paid by Sir John Benet, to whom I wrote at that time that I had no hope to get any more, and am still in the same opinion, for these causes (1) the country generally complains of want, by reason of subsidy, double subsidies, the tenths, fifteens, lending of money to his Majesty, and before to Queen Elizabeth, not yet repaid. (2) This diocese is sore visited with the sickness, so as places not infected are greatly charged for relief of the infected. (3) Travellers that come from beyond the seas report generally that Geneva has been a good time in quietness and safety. These in my opinion are the chief causes why men are both less able and more unwilling to give any more.—Bishopthorp, 8 Oct. 1604.

Signed. 1 p. (107. 57.)

WILLIAM TOO[KER] to the SAME.

[1604], Oct. 9.—His Majesty of late nominated me to the Bishopric of Gloucester, by the recommendation of my Lords of Suffolk and Northampton; and afterwards sent for

me into his withdrawing chamber, giving me his assurance, about which time I used all the means I could devise, for your comfort at Whitehall and Theobalds, for a farther proceeding in that cause. All which I find to have been reversed, to my great discouragement; for if I had understood of any competition I would gladly have desisted, and declined the expectation of a tedious suit. Now since his Majesty has signified his pleasure by my Lord of London to bestow upon me the Deanery of Christ Church, (the Lord Bishop of London concurring) and thinking it a place fit for my preferment in respect of academical learning, in all humility I beseech you that if I have received some approbation from you for certain years past, and of late at Wylton at the Council board, and never received any favour from any in Court for 20 years' service but only from you, give favourable passage to my suit. 9 Oct.

Holograph. Endorsed: "1604." 1 p. (107. 58.)

CAPTAIN JOHN SALESBURYE to VISCOUNT CRANBORNE.

1604, Oct. 9.—In reply to the petition of Robert ap Eliza, and Allice the late wife of Eliza ap Llewelyn, tenants of his nephew John Salesbury the King's ward. The lands are parcel of Clockaynoch Park, assured by his brother Robert Salesburie in his life for the jointure of Lady Salesbury, the writer's sister-in-law, and afterwards assured over to the writer. Gives details of his transactions with petitioners in regard to the lands.—9 Oct. 1604.

Holograph. 1½ p. (107. 59.)

THE EARL OF DORSET to VISCOUNT CRANBORNE, or the LORD OF BARWICK, if the Viscount be not in town.

1604, Oct. 11.—Even now Mr. Worsnam was with me, and assures me from himself and the others to whom these causes of the rates are committed, that they cannot possibly accomplish it until the beginning of next week. But I, considering how fit it is that we deliver some good account of our labours to his Majesty on Sunday next, have urged him so that he has promised to sit all night with the rest to effect this business. We have 2: the first is the rate for the baies; that they make no doubt but to effect by to-morrow; the second is to estimate the rates, which is difficult to be done so soon, but it is promised to-morrow by 5. To save your labour and the rest of the Lords, I know no cause but that they may bring it to me, and I bring it with me to the Court, which shall be on Saturday next, and then you shall have it. If you be of the same mind, advertise my Lord of Barwick so, otherwise he will be at my house to-morrow to meet you and the rest. But if you mean to come to me on Friday, send me word to-day.—Thursday 11 Oct. 1604.

Holograph. 1 p. (107. 61.)

SIR WILLIAM MONSON to VISCOUNT CRANBORNE.

1604, Oct. 12.—Being come to Dunkark by my Lord Admiral's order with Sig. John Babbista de Taxes I thought it my duty to advertise you of occurrences here. This 12 October there came news of the death of the Prince of Orrang, who is said to be poisoned by a Frenchman in Parres for love that the Frenchman bore to his brother Count Morris.

Upon Sunday last the Governor of Dunkark was at Arras with the Constable, and the same day in his presence all unkindnesses betwixt the French King and the King of Spain was ended, the 30 in the 100 is taken away, and the same conditions of traffic that is betwixt the King of England and Spain is concluded betwixt the King of France and Spain.

The Hollanders continue their evil languages against his Majesty.—12 Oct. 1604.

Holograph. 1 p. (107. 62.)

Postal Endorsements: "These in hast Post hast hast Post hast hast.—Will. Monson. At Sandwich the 15 of October past 1 of the Clocke after noone. At Canterbury the 15 of October past 3 in the aftar noone. Seatingborne the 15 of octobre past 5 in the afternone. Rochester past 7 a'clock at night. Darford at past 2 in the night. London paste 9 in the day."

JOHN TALBOT of GRAFTON.

1604, Oct. 13.—Warrant to the Lord Treasurer to give order for pardon of the forfeitures of the recusancy of John Talbott of Grafton, Worcester.—Hampton Court, 13 Oct. 1604.

Unsigned. 1½ pp. (107. 63.)

SIR SAMUEL BAGENALL to VISCOUNT CRANBORNE.

1604, Oct. 13.—Thanks Cranborne for allowing his suit, which he hears of by my Lord of Devonshire. Begs for speedy dispatch of it, as though he has the name of his Majesty's "payes," yet since the King came into England he has never received a penny of wages, and his other means are very small.—13 Oct. 1604.

Holograph. 1 p. (107. 64.)

SIR ANTHONY ASHLEY to the SAME.

1604, Oct. 14.—His absence is caused by having to attend a suit in the Chancery. He requested Sir Thomas Smith to attend *hac vice*.—14 Oct. 1604.

Holograph. 1 p. (107. 65.)

LORD SAY AND SELE to the SAME.

1604, Oct. 15.—As he hears that the King is now offered by his merchants and fishermen a great increase of rent to resume

possession of the yearly fishing on the coasts and islands, of late years usurped by the Flemings; he thought it the more opportune to crave Cranborne's favour in his suit enclosed, which is to have days prohibited in inns and victualling houses for the eating of flesh without licence. For this he offers the King 100*l.* rent, and to Cranborne, 1,000*l.*—500*l.* now, and 500*l.* in 6 months. This will relieve him, "the poorest Baron in England."—15 Oct. 1604.

Holograph. 1 *p.* (107. 66.)

RICHARD HANLEY.

1604, Oct. 15–26.—(i) Information of seditious words used by Richard Hanley on Oct. 13, 1604.

Note that the Council orders a letter to be directed to the Sheriff of Salop to bring Hanley before them.—Ludlow, 15 Oct. 1604.

1 *p.* (140. 169.)

(ii) Warrant to the Sheriff of the county of Salop, to bring Richard Hanley to the Council of the Marches of Wales.—15 Oct. 1604.

Unsigned.

Note to the Council, by Roger Owen the Sheriff, that he has brought Richard Hanley according to the warrant. 1½ *pp.* (140. 168.)

(iii) Depositions of witnesses in the case of Richard Hanley: viz., Richard Horton, Olyver Davies, George Saints *alias* Farmer, Francis Sambrooke, John Griffith, Henry Justice and John Harcott.—20–26 Oct.

8 *pp.* (140. 170-4 and 178-9.)

1604, Oct. 23.—Case of Richard Hanley, charged with uttering lewd and malicious words against the King. Interrogatories administered to Hanley, and his answers.—Ludlow, 23 Oct. 1604.

2 *pp.* (140. 175-7.)

The ARCHBISHOP OF YORK to VISCOUNT CRANBORNE.

1604, Oct. 17.—Since his last letter concerning the collection for Geneva, Dr. Colmore, Chancellor to my Lord of Durham, has received in the bishopric of Durham 70*l.* 11*s.* 5*d.*, which Mr. John Theker, one of his "registers," will presently pay there. Prays him to take knowledge by my Lord of London, my Lord of Durham, and Sir John Benet, of the most injurious dealing of Francis Browne, a man most unfit to write in any office, who has surreptitiously procured the King's grant to be Register to all the bishops, deans, archdeacons, and others having ecclesiastical jurisdiction in that province: which would be the undoing of a great number of dutiful subjects.—Bishopthorp, 17 Oct. 1604.

Signed. 1 *p.* (107. 67.)

FRANCIS GOFTON to VISCOUNT CRANBORNE.

1604, Oct. 18.—He was by warrant of August 11 commanded to call Richard Mellersh, late steward to Lord Cobham, to make his account ; and also to acquaint Lady Kildare that, upon her conference with Cobham, some one might be joined with him (Gofton) for charging Mellersh with his receipts, and better examining his payments. Details his proceedings therein. Has not as yet received the Countess's resolution, and desires to know whether he alone shall take the accounts, to which he is a stranger, or whether Cranborne would join with him Thomas Rogers, now servant to the Earl of Northumberland, who followed Lord Cobham and is best able to charge Mellersh.—18 Oct. 1604.

Holograph. Endorsed: "Auditor Gofton." 1 p. (107. 68.)

PETER PROBY to the SAME.

1604, Oct. 19.—I send you the creation of the Duke of York, and those things then given him, to add to the grants he had while he was Earl of Cambridge, which he was made 11 E.3. And the grants formerly he had, being but Edmund de Langley, you have, namely of 21 E.3 for Warrin's lands to him, and entailed to John and Lionel his brothers 32 E.3. ; the same, which formerly they had in general words, is now confirmed in particulars after that John was Earl of Richmond, and Lionel Earl of Ulton [Ulster]. And *anno* 37 E.3. Edmund, Earl of Cambridge, had Stanford, Grantham, &c. ; *anno* 48 E.3 the lands in the north parts ; and *anno* 51 E.3 the Duke of York, by the name of Earl of Cambridge, had unto him and Isabel his wife, Fodringay *cum membris*. These notes for the times, and the papers you already have for the things, show what the Duke of York had.—At the Records in the Tower, 19 Oct. 1604.

Holograph. ½ p. (107. 70.)

The Enclosure :—

Extract 9 R.2, as to the creation of the Duke of York. 1 p. (107. 69.)

LORD DANVERS to the SAME.

1604, Oct. 19.—Urges the speedy dispatch of his suit. The book as drawn is according to the Lord Chief Justice's own direction ; and is but a surveyorship appointed over under sheriffs, bailiffs and such inferior ministers, to see that the King's duties pass clearly through their hands. The last two clauses, detailed, answer all objections.—Friday, 19 Oct. 1604.

Holograph. 1 p. (107. 71.)

SIR WILLIAM MONSON to the EARL OF NOTTINGHAM.

[1604, Oct. 19.]—I carried over Sig. John Baptista de Taxes, and returned him with his wife and family according to your directions. I find by the Hollanders which ride before Graveling

that they have received late order from the States to impeach all English ships that shall trade to any port of the Archduke, and moreover that they shall burn all such vessels as they shall take in that trade, which they say they have warrant for out of England. Thus much I am informed this morning by a bark which came from them but the tide before, and was rifled by them, although there was no merchandise aboard her.

I am likewise certainly informed that there are 15 small flyboats and pinks of the Hollanders laden with fish in Yarmouth road, which are bound for Newport the next spring. Upon Monday last there was 5 others laden with wine and salt, which went peaceably into Newport, their men of war riding before the harbour. Myself can witness of 2 Flushingers that put into Osten upon Saturday in sight of 4 of their men of war, who never offered them violence. Thus you may see they are willing to relieve their enemy themselves, and to bar his Majesty's subjects of trade, which I refer to your good consideration.—*Undated.*

Holograph. Endorsed: "1604." 1 p. (107. 72.)

Postal endorsements: "These hast post hast post hast hast. Dover 12 at noone the 19th of October, Will. Monson. Canterbury 3 in the afternone. Seattinborne at 5 a Clock in the Afternone 19 of October. Rochester at 7 at night. [Da]rtford at 9 at night."

THE EARL OF SHREWSBURY to VISCOUNT CRANBORNE.

1604, Oct. 20.—I received your letters, the first I had of any notice of his Majesty's good liking of the intended match, which we give you many thanks for acquainting his Majesty with. From my Lord Treasurer I have heard nothing at all. Concerning the Union, it is greatly to our comfort to hear there is like to be so good a harmony amongst you commissioners, as common report brings hither, which if it fall out to his Majesty's good contentment, will be for the good of our country and our posterity, being the only mark his Majesty aims at. My wife gives you many thanks for your honourable remembrance of her in my letter. As for her "schismes" or errors, which you wish her out of, she says that so oft as she remembers yours of that subject, she cannot but lament for you; but I leave the argument till you two meet to be further disputed, when I will be content to be the moderator. Yesterday we heard that your niece the Lady Susan and Sir Philip Herbert are contracted; we are most heartily joyed therewith.—Sheffield Lodge, 20 Oct. 1604.

Holograph.

At foot: The Countess of Shrewsbury to the same. Charity can never prove heresy, and if you will allow that charity first begins with one's self, you will conclude well for me, so oft as you do without partiality think of the speeches past. I am very glad of an alliance with you, and besides many good reasons

that I have to joy in it, it has somewhat removed a melancholy conceit I had, that whatsoever I earnestly wished would prove the direct contrary. God make it happy to them both and all their friends.

Holograph, signed: Ma. Shrewsbury. 1 p. (107. 73.)

SERJEANT JOHN HELE to VISCOUNT CRANBORNE.

1604, Oct. 20.—Acknowledges his numerous favours. “The malice of him that made the first bargain with me is insatiable. It is said that he will spend his best endeavours to put me from his Majesty’s service. To prevent it I have no means but God and you; pardon all my distemperatures, and censure that they proceeded out of a troubled spirit. I assure myself of your honourable report to the King of the truth of my contempts.”—From the Fleet, 20 Oct. 1604.

Signed. 1 p. (107. 74.)

FRANCIS MICHELL to the SAME.

1604, Oct. 20.—Having spent this last summer, part before Sluis, part in travelling the several Provinces; in my journey through Holland I met Sir Calisthenes Brooke at the Hague. He recounted sundry passages in our converse both in England and Ireland in the Lord Burgh’s days and since, not forgetting the friends of his lady’s fortune, and how she lost those that then were and still are able to do most for her. We remembered you to be the only procurer of the pension she now lives on, but her ladyship had made an evil requital, by being too busy about a libellous “lost-letter” concerning you and the Lady Shurlye. And hereupon (which is the cause of my now writing) it was by you imagined, or by some her friends, or self, in excuse of her wrong doing, fathered, that I, living then with her as a trencher companion, must be either the deviser, contriver, or publisher of that letter. Though the party be dead, and so this reviver needless, yet for that I conceive I have just cause to mistrust that the true reason (though, as you may well remember, I had ever constantly and to purpose endeavoured to do unto you for these 16 years past all good offices possible and for that respect had lost some preferments, and held in jealousy to my very great hindrance to these days) that those my services coming from me seemed to be either altogether rejected as idle, or so little esteemed, as howbeit I have sundry times made some slight requests, yet I found a very slender success in everything; this taxation lying so heavy on me. For clearing whereof, I protest I am not guilty of so much as consent, and so I will depose before any magistrate cross-article-wise; yet can I not deny but since the fact, I could particularise very strangely by means of an ignoble relator: informing becomes any man better than one employed so often in place of trust as I have been: yet were it hard for flesh and blood to feel itself plunged, and not strive to get out

any way rather than sink. Pardon my boldness. Sound judgments hold it expedient not to fear, or procrastinate to make apologies in a just cause to the greatest, leaving the success to God.—From the Unicorn's Head in Fleet Street, where I am ready at your command, and gaping after some preferment that may get me or save me bread and meat in recompense of my 20 years' experience and employments. 20 Oct. 1604.

Holograph. 1 p. (107. 75.)

SIR EDWARD COKE, Attorney General, to VISCOUNT CRANBORNE.

1604, Oct. 21.—I waited up late to have received instruction of what place or in what manner my brother Denney would take his name of dignity : for want whereof it was not possible for me to make a warrant.—21 Oct. 1604.

Holograph. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. (189. 33.)

SIR ARTHUR CAPELL to the SAME.

1604, Oct. 23.—Has received a privy seal for the loan of 100*l*. He has compounded with his mother-in-law for the third of his whole living : and pays her 420*l*. a year. He has 10 sons and 6 daughters living : also 3 brothers and an uncle who have no living but from him. Has allowed his eldest son, who is married, a convenient portion. All these have from him 800*l*. a year and upwards. Begg to be dealt with according to Cranborne's wonted favour.—Haddham, 23 Oct. 1604.

Holograph. 1 p. (107. 76.)

DUKE OF LENNOX.

1604, Oct. 23.—Warrant to the Earl of Dorset, granting to the Duke of Lennox the office of alnager and collector of the subsidy of woollen clothes and other new draperies, for 21 years: excepting unto Michael Heidon the benefit of a patent granted to him for the same for the city of London ; to Jeromy Downes for Somerset and Dorset ; and to Sir Thomas Lucy for Worcester and Hereford.—Palace of Westminster, 23 Oct. 2 Jac.

Signed. 1 p. (107. 77.)

PETER PROBY to VISCOUNT CRANBORNE.

1604, Oct. 24.—Details proceedings in a cause between Lord Bruce and him, apparently with regard to the right to some office. Lord Bruce has appointed him to be at the Star Chamber on Friday with his counsel. Prays he may be forborne bringing counsel for maintaining that which is a part of the royal prerogative : but that he may produce such records as will satisfy the lords and judges " that no subject hath the disposing of this the King's Treasury : and such as distinguishes his lordship's place, and the King's Treasury, to be several officers made by the Kings their immediate officers, and under no other."—At the Tower, 24 Oct. 1604.

Signed. 1 p. (107. 78.)

LORD SYDNEY to VISCOUNT CRANBORNE.

1604, Oct. 24.—I much desire to speak with you about Flushing, and also to take knowledge unto you of what I have understood from my sister has passed between you two concerning me : which I had done long ere this if your occasions had given me access to you. I will expect your good leisure, beseeching you to know that it is not passed over by me with want of either care or respect. This afternoon I fear I shall not attend you about the Queen's business, and beseech you that Friday may be appointed.—Baynards Castle, 24 Oct. 1604.

Holograph. 1 p. (189. 34.)

SIR EDWARD COKE, Attorney General, to the SAME.

1604, Oct. 24.—Begs Cranborne's favour on behalf of his ally and good friend Sir Christopher Heydon, for the farm of the customs in Norfolk.—24 Oct. 1604.

Holograph. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. (189. 35.)

LORD SAY AND SELE to the SAME.

1604, Oct. 25.—Acknowledges Cranborne's favours of a suit he has in hand : "My noblest neighbour the Lady Wentworth hath often seemed to me desirous that either Sir Thomas Edmondes, or some good friend that you like to use therein, might further treat. I beseech you pardon me if I put you in mind thereof, she having imparted to me that she has been diversely sought, and yet prefers your honourable dealing before all other respects." As the office of the Cinque Ports, which his ancestor first had to support his barony, is by resumption gone from his house : and as the King, by the unthriftiness of his ancestor, William, Lord Say, enjoys several manors resumed worth 1000*l.* or 1500*l.* a year, he begs that in some of his suits he may find favour. Has lately, upon sight of a patent of a registership of York, got by Robin Brown, bought an office that stood him in 500*l.* out of the patent, being graced with a letter also to Lord Sheffield from the King to set Francis Brown in possession ; and is like to lose 1000*l.* by it, if the King be not good to him. It is impugned by the Archbishop. If the King would, as her Majesty of everlasting memory did, make a royal visitation, which would be worth to him 30,000*l.* or more, he should bring unspeakable comfort to the laity, and reform many gross abuses in the spiritual courts.—25 Oct. 1604.

Holograph. 1 p. (107. 80.)

The EARL OF NOTTINGHAM to the SAME.

1604, Oct. 26.—The bearer, Thomas Trevor, an auditor in reversion, desiring present employment, is a suitor to be auditor for the rates of the assarted lands appointed to be sold by us that are commissioners : which business concerning me, in regard of my office of justice in eyre of the King's forests, out of which the greatest sales of those lands are to be made, I

would be glad to have such a one used in it, of whose sufficiency I have already had proof.—Hampton Court Lodge, 26 Oct. 1604.
Holograph. Endorsed: "L. Admiral." 1 p. (107. 81.)

THE EARL OF SHREWSBURY to VISCOUNT CRANBORNE.

1604, Oct. 26.—I give you many thanks for your letters, which brought the proclamation of our sovereign's due style of Great Bretany, which is, as the text says, a good first stone of the excellent work of a further perfect union which now you are in hand to bring to pass. We countrymen can but pray to God so to illuminate all your minds with true understanding as that you all Commissioners concurring in one, may set down all particulars most agreeable to the good of us all and our posterities for ever, which is the only mark that our most royal King wishes. On Tuesday next I shall wish myself at your elbow, to hear our most worthy King of Great Britany speak to you Commissioners; God grant you all the grace to observe such princely directions in that business as I am sure will flow from him. My wife yields you many hearty thanks for remembering her in your letter. We look for a certain Welch Lord [Sir Philip Herbert?] here shortly to perform his word to us now, which we had about 4 months since. When he comes, we will inquire how you like of all our alliances with you in the late match made in the garden at Hampton Court. We have committed all we have to move your favour in to this bearer, our servant Cooke.—Sheffield Lodge, 26 Oct. 1604.

Holograph. 1 p. (107. 82.)

SIR ROBERT JOHNSON to the SAME.

1604, Oct. 27.—Albeit the distaste of his designs have robbed him of that ordinary access to his lordship he so earnestly longed for, yet beseeches pardon if he presumes to press into his remembrance, desiring nothing but that he would account him of that number who are more bound to him than to any one under heaven.—Tower, 27 Oct. 1604.

Holograph. Seal, broken. ½ p. (89. 19.)

FRANCIS MICHELL to the SAME.

1604, Oct. 27.—Begs for Cranborne's request to the now elected Archbishop [of Canterbury] to continue him in the place of secretary, or to grant him a reversion of Wooddall's office. If the Archbishop will not, he begs to be sworn "extraordinary" to the King, Queen or Prince, in some place fitting his bringing up. If none of these can be granted, he asks for sufficient pass for 3 years' absence from the realm, so that he may receive no damage in the offices he has in reversion: some under the broad seal, some from the City of London, and some from others: also for help towards his travel, he purposing, in the habit of a merchant man or poor scholar, to wear out the time till

something he has in reversion falls into hand, and to perfect himself in language and foreign experience.—From my poor lodging at the Unicornes Head near Fleete Condit, 27 Oct. 1604.
Holograph. 1 p. (107. 83.)

THE COUNCIL OF THE MARCHES OF WALES to LORD ZOUCHE.

1604, Oct. 27.—Richard Hanley, attached out of the Star Chamber at the suit of Sir Thomas Cornwall, uttered lewd speeches against the King: whereof Sir Thomas (being the King's sworn servant, and one of the Prince's chamber) giving them notice, they gave warrant for Hanley's removing hither, and remaining under the charge of the Sheriff of Salop. They enclose Hanley's examination. They understand by a letter from Mrs. Littleton that the day of his appearance in the Star Chamber is Nov. 9: and as she has procured bond for his appearance, she fears his detaining should cause the forfeiture of the bond. Sir Thomas, no less desirous to clear that suspicion, entreats that upon his charge Hanley may be sent up with one of the messengers of this Court: whereunto they have willingly condescended.—Ludlow, 27 Oct. 1604.

Signed: Gerv. Wigorn; R. Lewkenor; H. Towneshend; Ri. Atkyns; R. Barker. 1 p. (107. 84.)

SIR GRIFFIN MARKHAM to VISCOUNT CRANBORNE.

[1604], Oct. 27.—I understand from Lord Davers your commiseration towards me, and disposition to maintain the majesty of justice. I thank you for your many favours, and press you only to be enabled to live without beggary. Before this unfortunate action my brother Skinner had ruined my father's estate, and by obligations of all sorts should have ended it. This summer he wrote to the Lord Chancellor to submit his cause to his censure. I joined, and desire your lordships will command him to stand to it with the greatest expedition that may be. This is an important cause of my desiring [no] delay, because it concerns many, and touches my conscience for them. The second cause is that we have sold lands to a very great value, and have articted that I should have my pardon to confirm their securities by the latter end of next month. The third reason is his Majesty bestowed me upon Sir John Harington, to whom I am enforced to pay above 300*l.* more than I was bound in conscience or obligation to perform. The most grievous reason is that my friends, taking advantage of my misfortune, have shared and reconveyed from me all that either was my wife's jointure, or by right should descend to me: for all which I have endeavoured to bargain, and, might I speak with my mother, doubt not but to recover it. If you persist not in your commiseration many are hazarded, and I without doubt beggared, and so deprived of any ability by service to expiate my fault or show myself thankful.—From the Gatehouse, 27 October.

Holograph. Endorsed: "1604." 2 pp. (107. 85.)

LORD COBHAM'S LANDS.

1604, Oct. 27.—Warrant by Lord Cranborne and the Earl of Dorset to Mr. Solicitor, altering the terms of the grant to Duke Brooke, Esq., of the entailed lands of the late Lord Cobham : certain rents having been received and disbursed for the King's service since the former warrant.—The Court, 27 Oct. 1604.

Copy. 1 p. (2365.)

SIR RICHARD MARTYN to VISCOUNT CRANBORNE.

1604, Oct. 28.—Begs Cranborne's favour in the cause now before the Council touching his office, to which he was called above 30 years ago by the late Queen, and of which he has a grant for his life and his son's. Describes his labours therein, and Lord Burghley's favours to him. His adversaries make an objection of his age, yet he does more service in one month in the Mint than the Warden does in a year. If for age he should be put by his office, it were very hard, for it is well known that Cranborne's father in his old age was able to serve her late Majesty and the State in such sort as his great wisdom and virtue is not only yet in fresh memory amongst the English, but in all foreign nations of the world is admired of all men. Touching the preemption of bullion, for which the Warden for his own gain seeks to have a clause in the indenture, he details reasons against it. If it be granted, it will be a great dislike to the ordinary bringers of bullion to the Mint, and the merchants who now take bullion for their wares beyond seas : which they will alter into some other merchandise when they perceive it likely by this preemption that all the bullion will be engrossed and forestalled : whereby the King's profit of coinage would be much impaired. Prays to enjoy his office in peace for the few years he has to live.—“From my house in Westcheape, London, 28 Oct. 1604.”

Holograph. 1 p. (107. 86.)

The EARL of BATH to the SAME.

1604, Oct. 29.—Thanks for his kindness shown him against Bushen the woodmonger. The bearer can deliver the wrongs that Bushen has offered him, in contempt of the Council's order. As Bushen neither regards the order, nor in any way respects him, he must take some other course for the preservation of his right. He desired Lord Nottingham and Nottingham's son, under whom Bushen has covered himself, to give the latter no more countenance against him. He received Cranborne's letter by his servant, whom he sent to see how Cranborne did, for he was sorry to hear Cranborne was not well.—“From my house in Towstocke, 29 Oct. 1604.”

Signed. 1 p. (107. 87.)

SIR JOHN POPHAM, Lord Chief Justice, to VISCOUNT CRANBORNE.

1604, Oct. 29.—Submits for Cranborne's censure the enclosed draft of a letter authorising Sir Thomas Foster to be the Prince's Serjeant at Law.—Serjeants' Inn, 29 Oct. 1604.

Holograph. 1 p. (189. 36.)

HENRY HEYNES to the SAME.

1604, Oct. 30.—Upon a request of the Earl of Southampton to you, after a motion made by the King to him, you directed your commission to me, as one of your deputies, to oversee his Majesty's game within Walthamstowe, Hackney, Old Ford and Stratford Langton Marshes, near London; since when I have diligently attended those places, and have made the game there very plentiful, for his Highness's better sport. I beseech you for the allowance of fees, 12*d.* by the day, that my predecessor had, in regard of the great trouble watching by day and night and charge of a servant.—30 Oct. 1604.

Holograph. 1 p. (107. 88.)

LORD SAY AND SELE to the SAME.

1604, Oct. 30.—Details the proceedings he has taken with the Lord Chief Justice in regard to his suit to have days prohibited in inns and victualling houses for the eating of flesh without licence. Thereby the King's revenue would be increased, his navy and customs augmented, double the plenty of God's blessings from the sea brought in, and all kinds of provisions and flesh far better cheap: and that notable abuse of the law prevented which now all victuallers use, that is to give an informer 20*s.* to inform against him, and a "checkor" man as much more that shall be bound not only not to prosecute himself, but thereby to prevent all others: whereby the victualler will be at liberty to spend and dress nothing but flesh. Details also the proceedings of Mr. Abington, son to the cofferer, by means of Nathaniel Edwards in the same suit. Begg Cranborne's favour therein.

Worthily upon the unnecessary weed of tobacco is a noble in the pound imposed. All interludes and common playhouses are as unnecessary, and yield no penny to the King: although for every comer in, 3*d.*, 6*d.* or 9*d.* before they come in to the best places: if the King may not have 1*d.* for every comer in, he thinks the players worse worthy of the rest. Offers to give Sir Philip Harbert, or whomever Cranborne chooses, 1000 marks, and the King 40*l.* rent, if he may, for 21 years, have a penny a poll of all that come into playhouses throughout England. Offers to give my Lady Susan [Herbert] 1000 marks, and pay the King 40*l.* rent, for forfeitures under the law against grubbing up of woods and putting cattle into woods. Sir Edward Harbert is likely to be his neighbour at Woodstock.

Begs favour in the above suits, which he desires but to enable himself, when his Majesty comes often to Woodstock, to be able at Browghton to entertain him. The King's being there three days this year cost him 500*l*.

"Howsoever Fra. Brown speaks for his registership in York, yet for the good of this kingdom if Dr. Bennett's actions upon due proof shall appear as bad as articles Brown said he will prove true by many witnesses, then I beseech you to be a mean he may be reformed, and the subjects by him less grieved."—30 Oct. 1604.

Holograph. 2 pp. (107. 89.)

RIC. CARMERDEN, Surveyor of the Port of London, to [LORD CRANBORNE].

1604, Oct. 31.—There was taken up at the Custom House quay the 23 of July last "6 clocks at sight," which were seen by me and other officers. Because the owner affirmed these clocks were for the King's use, he was permitted to take them away free of custom, on condition to pay custom as they should be valued if he sold them to any other : for performance whereof Peter Cole became bound.—31 Oct. 1604.

Holograph. Endorsed : "Certificate for the taking up of certain Germany clocks brought over by Ultrick Hentz, German." 1 p. (107. 90.)

WILLIAM STALLENGE to the SAME.

1604, Oct. 31.—It is reported Cranborne has taken the farming of the customs. His place is very barren of employment, and he begs Cranborne to admit him and Mr. Bagg of this town to be partakers of the farm. They are willing to enter in profit or loss upon the said customs for 10,000*l*. per annum. If there be no means for partnership, he prays for employment in some place of credit here or at London. At the request of the Spanish Ambassador's servants, he sends their letters to the Conde by this packet. His Majesty's ship the *Quittance* arrived here on Friday with the rest of her company, where they attend a fair wind to carry them farther.—Plymouth, last of October 1604.

Holograph. 1 p. (107. 91.)

SIR THOMAS BENNETT, Lord Mayor, to the SAME.

1604, Oct.—Of the unjust assessment made, in this late loan of 15,000*l*., on divers poor inhabitants, and especially among the inferior Companies : which hard proceedings were imputed to his fault. It was generally thought most fit by the commons of the city to be assessed upon Companies, because it was supposed the Masters and Wardens would best know the abilities of their members ; and also because eight years since a loan of 20,000*l*. was assessed upon the Companies, with such good satisfaction to all parties that it was followed as a precedent.

But as soon as he understood that divers of the poorer sort were rated among some of the inferior Companies, contrary to their meaning, he blamed the Masters and Wardens for their unjust proceedings, and gave them special order to assess no man but such as were rated at 5*l.* or 4*l.* at least in the subsidy, or was otherwise well known able to bear it; which was the rule observed in other Companies.—London, October 1604.

Signed. 1 p. (189. 37.)

PATENTEES for SALTPETRE and GUNPOWDER.

[1604. Oct.]—"Requests of the patentees for the making salt-petre and gunpowder for the covenants to be made between the King's Majesty and them." First they offer to covenant with his Majesty for the delivery of 60 lasts of good gunpowder yearly into his Majesty's store, after the rate of 5 lasts every month; one moiety whereof to be cannon corn powder, and the other moiety to be calyver corn powder, at the rate of . . . , and all other gunpowder that they shall make by his Majesty's commission, so long as they may enjoy it, according to its true meaning.

And they desire of his Majesty a covenant and warrant to the Lord High Treasurer of England for payment of the 5 lasts monthly, and so many lasts more as shall be delivered, after the same rate, according to the certificate by the Officers of the Ordnance of the proof and receipt thereof.

Whereas the patentees covenant with his Majesty for delivery into store of all gunpowder made of any saltpetre made by his Majesty's commission, they desire liberty to sell all gunpowder found upon proof unserviceable for store, to any of his subjects within his realm of England; and also liberty to sell to any nobleman or other subject small quantities of gunpowder so it be not above — cwt. to one man at one time.

They further desire that if at any time it happen during the continuance of the commission that they make any greater quantity of gunpowder than shall be thought fit to be taken into store, or that powder be not made for gunpowder by them delivered for his Majesty's service within — days next after delivery, that then they may sell the residue of gunpowder and saltpetre in their hands to any his Majesty's subjects within the realm of England.

Memorandum, that a *nomine pene* be inflicted upon the patentees if they fail to perform the monthly proportion by them undertaken according to the former contract.

Draft. Endorsed: "1592" (*sic*) and by Cranborne, "Patentees for powder." 1 p. (169. 19.)

The SAME.

[1604, Oct.]—"Offer of John Evelyn, Richard Harding and Robert Evelyn, his Majesty's patentees for making saltpetre and gunpowder for his service and the realm."

They set out the conditions they are prepared to observe in digging for saltpetre ; no place to be digged but once in six years except when extraordinary service is required for the safety and defence of the state. They will not dig in any pigeon houses, which are the chiefest nurses of saltpetre, but one hour in one day, where the owners themselves continue ; as long time when they draw the young pigeons, and that between nine and three o'clock of the same day.

In consideration of which, of their extraordinary charges and of the saving of 20,000*l.* of the treasure of the kingdom within the realm which otherwise would be exhausted and the maintenance of 1000 people with their distressed families by this trade, they undertake to serve his Majesty with 120 or 100 lasts *per annum*, and at the end of the term to leave the grounds in much better estate than they now are.

They desire that if at any time it please the Lord Treasurer, or Master of the Ordnance or Lieutenant that no more powder shall be brought into the store, they may have one year's warning before the ceasing of service.

Endorsed : " 1592 " (*sic*), and by Cranborne, " Evelyn's offer concerning powder." 2 pp. (169. 20.)

[Another copy in S.P.Dom. James I, Vol. IX, No. 68.]

RICHARD BELL to the KING.

[1604, Oct.]—Was warden clerk of the West Marches. Presents a book of his collections of the laws of the Borders and treaties bypast. As through the Union the Border offices are not now necessary, and he loses 100 marks a year, he begs for a pension of 30*l.* a year or other allowance.—*Undated.*

Petition. 1 p. (196. 101.)

The COMMISSIONERS for BORDER CAUSES to the SAME.

[1604, Oct.]—Commending for recompense Richard Bell, late warden clerk upon the West Marches for 30 years.—*Undated.*

Signed : Hen. Carliolen ; Johnestonne ; Nicholas Curwen ; Richard Lowther ; Richard Musgrave ; Willm. Selby ; Ch. Hales ; Henry Widdrington ; John Dalston ; Wm. Fenwicke. 1 p. (196. 100.)

[*See* Calendar of S.P.Dom., 1603-1610, p. 167.]

[VISCOUNT CRANBORNE] to the [EARL of ORMONDE].

[1604, Oct.]—Although the dispatch of your business is sufficient answer concerning Mr. Rothe's employment, yet I must also do him this right to tell you that besides his affection to do you service, he carries himself with that discretion which is very serviceable to you in these times. I return you many thanks for your hawk, with this profession, that howsoever the conclusion of that business may come short of your expectations,

who are now farther removed from the knowledge of many particulars, wherein those that are councillors must lay aside unreasonable private respects ; yet I have given sufficient testimony to have done you such offices as were in my power, and so will I continue to do in anything else when I shall find any reasonable grounds to stand upon. Mr. Routh was no way provided to move us as it appeared by the unreasonable proposition which he made us in the last request, except we should have notoriously neglected his Majesty's service.—*Undated.*

Draft with corrections by Cranborne. 1 p. (130. 167.)

On reverse : Draft letter recommending Mr. Roath, a follower of the Earl of Ormonde, about whose occasions he has remained here and is now returned to Ireland.—*Undated.*

In hand of Cranborne's secretary. $\frac{1}{2}$ p.

[See Calendar of S.P. Ireland, 1603-1606, p. 208.]

BRIDGET, LADY NORREYS, to VISCOUNT CRANBORNE.

[1604], Nov. 1.—Expresses her thanks for Cranborne's great care in the suits which so nearly concern her husband, both in private state and public reputation. Would be sorry that so mean adversaries, who have served her husband's house, should prevail against him in matters of such right.—Rycote, 1 Nov.

Holograph. Endorsed : " 1604." 1 p. (107. 92.)

JOHN RIDGEWAYE to the SAME.

1604, Nov. 1.—At his coming out of Holland he repaired to the Court, then at Lord De La War's house, to express his thanks to Cranborne for the favours bestowed upon him. But seeing Cranborne absent, and Christmas near at hand, he went awhile into Devon. Offers his services, being confident Cranborne will continue his wonted favour, howsoever malice may report him.—Torr Abbey in Devon, 1 Nov. 1604.

Holograph. 1 p. (107. 93.)

SIR ROBERT WINGFEILD to the SAME.

1604, Nov. 1.—Acknowledges Cranborne's letters : one commanding him as deputy steward of Spalding to deliver to Thomas Browne the court rolls in his custody, the other willing him to forbear the same : which latter he obeyed. This Browne approved, being not willing to proceed further in the survey without Cranborne's allowance. On conference with the former stewards and view of the court rolls, he finds many rents decayed, and, by reason of concealments, Mr. Bavy the Queen's bailiff is charged with more by the auditor than is to be collected : all which an exact survey would redress. Challenge is made by the King's officers that the manor of Holbeche, mentioned in the Queen's letters patent and others, is not intended to be any

part of her jointure. He has however kept court there for her Majesty, and purposes to hold the same course until countermanded.—1 Nov. 1604.

Holograph. 1 p. (107. 94.)

LORD NORREYS to the LORD CHANCELLOR and VISCOUNT CRANBORNE.

[1604, Nov. 1].—Respecting suits between him and the pretended executors of his uncle Sir Edward Norreys. He offers to put into the hands of the Lord Chancellor and Lord Cranborne 1,000*l.* to be bestowed at their discretion upon the servants of Sir Edward. He will put into the hands of Lord Darleton for the debts, 2,000*l.* : what profits the pretended executors have received since Sir Edward's death to be put into the same hands. In consideration whereof he demands that the pretended executors renounce their claim by the supposed will : that he be discharged of all claims which in law or honour are payable for Henry, Lord Norreys, his grandfather, Sir John Norreys, Sir Henry Norris, and Sir Thomas Norreys his uncles (to all which Sir Edward Norreys was executor or administrator) and likewise for Sir Edward himself : that his lands and tenants be discharged of certain seizures : that he have liberty to make sale of common woods : and that the manor of Sydnam, which was to be conveyed by Sir Edward Norreys to Sir Richard Wenman, which conveyance was never perfected, may be established to the writer upon repayment of such money as Wenman disbursed.—*Undated.*

Signed. Endorsed by Cranborne : “1604, 1 Nov.” 1 p. (107. 95.)

HUGH BROUGHTON to LORD CECIL (*sic*).

1604, Nov. 1.—When my Lord your father was desirous that I should have been Bishop of London, John [Archbishop of] Cant[erbury] picked a quarrel for Hell, wherein I showed you how far Dr. Andrewes and his g[race] would be from reply. To Dr. Andrewes seven times I wrote to try whether he could resist one word. Still he is silent. And his g[race] in the end yielded after I recompensed his bitter persecution with as good. Winton yet is the same. That you may know faith herein, and no more be uncertain, two little works, seen by the King as I heard, I send you.—Middelb[urgh], 1 Nov. 1604.

Holograph. Seal. 1 p. (107. 96.)

PRIVY SEALS for the LOAN.

1604, Nov. 1.—“The complaint of those that are charged with privy seals,” addressed to Lord Bruce, Master of the Rolls.

Endorsed by Cranborne : “A lewd lybell broght from ye M^r of y^e Rolls to the L. of Dar[.....].” 1 p. (140. 160.)

WILLIAM PALMER to LORD CECIL (*sic*).

1604, Nov. 11.—With a packet from Mr. Wilson.—San Sebastian, 11 Nov. 1604.

Holograph. 1 p. (206. 10.)

LORD FYVIE to VISCOUNT CRANBORNE.

1604, Nov. 3.—I render you with most hearty thanks the treaty of marriage betwixt Prince Edward and Queen Mary of Scotland, with other treaties joined thereto. Because at our last meeting at Council anent the matters of custom, I thought you were of opinion that the customs continue betwixt the kingdoms of Castilia and Portugal, what be in the matter I know not certainly: but in the history of that union written by Conestaggio Genevois in Italian, concerning the offers made by the Duke of Osuna, these are the words in the Latin translation about the end of the fourth book: *Ut ad utilitatem subditorum et totius Regni, et ad augenda commercia et familiaritatem cum Castellanis, Rex tollat vectigalia ab utraque parte, et merces libere transportentur, sicut fiebat ante quam ejusmodi portoria instituerentur.* This was offered to the Portugals before the war, with other good conditions subscribed by the King of Spain and the said Duke of Osuna: was not then received: *Bello confecto quid victis concessum?* I have no certainty. I understand the same conditions were almost all granted in general, with some limitations added by the Council of Spain. When your leisure may serve, I will be glad of some conference with you anent the propositions to be conferred on at our next meeting in the treaty of Union.—Quhythall, 3 Nov. 1604.

Holograph. 1 p. (107. 97.)

————— to the EARL OF DORSET, Lord Treasurer.

1604, Nov. 3.—By agreement of August 11 he is to pay to his Highness 5,000*l.* next May, and 6,500*l.* at two six months afterwards. Three months time has passed merely in the drawing of his book, and a long time will pass before it passes the great seal, to his great expense, besides the loss of the benefit of this whole term (being better than the other three terms, both for passing of recoveries and taking up moneys). Therefore prays that the payments may be reckoned from the date of the passing of his book.—3 Nov. 1604.

Draft, unsigned. 1 p. (214. 51.)

The EARL OF DEVONSHIRE to VISCOUNT CRANBORNE.

1604, Nov. 5.—Encloses for his perusal a draft concerning a suit he made to the King. It is grounded on a book of particulars signed by all the commissioners and auditor, which is already delivered into the “Checker.” Begs Cranborne to get the bill signed.—5 Nov. 1604.

Holograph. 1 p. (107. 98.)

Agreement between FRANCIS NEDHAM and SIMON BASILL.

[1604, Nov. 5].—With respect to the wardship of Philip Saltmarsh, granted to Basill and John de Critz.

Endorsed : “ 5 Nov. 1604.” 1 p.

DR. RICHARD CLAYTON to VISCOUNT CRANBORNE.

1604, Nov. 6.—Cranborne wrote to him in September to make preparations for the return of his (Cranborne's) son to their College. Through negligence of the carrier, he only received the letter last week, so that he could not answer before. Has always acknowledged it an exceeding great favour to the College that Cranborne made choice of their house to place his son in, and counts it no less for him to continue there. Lodging and other things fit shall always be at his disposition.—St. John's College in Cambridge, 6 Nov. 1604.

Signed. 1 p. (107. 99.)

SIR WILLIAM MONSON to the EARL OF NOTTINGHAM.

1604, Nov. 6.—Being upon my way as far as Canterbury towards you, with such informations as I could upon the sudden gather of the Hollanders' usage of our Englishmen, I met here with the Duke's servant, who informed me that the Duke would be at Calais upon Thursday expecting my coming thither : whereupon I am returned, and have sent you the examination of some dwelling in Sandwich and Deal. Those of Dover I intend to bring with me upon the Duke's return.—6 Nov. 1604.

Holograph. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. (107. 100.)

Postal endorsements ; “ In hast post hast hast post hast hast. Canterbury the 6 of November 3 a clok in the after none. Seattlingborne past 5 a Clock in the after none. Rochester past 7 a clocke at night. Darford at past 10 at night.”

PETER PROBY to VISCOUNT CRANBORNE.

1604, Nov. 7.—Quotes “ short notes of records, proving the Treasury of all sorts of records in the Tower to be in the King, and a distinct place from the Master of the Rolls of Chancery.” The descent of the office is traced by extracts from 14 Richard 2, and references to the patents of previous holders. The Puisne Judges incline to the Master of the Rolls for the Chancery records only. Leaves Cranborne to consider how inconvenient it is to have them out of the Tower to the Master's keeping. The Lord Chief Justice purposed to report this day at the Star Chamber what “ they ” have seen : yet all the patents for the office have not been seen, neither can Proby procure any counsel against the Master of the Rolls, on whom they depend. Mr. Solicitor also thinks Proby did him wrong, to have the letter to make him his counsel : which now he cannot be, for in the letter the difference is made to be between Lord Bruce and Proby ; but is indeed between the King and Lord Bruce.

The Lord Chief Justice has put off his report till next Friday, wishing Proby to move Lord Bruce in his own behalf in the meantime : for Bruce told the Lord Chief Justice that if Proby sought it of him by kindness, he would give it him. Has many times sought it, but could never get Bruce's favour. He is willing to satisfy Bruce, with whatever shall please the Council. Has offered Bruce whatsoever it pleases him to ask, if he will consider his great charge of children, and the value of the place above the charge spent. It wearies him of his life to be thus tossed, and spend time and money in following lawyers : and the Court lacks his service in these old records.—7 Nov. 1604.

Holograph. Endorsed : "To prove the records of the Tower to be in the King, and distinct from the Master of the Rolls." 2 pp. (107. 102.)

THE VICE-CHANCELLOR OF CAMBRIDGE TO VISCOUNT CRANBORNE.

1604, Nov. 7.—Our Senate, whether constrained by the small variety of choice through the absence of our worthiest government, or misled by the error of affection have again elected my poor self Vice-Chancellor : the heaviness of which burden I found so troublesome last year, that now not many things could have been cast upon me with greater dislike. I do promise so quietly to pass through this year also, as by my government to pull no open discredit upon our University, nor dishonour to your lordship in defence of mine actions.—7 Nov. 1604.

Unsigned, but written for Dr. Cowell. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. (134. 126.)

LORD NORREYS to the SAME.

1604, Nov. 7.—I have received fresh offers from my Lord Darleton, but will never accept any but shall appear from your direction. I have almost driven him from the pursuit of Englefield, which I cannot leave unless I betray myself to strange inconvenience.—Whytefryers, 7 Nov. 1604.

Holograph. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. (107. 101.)

CAPTAIN WILLIAM POWER to the SAME.

1604, Nov. 8.—Prays for his dispatch. Although he most desired to have some land, in respect that he had a "feeling" from the Queen's Vice Chamberlain and Sir Roger Wilbraham of Cranborne's purpose therein, and that he thought it less chargeable to the King than a pension, yet he leaves the same to Cranborne's consideration. Speaks of the loss of blood, limb and goods he received in the war, and offers his continued services, "as my ancestors since the conquest of that country have done.—8 Nov. 1604.

Holograph. Endorsed : "Captain Power, for some portion of land in Ireland." 1 p. (107. 103.)

WILLIAM STALLENGE to VISCOUNT CRANBORNE.

1604, Nov. 8.—By your letters of the 3rd I perceive having already accommodated all things at London, your pleasure is only to let to farm the customs of the ports of Plymouth, Bridgwater, Dartmouth, Exon, Poole and Weymouth, with their creeks and members ; which as I understand are in Dorsetshire, Lyme ; in Devonshire, Barnstaple and Elfordcombe ; and in Cornwall, Foy, and the rest of the ports of that county belonging to Plymouth, although you do not particularly set them down.

Mr. Bagg is repairing to London to you concerning this business for him and myself. By Sir Walter Cope's note of the mediums found by the auditors of the customs for 10 years, I find Plymouth and Foy to be a far higher rate than in time of peace it can yield, being advanced in those 10 years, as Poole, Weymouth and other parts were by reason of the reprisal goods that have been brought in, which could not be here spent but were transported again for other places. Plymouth with the ports of Cornwall yielded last year but 780*l.* ; 200*l.* of that by goods brought in by extraordinary means, so no man will deal for this place but at a far lower rate than the auditors have found, unless it be to deceive other ports, which may easily be done if the customs be farmed to sundry persons. Haply there may be some improvement at Exon, Dartmouth and their members ; but for the rest, unless there be some help in Lyme, there will be rather great loss according to the estimate. I am very sorry that such as advised you to enter into this business should think any great benefit could rise by these western ports, though I think there have been abuses there as well as in London and other places ; but upon ports of so small importance no great benefit can rise : and if London be not better looked into than heretofore, I doubt you will gain little by this bargain ; and it will be less if you set any ports to farm to particular companies, except you can dispose of all upon some certainty.

I desired your favour to my Lord Treasurer for a place in the customs, and you answered you had not to do with my Lord's office : but these things being now in your own hands, I hope you will have me in remembrance. The Lord Treasurer and the general surveyor at London can satisfy you of my sufficiency. If strangers be preferred, it will be thought I have given some great cause more than the world knoweth.

At the request of the Spanish Ambassador's servants I send their letters herewith to him, which with other sent by the last packet, as they inform me, are for credit to take up money here for their expenses.—Plymouth, 8 Nov. 1604.

Holograph. 2 pp. (107. 104.)

DR. BENJAMIN CHARIER to the SAME.

1604, Nov. 8.—Has received a privy seal to lend the King 20*l.* Hitherto the King has himself received the first fruits

of the poor living he has. Has had small means to pass through great charges in my Lord of Canterbury's service this last 2 or 3 years. Since my Lord died, he has been driven to furnish a poor house in the country. Has upon his own charge attended the Parliament as a clerk of the Convocation : and, besides the charge of his entrance into the King's service, he has waited his month in September last : so that he has been driven to borrow, and is altogether unable to lend. Prays to be spared this time. Acknowledges Cranborne's favour in his unfortunate suit for Bennet College.—8 Nov. 1604.

Holograph. 1 p. (107. 105.)

The LORD CHIEF JUSTICE and the rest of the Judges to the COUNCIL.

1604, Nov. 8.—We have, as required by your letters of Oct. 21, considered (calling to us in his Majesty's counsel learned) the matters referred to us, and have with one consent resolved for law and conveniency as follows : First, that the prosecution and execution of any penal statute cannot be granted to any, for the Act being made by the policy and wisdom of the Parliament, for the general good of the whole realm, and of trust committed to the King, as to the head of justice, and of the weal public, the same cannot by law be transferred over to any subject. Neither can any penal statute be prosecuted or executed by his Majesty's grant in other manner or order of proceeding than by the Act itself is provided. Neither do we find any such grants to any in former ages : and of late years, upon doubts conceived that penal laws might be sought to be granted over, some Parliaments have foreborne to give forfeitures to the crown, and have disposed thereof to the relief of the poor, and other charitable uses, which cannot be granted or employed otherwise. We are also of opinion that it is inconvenient that the forfeitures upon penal laws, or others of like nature, should be granted to any, before the same be recovered or vested in his Majesty by due and lawful proceedings, for that in our experience it makes the more violent proceeding against the subject, to the scandal of justice and the offence of many. But if by the industry of any there accrues any benefit to his Majesty, after the recovery, such have been rewarded out of the same, at the King's pleasure. We have thought of such penal laws as are fittest to be proceeded for the good of the people, as we were required : but our want of time in respect of our judicial places this term, and the consideration to be used in selecting the same, moves us to pray you to bear with us, though we answer not that point so soon as haply you otherwise might expect. But we will "ferslowe" no fitting times to accomplish the same. And where much abuse is found in such as heretofore have been prosecutors against offenders in penal laws, we have, as the time has served, thought of some fit courses to be holden in his Majesty's courts for the reformation

thereof, which will also require some further time to be deliberated on. In like manner we have entered into consideration how the abuses committed to the prejudice of his Majesty upon recognisances, fines and amerciaments and such like may be reformed, which we hope, upon further conference with the Barons of the Exchequer, will be brought to good effect.—Serjeants' Inn in Fleet St., 8 Nov. 1604.

Signed: Jo. Popham; Roberte Clarke; (?) Ed. Anderson; Fr. Gaudy; Tho. Flemyng; Tho. Walmysley; Edward Fenner; P. Warburton; Da. Williams; Ja. Savile; Chr. Yelverton; Geo. Snygge; G. Kingesmyll; William Danyell. $1\frac{1}{2}$ pp.
(107. 106.)

• SIR HENRY MAYNARD to VISCOUNT CRANBORNE.

1604, Nov. 9.—I have been desirous to advance his Majesty's service for the loan of this county and have employed all this last week abroad for the receipt of the money at places appointed by me. But I have found a very strange unwillingness in a great number, and those not of the meanest, to pay the sums required, although some fall out to be but poor men: and I doubt it will go hard with the clergy, for some exceeding poor ministers have privy seals, and divers rich persons have none. Amongst the temporality that seek to be spared I find certain persons, heretofore citizens of London, who giving over their trades have settled here in the country, and here assessed and paying subsidy, pretending to be exempt from this loan, in that being freemen they have contributed to the loan of London, for which they offer certificates, though for small sums; which I have refused to allow or receive back their privy seals without your lordships' pleasures first known. And for that I would not detain any of his Majesty's money in my hands I have with good guard sent up 2,500*l.* into the Receipt, being all I have been able hitherto to procure.—From Eston Lodge this ninth of November, 1604.

Holograph. $\frac{3}{4}$ p. (106. 162.)

The EARL OF SHREWSBURY to the SAME.

1604, Nov. 9.—Now that this Welch Lord has so honestly performed his English promise, and is returning to your Court, I could not forbear to visit you with a few words. I am heartily glad to find by him the resolute good affection he bears to you, which is requited by the like in you towards him. I hope it will increase, to the honour of us all that are familiars and allies together. I have no other matter till I hear from Coke my man that waits upon you: but may not forget her best commendations to you who is now making herself ready here by me, and entreats me therein.—Worksop, 9 Nov. 1604.

Holograph. 1 p. (107. 107.)

LORD GREY to the KING.

[1604, Nov. 9.]—The glory of your rare mercy sounds over all, and no importunity or affection can sway the even balance of your upright heart. I have therefore held more agreeable to your royal will with silent penitency to lament my grievous forfeit, and with patience to attend your free consummating so glorious a begun work, than by show of least importunity either to disvalue my humble endurance or quicken so reviving a mercy. Yet since God, the only King of all Kings, who yet to you his Vice regents on earth appropriates a near resemblance civilly even of his own worship, commands not only thanks for his mercy, but earnest implorations of grace with an unsatisfiable thirst by the mere reflection of his own free goodness to be enabled to serve him, without which zealous affection neither can repentance be acceptable nor the sad heart taste any hope or comfort: I am confident not only to pour forth humble thanks for your mercy whereby I live, but even to weary your royal ears to accept my unfeigned sorrow, to reconcile your royal heart, and to cherish the tender and sincere affections of a spirit so miserably rent with all affliction. Let not then, Sir, so submissive a heart be rejected, but above all suffer not your glorious mercy to be eclipsed by a renewed correction, but with the same generous spirit which pitied, pardoned and revived me, restore my liberty, without which my life were a protracted death, deprived of all object for which I desire to live in entire devotion to your blessed government. Yet if your Majesty hold trial fit before you trust me, commit me to whomsoever you esteem most trusty: from whose house I desire not to stir till your Majesty be satisfied of my proof. If I give suspicion only of disaffected humours, multiply on me and mine your dreadful displeasure. But if I approve a heart faithful above life itself to your throne, let me taste the joy of your presence.—*Undated.*

Holograph. Endorsed: "9 Nov. 1604." 3 pp. (107. 109.)

LUCY, MARCHIONESS OF WINCHESTER, to her uncle, VISCOUNT CRANBORNE.

1604, Nov. 10.—The bearer, John Tregenan, with others, intends a petition for the enlarging of their corporation of St. Ives, Cornwall, "my Lord" being of the same corporation. She begs Cranborne to hear their information and further their petition.—10 Nov. 1604.

Holograph. 1 p. (107. 111.)

SIR JULIUS CAESAR to the SAME.

1604, Nov. 10.—The French Ambassador's daily calling on me makes my importunity the greater to you. I have therefore sent a draft of a proclamation, to which if you add your always sufficient hand of amendment and final dispatch, my Lord

Ambassador cannot but exceedingly praise your love of justice in furthering the apprehension of so great offenders.—St. Catherine's, 10 Nov. 1604.

Holograph. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. (107. 112.)

SERJEANT JOHN HELE to VISCOUNT CRANBORNE.

1604, Nov. 10.—All the *scire fac.* and writs of extent are taken from the file and made void, according to the sentence of the Star Chamber. Is ready to restore and pass the goods and leases, according to the same sentence. Has been restrained in the Fleet 3 weeks so straitly that he could not go out of doors "by bail or baston," as other prisoners do. Has sent 4 petitions to the King for his liberty, to have his fine qualified, and to be satisfied his debt: but has received no answer. Begs his favour.—The Fleet, 10 Nov. 1604.

Signed. 1 p. (107. 113.)

LORD COBHAM to the SAME.

1604, Nov. 11.—Some while after last term I heard that D. Brook was a suitor to the King to buy the present estate of the entailed land. I then wrote craving you to be a means to stay it and to keep me from ruin. Whether my servant mistook your answer I know not, but he brought me answer that you were not acquainted with any such matter and that there was no such thing. Now I hear that the matter is agreed upon, and his book now drawing or drawn ready for the King to sign. The ground of this course is best known to you. If it be meant that I should be utterly destroyed, then to God only I must leave it. If it be matter of profit, then if my friends may be hearkened unto, their offer shall far go beyond his. Let me put myself wholly unto you: remember my father, your wife: keep me from undoing: it will be held amongst one of the greatest deeds of charity that ever you did in your life. O, my Lord, why was I preserved, that myself for ever must be an undone man. I complain not, but upon my salvation I cannot move my wife to deal in it, out of this opinion, that there is no such thing. God knows there was never so undone a man as myself. What to do or to whom to write I know not. If you leave me, you leave him that ever loved you. If mistaking have so much possessed you that otherwise you conceive of me, let me conclude with this sentence of Seneca: *non est magni animi dare et perdere: Hoc est magni animi perdere et dare.* Vouchsafe me an answer I humbly pray you.—From the Tower, 11 Nov. 1604.

PS.—I hear that my Lord Compton has a book for the land in Gloucestershire. I write not to have it stayed: only this, you may be pleased to take notice that the fee farm was given by the Queen to my mother in entail to her eldest son and his issue: for fault of such issue to the second son and his issue, so to the third and his issue: then to the eldest daughter, your

wife, and her issue, the second daughter and her issue, the third daughter and her issue, and so the remainder in the crown. Let not my misfortune be the overthrow of others' right.

Holograph. 2 pp. (107. 114.)

THE EARL OF SOUTHAMPTON to VISCOUNT CRANBORNE.

1604, Nov. 11.—In favour of the bearer, Mr. Ferrou, who has a suit for the reward of his services. Ferrou was dispatched by Mr. Hudson, the King's then agent, to the King, with business of great trust, a day before the decease of the late Queen: and the King commanded him at Winchester to wait on for a place in ordinary, and in the meantime to take his oath as a servant extraordinary. Ferrou has as yet received no reward.—Southampton House in Holburne, 11 Nov. 1604.

Signed. 1 p. (107. 115.)

LORD FYVIE to the SAME.

1604, Nov. 11.—Before our public meeting I would communicate some particulars tending to the furtherance of the service, which I wish at my heart to be advanced to the King's pleasure and your credit: wherefore whenever you may have the leisure, either this day or the morn at morning, send me word and I shall immediately come to you.—Quhythall, Sunday, 11 Nov. 1604.

Holograph. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. (107. 116.)

WILLIAM CECIL to the SAME.

1604, Nov. 11.—Because Cranborne desired him to write of his own invention, without the help of any other, hopes he will pardon his rude lines, in which he only desires to signify his duty.—St. John's College, Cambridge, 11 Nov. 1604.

Holograph. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. (228. 7.)

THOMAS BROWNE to the SAME.

1604, Nov. 12.—In favour of Lord Sidney's deputation to him for the survey of the Queen's possessions in Lincolnshire, Cranborne granted him letters to John Jackson of Spalding for the delivery of court rolls in Jackson's custody concerning that manor to Sir Robert Wingfelde, Cranborne's deputy of that county. He begs for the use of the rolls in order to perform his survey: also for the use of other evidences, being ancient "liggerars" (ledgers), books of extent, and books of entry of all grants expressing the possessions, privileges, &c. pertaining to the late monastery of Spalding, which are in the hands of Sir Richard Ogle of Pinchbeck, whose father and uncle, being stewards of the possessions before and after the suppression of that monastery, got the same into their hands.—12 Nov. 1604.

Holograph. 1 p. (107. 117.)

ARTHUR INGRAM to VISCOUNT CRANBORNE.

1604, Nov. 12.—Begs Cranborne's consideration of his travail to further Cranborne's profits, in which he used his best persuasion to draw his friends to undertake the ports which were undemised: not that there was hope of great profit in undertaking them, but to draw those who had undertaken London and the four ports therewith annexed to give Cranborne the full price demanded, in respect of the hurt they conceived he (Ingram) might do them in the outports. These endeavours to do Cranborne service have drawn on him those who are maliciously bent against him: and he is likewise exempted from having any interest in the farm: whereas he was formerly offered a part, which he rejected in order to do Cranborne service: whereby he has procured the ill conceit of his friends, who relied upon him to be interested in a part. Begs him to remember that he was a great means to advance Cranborne's profits in the last demising of the silk farm. Whatever Cranborne does for him therein he will shortly deserve in a matter concerning Cranborne, wherewith he has already acquainted Sir Walter Cope.—London, 12 Nov. 1604.

Holograph. 1 p. (107. 118.)

The EARL OF DEVONSHIRE to the SAME.

1604, Nov. 12.—Recommends Captain Basset and Captain William Saxy for favourable consideration for their services in the late troubles in Ireland.—My house in Holborne, 12 Nov. 1604.

Signed. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. (107. 119.)

SIR JOHN HARYNGTON to the SAME.

1604, Nov. 13.—After my escape out of the Gatehouse, Mr. Okey, by the name of your officer, came with your warrant to take me at Hampton Court. I was assured by counsel that by the law of the land I could not be taken out of another man's house after my escape; but having no purpose to contest with you, and less to make dishonest advantage of my escape, I gave Okey a bond of 2,000*l.* to discharge all the debt, and whatsoever covenants he would put in, not daring to refuse any, rather than in that contagious time to go to the Gatehouse again.

Since this time (as I hope Mr. Haughton your steward and Mr. Dobbinson have certified you) I have paid the debt, and discharged all the due fees of the execution; and yet now Mr. Okey most wrongfully sues this bond in the King's Bench, to my great charge; and presuming on some favour there, refuses all offers that are made on my behalf, and denies in his plea to be your officer; only with some persuasion (and doubting lest I would call him into the Star Chamber for some misdemeanours of his) he said he would refer the matter between

him and me to any two you would name. I pray you signify to him your pleasure to refer the hearing of his complaint and mine to some two of these : Sir Walter Cope, Sir Michel Hix, Sir Hugh Beeston, Mr. Richard Haughton.—13 Nov. 1604.

Holograph. 1 p. (189. 38.)

SIR HENRY WALLOP to VISCOUNT CRANBORNE.

1604, Nov. 13.—My brother Gifford began to recover even when I came unto him a Saturday night last, and since is reasonable well amended. Nevertheless both he and I acknowledge ourselves much bound to you for your late favourable disposition concerning him, if God had so disposed of him.

I have sent you two brace of pheasants ; they were killed by a hawk, and if I have good luck I shall have more for you. And so I take my leave, hoping within two days to attend you myself.—At the Farleigh Wallop, 13 Nov. 1604.

Holograph. *Seal.* 1 p. (102. 18.)

DR. ROBERT SOAME to LORD CECIL (*sic*).

1604, Nov. 14.—Prays for his mediation with the King in the next conferring of clergy livings. For this favour he will perform any duty to Cecil he can. Since my Lord of Canterbury's decease he is a free man. Begg Cecil to send him some comfort by this bearer.—Cambridge, 14 Nov. 1604.

Holograph. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. (107. 122.)

SIR ROGER WILBRAHAM to VISCOUNT CRANBORNE.

1604, Nov. 14.—The King having a bill presented to him containing a gift of all the concealed goods and chattels of Sir John Parrott to Mr. Lepton of the Privy Chamber, it was his pleasure that Cranborne should give order for passing a book of two parts thereof to Lepton, reserving a third part to his Majesty.—14 Nov. 1604.

Holograph. $\frac{1}{4}$ p. (107. 123.)

SIR HENRY LEE to the SAME.

[1604], Nov. 14.—He understands by Sir Davye Fowles Cranborne's willingness to further his business with the King. He has two causes : the one the fee farm of Quarryngton : the other of his office here, which it seemed the King desired to have from him in a short time, to gratify the "two young gentill" with : of which he has written at length to my Lord of Northampton, Cranborne, and my Lord of Berwick. The King promised him the discharge of his debts, considering the great rents he has paid these 33 years, her Majesty being 5 times with him, and his Majesty twice. Begg that order may be taken in the matter. Finding his Majesty's disposition, he quenched the overmuch affection he carried to this place, so as to draw himself to a more private life. Time, the trier of

truth, will discover his innocence was clouded to colour the imperfections of others. Begs Cranborne's favour.—Woodstock Lodge, 14 Nov.

Holograph. Endorsed: "1604." 1 p. (107. 124.)

RICHARD WESTE to SAMUEL GROSSE.

1604, Nov. $\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{4}$.—Encloses a "memory" touching the prices of commodities, whereby Grosse will see what will be vendible, and like to be far better dispatched than heretofore, now that 30 per 100 is taken away between Spain and England, and by report also with France. A rumour runs here that there is hope there will be concert with Holland and Zeeland. He desires Grosse to write by way of London, whence comes shipping daily for this place or St. Sebastians. He understood by Mr. Cockes that Grosse was returned from Andalusia, and came to good sales with his "pyche." If Grosse comes with commodities for these parts, he must do so before Lent, for they take some time to be carried and dispersed in Castile, where they are spent: and the full herring is better esteemed than the shotten. There will be good sales of worsted stockings, calf skins, hides and Flemish commodities. Gives prices of iron, Newland fish, "hacke" and dry conger. Sends commendations to his brother John Grosse.—Bilbao, 24 Nov. 1604.

Holograph. 1½ pp. (107. 144.)

MARY, LADY CHEEK, to VISCOUNT CRANBORNE.

1604, Nov. 15.—Prays for favour to John Le Hunte, justice of peace of Suffolk, who has received a privy seal for 40*l*. Le Hunte lives at the full rate of his living, and offers to depose that he is 300*l*. in debt, and unfit to lend the above sum. Begs that Le Hunte may be discharged.—15 Nov. 1604.

Signed. 1 p. (107. 125.)

S. FOX to the SAME.

1604, Nov. $\frac{1}{2}\frac{5}{6}$.—Your letters preventing the suit I should of myself have made to be removed from hence, for causes by you touched, have besides cleared my irresolution touching the time and manner of doing it. Whereof if I was not of myself able to determine, I am glad rather to have committed that error which may make you matter for clemency than that which might bring my own willingness to stay in suspect. The liberty that you have set me in of my own course I acknowledge as from your great goodness, which notwithstanding my own servitude thereto would have made frustrate, if there were any course to take but one: for I should have thought myself bound to take that wherein you were most served. But for Florence, except you had precisely commanded it, neither for my own respects nor for many other respects may I resolve to go thither. First, that your charge should be increased thereby. Secondly, that I take all Italy, as well as Venice or Padua, to be another

man's jurisdiction. The course that is left, of coming thither, I accept as less disserviceable to you, only asking respite till the spring, that the time be more convenient for travel. The offer of your own service I accept with humblest thanks. Upon your offer I recommend to your particular protection those poor means wherewith I shall be able only to serve you, namely my profession, which is of physic, with my inclination to you particularly and your house : the one had by nature, the other entered into by election, but brought to that it is by your liberality and maintenance here. Whereto although I know that your disposition to bounty was the immediate mover, I also consider therein the secret working of a higher mover : from whose father of so excellent memory my father in that little care he had of worldly thrift was constrained to take that little stay he had : of his son myself have had and have the best part of my means to continue my study, the fruit whereof is due to you.—Padua, 25 Nov. 1604.

Holograph. 2 pp. (107. 145.)

THE EARL OF KILDARE to LORD CECIL (*sic*).

1604, Nov. 17.—At my last being with you you took offence against me, so I have refrained to repair to you since. If in my speeches I uttered any words as justifying my own cause, that you took as meaning to contest with you in any way, I protest I had no such intention. Favour me that I may repair to you to inform you the truth touching my offence ; I desire to know when I may attend you.—My lodging over against Ivy Bridge, 17 Nov. 1604.

Holograph. 1 p. (107. 128.)

LORD FYVIE to VISCOUNT CRANBORNE.

1604, Nov. 17.—I have declared to the Commissioners of Scotland your desire that the meeting at Westminster might be excused for this day : which they accepted with very good will, and desired that the next meeting may be appointed to Tuesday next.—Whytehall, Saturday, 17 Nov. 1604.

Signed. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. (107. 129.)

SIR FULKE GREVILLE.

1604, Nov. 18.—Warrant to the officers of the Exchequer. Sir Fulk Grevill, heretofore Treasurer of the Navy of the late Queen, and to the King since her decease, for 5 years, in that time has faithfully disbursed money to the value of near 300,000*l.*, and stands indebted by reason of the said office in divers sums. In consideration of his long service he is hereby released of the sum of 1,000*l.* parcel of such arrears.—18 Nov. 2 Jac.

Unsigned. 1 p. (107. 126.)

CAPTAIN WILLIAM POWER to VISCOUNT CRANBORNE.

1604, Nov. 18.—Acknowledges Cranborne's favour in getting 4s. per diem apportioned to him; yet the sum does not answer his loss of good estate, much blood, and principal limbs in the war, besides his particular services. Contrasts his rewards with those received by others. All who know him expect that by how much he has bled in the service, and has hatred among the general in Ireland for having been so forward in the State's service, by so much he should now receive reward. Prays Cranborne to augment the above proportion.—18 Nov. 1604.

Holograph. 1 p. (107. 130.)

JOHN CORBETT to the SAME.

1604, Nov. 18.—Is informed by Mr. Levinus [Munck] of the favourable mention Cranborne lately made of preferring him to a place of clerk of the Council. Has forborne to importune Cranborne, but begs his furtherance in raising his hopeless fortunes.—18 Nov. 1604.

Holograph. 1 p. (107. 131.)

LORD BALMARINO to the SAME.

1604, Nov. 18.—The King has signed a warrant for a grant to him of some lands upon the borders, whereof neither the King nor the late Queen ever had any benefit. Begs Cranborne to signify the King's pleasure in the matter to the Lord Treasurer, so that it may be dispatched.—Whyithall, 18 Nov. 1604.

Holograph. 1 p. (107. 132.)

The EARL OF WORCESTER to the SAME.

[1604], Nov. 19.—This day the King being a hunting by chance cast his eye upon Francis Dakers, but said nothing until he came home, and taking me aside, used these words: "I did wonder to see one man to-day in the field." I asked who that was. He said Francis Dakers. I could hardly be persuaded but that he was mistaken, but he confidently affirmed it to be true, and so it was, as I learned after, but saw him not. He said he thought there should have been some proceeding against him by the Council for his abuse. I answered I was sure I set my hand to a letter for him, but belike he could not be found, or else was committed and after discharged. "For being found," said he, "that cannot be, being no fugitive: and if he had been committed I should have had advertisement. I pray you write to my Lord of Cranborne to be certified as well of that matter as of the matter of Sir Edward Bellingham, and send with all speed." Since which time he sent once to know whether I had sent. I did not see him more moved in countenance a great while for so small an accident. I sent presently too into the town to seek him, and if he had been found I would have bound him over to appear before you, for I suppose that

he could not be found at London. Furthermore he was extreme angry that the knight marshal did not attend him, swearing a lewd oath he thought he was scorned to be waited on. Recommend my service to my Lord Chamberlain and all the ladies.—Royston, 19 November.

Holograph. Endorsed: "1604." 1 p. (107. 133.)

Postal endorsements: "Hast, hast, post hast, with speed. Ware, 20 November at twoe in the afternone."

SIR THOMAS CAVE to VISCOUNT CRANBORNE.

1604, Nov. 19.—Mr. Doctor Chippingdalle, commissary and justice of Leicestershire, has long dwelt in Leicester Castle, and is tenant to the King of a certain grange, whereof they of Leicester have obtained an estate in reversion. Chippingdalle doubts whether, when his term is expired, he will be admitted their tenant. He has well deserved of the townsmen, and his abode near them greatly eases the country for the more speedy dispatch of their occasions. Begs Cranborne to further Chippingdalle's being admitted tenant of the grange, upon reasonable conditions.—Fleet Street, 18 Nov. 1604.

Holograph. 1 p. (107. 134.)

The EARL OF NOTTINGHAM to the SAME.

1604, Nov. 19.—Begs Cecil's favour to the bearer, Mr. Norden, who is a suitor to his Majesty for a place. The place will recompense him for his former services, whereof Lord Burghley, who loved him, made good account.—Arondel House, 19 Nov. 1604.

Signed. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. (189. 39.)

The BARONS OF THE EXCHEQUER to the EARL OF DORSET.

1604, Nov. 20.—They have considered the form of condition and articles to be propounded to the next Parliament concerning the transportation of merchandises out of England into Scotland. The condition is agreeable to the usual form of port bonds, and they see no cause to alter it: but the persons henceforth bound for transportation of such goods should be Englishmen, as no process of the Exchequer runs into Scotland, and they should be of sufficient ability to answer their bonds. Suggestions are made as to what bonds should be accepted.—Serjeants' Inn, 20 Nov. 1604.

Signed: Tho. Fleming; Roberte Clerke; Ja. Savile; Geo. Snygge. $1\frac{1}{2}$ pp. (107. 135.)

The EARL OF SHREWSBURY to VISCOUNT CRANBORNE.

1604, Nov. 20.—I am so much pleased with all you have written to me concerning the Union as I cannot forbear to express the great comfort I conceive thereof. God has well inspired the hearts of you Commissioners so soon and so well to accord

together, but how happy are we that enjoy so wise, gracious and benign a sovereign, who can so direct these great things. You write that your daily toil of mind and body has brought you already to the age that in the Psalms are reckoned of labour and dolour, and yet you possess your health; much happier were I than I am if it were no worse with me, and yet I cannot much complain of sickness, neither boast of health free from one pain or other at any time, so as these 52 years, which this very day I live to see, I may account both in my body and mind little lacking of those of my unkind mother-in-law's, which are about 84. But methinks I see your greatest causes of toil like to be well eased, for he that considers the many great affairs of state that you have run through, and most happily brought to so good perfection since our Sovereign's reign over us, may hope that you shall not hereafter in ten times so long, have the like toil; like to my Lord of Northumberland's work in his new garden at Sion, which will busy and cost him more till he can gather a "poesie" in it, than it will do in 20 years after: and yet I know he must never leave platting, digging, weeding, &c., continually as occasion serves. But you have no leisure to become a gardener. Only this I will say, that if you will not take up this your overtoiling in time, I will censure you for a wiser man to the world than to yourself, or to us your friends, who heartily desire you may live as long as ourselves at the least. You write that you have signed my new particulars, whereof I have heard nothing as yet from Cooke my man, and therefore till then I will not trouble you further thereof, except with our most hearty thanks. My wife returns you her friendliest salutations.—Sheffield Lodge, 20 Nov. 1604.

Holograph. 1 p. (107. 136.)

RALPH WINWOOD to VISCOUNT CRANBORNE.

[1604], Nov. 20.—Though since the last of the 16th I have little to advertise, and what there is you shall understand by Sir Noel Caron, yet to accompany these enclosed, which I return by the hands by which I did receive them, I will be bold to represent in private to you the poor estate of these distressed Provinces, which, now abandoned of all foreign help, must rely upon the providence of God for their future conservation. I need not speak what detriment this State receives by the late peace made with Spain. The eye of sense doth see it doth sap and mine the groundwork whereon this union was first founded. Yet if these petty differences for liberty of commerce were accommodated, some hope there were these Provinces might subsist, were it not that means sufficient cannot be found to maintain the war. The state of war yearly amounts to a million of pounds sterling, which proportionably is to be charged upon all the Provinces, but Guelders and Overysse, upland and frontier countries, will not contribute to the charge of the sea. Zeland complains to be overburdened with the charges of the

Admiralty, and refuses to be subject to the repartition for service by land. These defaults the generality and Holland have supplied for many years, whereby they are both so indebted that the interest which they pay eats up a great part of their yearly revenue. The charges daily multiply. The fortifications in Flanders since the siege of Sluce amount to 500,000 guilders. It is true they go royally through with the business : but to be able so to continue when their enemy shall assail them both by sea and land, and force them for their defence to maintain two armies, *hoc opus, hic labor erit*. In these difficulties this consolation there is, that the General is a worthy prince, vigilant and industrious, of an excellent temper, fashioned by nature and custom to the constitution of this State, to the welfare whereof he humbles his thoughts as to the humours of them which here carry the greatest vogue. Yet his present discontents are great about the carriage of this summer's service, wherein he was overruled contrary to his judgment. But as he wisely conceals his grievances from the world, so it is hoped, before he shall have cause to go into the field, they will be digested and forgotten. I find no want of courage in any of them. They all cry *O passi graviora!* And so long as his Majesty will use his intended moderation in their favour, they will witness to the world at what estimate they prize the sweetness of their liberty. Their soul abhors the thought of treaty, whither when they come rage and despite will drive them, not judgment or advice.

I send an abstract of this year's proposition presented by the Council to the States General for the entertainment of next year's service.

I have travailed to bring to some issue my Lord of Boughelou's pretensions, which Sir Noel Caron has endeavoured to facilitate by his mediation : wherein we have effected little. For though he has quitted his pretension for the generality, and the demand to have the next company of horse which should be void, and authority to raise his regiment to 20 companies, which now is but of 13, yet he peremptorily insists to have provision of 100*l*. sterling the short month, which is double that which either the Counts of Nassau or Chatillon or any colonel receives for ordinary entertainment. If herein he shall be refused, (which I fear he will find, for the reglement of their State will not permit so large an allowance, and the example will bring with it an ill consequence), his next demand, as he makes show, will be for recompense for his charges, which have been extraordinary in the levy of his regiment, and their favour to depart. I much desire he should receive entertainment amongst them, for he may prove a worthy instrument for their service, and a little patience with ease would effect that which no solicitations have power to obtain ; for these men have their own ways, from which they will not swerve.—From the Haghe, 20 Nov.

Holograph. Endorsed : " 1604. Mr. Winwood by Sir Noel Caron. Received 14 Dec." 2 pp. (107. 137.)

The EARL OF BEDFORD to VISCOUNT CRANBORNE.

1604, Nov. 20.—I perceive that you and the rest are eftsones troubled with one Mr. Busshe of Devon, for the floating of a great quantity of timber by the rive of Tawe to Barnstable, to the equal prejudice of my uncle the Earl of Bath and myself, who have interest both in the river and fishing for 5 miles on both sides. Albeit he aim more especially in his petition at the said Earl, I held it not fit to conceal the damage done to me, who by that means have lost well near 2 acres of the best land I have, worth yearly 4 nobles an acre, and if this transportation be permitted, am like to lose much more. One of my tenants did in a marsh ground there bestow 40*l.* in the repair of a breach made in the banks, and 200*l.* more will not repair the rest. This fellow prosecuted this matter in July last, when you and the rest referred him and us to the common law. Nevertheless he ceases not to put his wood into the water thereby to annoy us, but also to petition against the said Earl, wherein I crave with him your favour for continuance of your first order, to preserve our inheritance.—Bedford House, 20 Nov. 1604.

Signed. 1 p. (107. 138.)

SIR GEORGE HARVEY, Lieutenant of the Tower, to the SAME.

1604, Nov. 21.—I have received your letter on behalf of Sir Art. Throgmorton, and fear very much that letters of that kind (wherewith you are much troubled) may be offensive to you, and raise a conceit of weakness in me in not discerning the difference of times. I am not ignorant that for intelligences the times are not now so dangerous as before the trials of the prisoners, and the former strictness now not needful. But if strictness at this time be an error, it is not mine, but proceeds from the prisoners themselves, who by favour from you and the rest of the Lords did set down the names of so many as they desired should come unto them, which was allowed and a warrant sent to me with a schedule to suffer those contained in the schedule and no others to resort unto them: whereby being limited I cannot do as I would, for I hold it more safe for a man of my place to be curious than careless. The prisoners now much desire that, besides those mentioned in their lists, their friends and servants might come unto them, whereunto I could very willingly give way if your lordships' pleasures were such.—The Tower, 21 Nov. 1604.

Holograph. 1 p. (107. 139.)

KING JAMES to the SAME.

[1604, Nov. 22].—I could have heartily wished the day if it had been possible that my little beagle had been stolen here in the likeness of a mouse, as he is not much bigger, to have been partaker of the sport which I had this day at hawking. There

should ye have seen in a fair calm warm day such as a “flain” mouse could not have taken cold in and in a fair pleasant field so well flying Scottish hawks upon English fowls as ye could not but have discerned but that they had been already naturalised without any reservation, and in the midst of my good hawking got I the news of your good hunting amongst your fellows there. I protest I cannot but think myself extremely happy of the pains I took the last evening and morning before my parting, and now I will confess myself in this point unto you, that although I would gladly have won even at the first as much as I could for the furtherance of this errand because of the uncertainty of my mortal life, yet am I fully resolved that the smallest beginning of this happy errand at this time with the hearty applause of all parties will imprint such a general apprehension in the hearts of all the people, who are more ruled with shadows than substance, that the Union is already made, as the occasion will thereby be extinguished of any future crosses which otherwise might have risen upon the other points which rests to be done for the performance of that great work; for being once made friends and homely together they will no more stick upon such punctilios which as otherwise strangers they might have stood upon. It only rests that when ye end all other things ye make such a pretty reference for the full accomplishment of all other points which fault of leisure could not now permit you to end as it may appear that working in this errand shall never be left off till it be fully accomplished, I mean specially by the uniting of both laws and parliaments of both the nations; and for a fair “vale” as was time amongst you I think it were not amiss that after your conclusions some one or two of the principals of your side should bestow a good dinner upon your Northern neighbours and so end with a health to your common and indifferent master. I doubt not also but ere this time ye have received the puritans’ catholic petition, for it neither names county, parish nor pastor; what such an universal complaint deserves I need not to inform you, but I deceived their expectation by dismissing the multitude in fair terms, only that knave that was the framer of the petition and drawer of them together deserving some correction, I would have been sorry that his three thousand should have boasted me, but he is so near of kin to Emmanuel as I shall distrust that race the more while I live. I heartily require you that with all convenient speed that knave may receive some public correction either in the Star Chamber or otherwise, since ye see I have daily more and more cause to hate and abhor all that sect, enemies to all kings, and to me only because I am a King. But above all let him first be shrewdly well examined.

Ye must also specially take heed that in this act of Naturalization my promise be neither restricted till the full accomplishment of the Union or to any certain time, but only that I have declared my gracious pleasure and intention not to press too hastily to the preferring of Scottish men to such and such

places, which without a reasonable process of time they cannot be fit for for many respects, but the words must be conceived alike for both the nations, and this ye know is according to my last conclusion with you in this errand, because I would have no *terminus ad quem* in this reservation but only that it should be left to the maturity of time, which must piece and piece take away the distinction of nations as it hath already done here between England and Wales. But what should I weary myself by setting down particulars thus in writ. [I] have employed herewith so sufficient a messenger as “my father” your fellow secretary, whom I have directed to forewarn you that what for the pleasure I take of my recreation here and what for the fear I stand in to offend the puritans I mind not to return to London till after that profane Christ’s tide; and therefore you may for a two three months send your niece to remain with your daughter in the country, where she may be well brought up. Let 3 [Northampton] be your co-partner of this letter, as he was of many a one before I ever saw either of you; commend me to your honest fellow labourers, and tell the Chamberlain I would wish him here to be breathed before Christmas.—*Undated.*

Holograph. Seal. Endorsed by Cranborne: “22 9bre His Majesty.” 3 pp. (134. 53.)

The EARL OF WORCESTER to LORD ———.

[1604], Nov. 22.—I have delivered your packet according to the direction, concerning that point of “prorative” that his Majesty was careful. I conceive his meaning was that in the penning of the act it might not appear to the Scottish Commissioners that they were in worse case than before, by reason of the exception of being capable of those dignities and places of government, and not only of the impairing of his prerogative, of the which he knew you would be sufficiently careful.—Roiston, 22 Nov.

PS.—This day his Majesty takes his journey toward Hinchinbrooke, from whence God send us a short return.

Holograph. 1 p. (113. 28.)

The EARL OF SHREWSBURY to VISCOUNT CRANBORNE.

1604, Nov. 23.—My wife having received certain letters and a book from one who seems to be very careful of her soul, who did also send another letter, a seal, a book and a little picture to one Henry Butler that serves me, we have thought good to send them all to you. Henry Butler brought them to my wife, saying he had received them of one he knew not, nor ever had seen before, who went away before they were opened, the books being sealed up also. Butler protests he cannot remember ever to have seen the party that wrote them, neither did ever before receive letter or message from him, or any other of that profession. He has served us 13 or 14 years, and we take him

to be as honest a poor man as any that is towards us, and one never inclined to the religion of the papists. Whether this be any plot or practice, or mere simplicity (through blind zeal) in the party that wrote them, I know not: but if we may understand from you that he be held a dangerous person to the state, and that he shall send again to have answer of his letters, we will do our best to cause him to be apprehended. For ourselves we never heard of any such man before.—Sheffield, 23 Nov. 1604.

Holograph.

At foot: Countess of Shrewsbury to the same:—To make you my confessor, I thank God I am so well settled in the points of religion that touch my salvation that I hope on God's goodness I need not to seek further: and being so far satisfied I hold it greater sin so deeply to offend the law I have been bred and born in and do live under, than it can be meritorious to reform myself in matter of form, though we would allow that profession to be freer from exception than I think it is. But whether this proceed from plot or simplicity, I should be heartily sorry to be the cause that any man should be called in question. But this I will leave to your consideration, and ourselves to your best concepts.

Holograph, signed: Ma. Shrewsbury. 1 p. (107. 140.)

LORD COMPTON to VISCOUNT CRANBORNE.

1604, Nov. 23.—The Lord Chancellor has made stay of his book until he has a warrant from the Lord Treasurer or my Lord of Berwick. Begg Cranborne to further the dispatch of the matter.—Savoy, 23 Nov. 1604.

Holograph. 1 p. (107. 141.)

SIR FRANCIS HASTINGS to the SAME.

1604, Nov. 23.—Thanks Cranborne for the honourable message received from him by his cousin Sir Hugh Beeston: also for the licence granted for transferring the wardship of his wife's son to Mr. Pole of Devon. Prays that Pole may be allowed to surrender all he had from him (Hastings), and take all in his own name.—23 Nov. 1604.

Holograph. 1 p. (107. 142.)

LORD COBHAM to the SAME.

1604, Nov. 24.—Since this bearer my servant was with you last he has been sick, so that I could not give you thanks for the kind message you sent me by him. Though the appearance be not great, yet now I will not despair, because from you I know the King in good time may think of me, and that for ever I shall not be a prisoner. These be deeds of charity, which in this world and in the everlasting world you shall receive the merit of. In the meantime you have given some comfort to him that was comfortless.—From the Tower, 24 Nov. 1604.

PS.—You have granted me that myself most desires, that I shall see my nephew when he comes from Cambridge, whereof I will put you in mind when I hear he is come. Give my servant leave to speak with you touching some particular business of mine.

Holograph. 1 p. (107. 143.)

SIR THOMAS LAKE to VISCOUNT CRANBORNE.

1604, Nov. 25.—As soon as I was come hither I acquainted his Majesty with what you had said about the Duke's instructions, whereunto his Majesty took time to make answer: only I perceive that he will not use him in any matter of state. For the letter of Sir Henry Wotton, when his Majesty had read the letter he was well pleased that he is sought unto, but liked the Ambassador's answer well. He said he was in no wars with the Pope in particular, but yet would preserve his dignity. Therefore he liked well your opinion that the Ambassador should be warned to have as little to do with him as possibly he can; but if the Nuntio will press it further, so as he will come to his house as other Ambassadors of princes have done, or if he meet him casually or any otherwise, so as the King may not seem to yield a precedence, his Majesty can be content to hear what he will say. But in no sort that Sir Henry Wotton shall fall into any dealing with him as though the King regarded him otherwise than a temporal Prince. For the matter of scandal, if the Ambassador be known, as he is, to be sound in religion, his Majesty thinks that to be sufficiently thereby avoided.

All things that have been done about the Union his Majesty likes exceedingly well, and thinks himself not a little beholding to you for so quick expedition. He was bold to amend the draft of the article of naturalization sent to him, because he thought there was some superfluity in it: the substance he takes no exception to, but prays to be excused for playing the Secretary.

This morning his Majesty willed me to write to my Lord of Northampton to deal with my Lord of Canterbury elect, touching the ministers not conformable: that where his Majesty conceives, so being informed, that many of them are disposed, though not to conform themselves precisely at the day, yet afterward within a month or two: his Majesty thinks fit that in that case where any shall be found of that disposition that will give hope of conformity, though not in the present, all proceeding against him may be forborne for a month or two: and that if this disposition of theirs be but counterfeited and to win him, they may be the more roundly dealt with afterwards.

This morning came the packet subscribed by you which brought my Lord of Canterbury's letter about the Deanery of Worcester. His Majesty was resolved that the Dean of the Chapel [James Montague] shall have the Deanery of Worcester if he will, and Dr. Buckridge the Deanery of Lichfield if he remove. Upon this I made bold to be suitor to his Majesty to

bestow upon my brother the parsonage of Freshwater in the Isle of Wight, which the Dean had : and if you have not any special purpose to confer it upon any of yours, I beseech you to give liking to it. But if you have been moved for any other, I will submit myself.

I enclose in this packet divers bills which his Majesty has this morning signed for his service, specially the bill for the discharge of the recusants, which must be passed the seals with all speed : for if they have it not before the end of the term it will be of no use for them. Therefore cause it to be passed the seals presently. That for Mr. Talbot I have advised Sir William Anstruther not to offer to his Majesty until the Council may be better satisfied of it : whereupon he is gone to London to speak with you about it, and to leave it or persist as he shall be directed. This letter to my Lord Chancellor is only my own, to beseech him that if the benefice of Freshwater be under the value and in his gift, it will please him not to bestow it, because his Majesty is minded towards my brother.—Huntingdon, 25 Nov. 1604.

PS.—After this written, his Majesty willed me to let you know, and that you may impart it to my Lord of Northampton and such as you think good, that now the points of the Union are agreed on, he would have you consider above all other arguments heretofore used how necessary it was to be done, considering he is newly advertised by a Scottish gentleman arrived out of France that the French King has been very inquisitive about it, and whether the Scots would ever yield to it, and if they would not desire the King's second son to be their king, and whether they would be so base as to lose the dignity of a kingdom and the presence of a king amongst them. Which curiousness his Majesty thinks an argument of his disposition to prevent the quietness of this isle if he had opportunity, and therefore hopes you will think it wisdom that all occasion thereof be taken away.

Further he willed me to signify that he is advertised that Dr. Chatterton, who was one of the disputers at the conference, does not only not conform himself as he seemed to promise at the conference, but rather gives ill example in the University. Therefore because he is of Cambridge, where you are Chancellor and head of a House, his Highness thinks it fit you should consider what is meet to be done with him if he persist, and what you as Chancellor may do to remove him if he continue obstinate.

Holograph. 4 pp. (107. 148.)

SIR THOMAS LAKE to VISCOUNT CRANBORNE.

[1604], Nov. 25.—Since I wrote to you this morning his Majesty, having written to the Queen and my Lord of Barwick, has willed me to excuse him to you of not writing by reason of his weariness in the other letters ; and that by Tuesday at farthest you shall hear from him of his own hand, and then also

understand his pleasure about the Duke. About the petition at Royston, his Majesty would have all that could be gotten out of Hildersham, who he says is apparently guilty. For Sir Fr. Barrington, I find not that his Majesty conceives ought to touch him, except it appear by any discovery there; but if anything should fall out, because he is a man of note, his Majesty would rather deal with him than another man.—25 Nov.

Holograph. Endorsed: "1604." 1 p. (189. 42.)

SIR THOMAS LAKE to VISCOUNT CRANBORNE.

[1604], Nov. 25.—Among other things whereof I have this day twice written to you, I forgot one which his Majesty gave me special charge of; that is that where you had told him of a letter from his agent in the Low Countries which you were desirous he should peruse: but he then had no leisure. If you think good, now that he has more time to see it, to send that letter hither, he will very willingly give it the reading.—Huntingdon, 25 Nov.

Holograph. Endorsed: "1604." 1 p. (189. 43.)

LORD FYVIE to the SAME.

1604, Nov. 26.—Because I know your lordship has infinite "adois," having this morning penned a project of that was committed unto us, I have thought meet to send it you, not as worthy to be seen or considered but that you may know I am not unmindful of anything committed to my charge. I entreat you give it to any of your clerks and direct him to form the same as you may think most for the purpose; for albeit this might be tolerable in other respects, I know it is neither conform to your forms nor good English. After four afternoon I shall God willing attend to wait with you and to approve any form you shall ordain to be set down for this matter that it may be ready to-morrow in due time.—Whitehall, Monday, 26 Nov. 1604.

Holograph. 1 p. (102. 36.)

SIR STEPHEN PROCTOR to the SAME.

1604, Nov. 27.—Details proposed terms for the sale of certain leases. Sir William Ingilby named, also Thriske Mills, and wastes in Kirkebyshire.—27 Nov. 1604.

Holograph. 1 p. (107. 152.)

SIR THOMAS CAVE to the SAME.

1604, Nov. 27.—Has received two privy seals, for 50*l.* and 40*l.* This happens very unfitly for him, he being in agreement for a marriage between a knight's son, his neighbour, and one of his daughters: and he is already indebted above 1,000*l.*, and besides, he lent 50*l.* to the late Queen which is yet unsatisfied. Begs to be discharged of the privy seals.—Holborne, 27 Nov. 1604.

Signed. 1 p. (107. 153.)

LORD FYVIE to VISCOUNT CRANBORNE.

1604, Nov. 27.—I have shown to our Commissioners the King's judgment and correction of our act of naturalization, which we will all very well allow of to be so mended, as it may please you to propose it, either as of the King or as of yourself. I have also spoken with some of our specials anent the form of subscribing the three writs to be given to the King and Parliaments. We think meetest there be nothing spoken of that, but when the writs shall be ready your lordships shall first subscribe one on what side you please, and when we are subscribing that on the other side, your lordships shall subscribe the second where you please, and so the third, and we shall follow you.

PS.—Because I have understood by my Lord Beruike you thought meetest the alteration of the words in the act of naturalization should be proponed by our side, I shall propone the same.—27 Nov. 1604.

Holograph. 1 p. (189. 44.)

SIR JOHN PARKER to the SAME.

1604, Nov. 29.—Of the matter between the Six Clerks and him. Sends herewith an answer to their supposed case with which they have abused Cranborne, containing the truth of the case. Cranborne will find his suit is for the common good, and desired of all men save only the Clerks, from whom it is like to draw a principal feather, and yet leaves them feathers enough to fly high. Trusts Cranborne will grace him in the matter to his Majesty.—29 Nov. 1604.

Holograph. 1 p. (108. 1.)

The following three papers formed possibly the Enclosure in the foregoing:—

(i) On 9 Apr. 36 Eliz., the day before Sir Thos. Egerton was sworn Master of the Rolls, Sir John Parker obtained from her Majesty a grant of the keeping and filing of all bills, answers, etc. in Chancery, with a new fee of 12*d.* thereby imposed upon the subject for every such pleading, and also the benefit of all second copies, and exemplifications of the same.

Upon this Patent, 2 questions arose:—

1. That the Six Clerks, as officers under the Master of the Rolls, were bound by their oaths to file the said pleadings, and then to deliver them to the Master of the Rolls.
2. That the benefit of the said second copies and exemplifications belonged to them.

Whereupon Sir John Parker solicited the now Lord Treasurer and Sir John Fortescue to mediate the matter between him and the Six Clerks, the conclusion whereof was that Sir John Parker should deliver up all his interest and title to the second copies and exemplifications, and that the six Clerks should do

their best endeavour to gather the said 12*d.* of the subject for every pleading; which they carefully did during the Queen's time, certifying the names of such persons as refused to pay. Upon his Majesty's entrance, the people, emboldened by his proclamation against monopolies, refused to pay the said 12*d.*, which moved Sir John Parker to appeal to his Majesty by petition to have the keeping and filing of the pleadings according to his patent; which petition, by consent of Lord Bruce, now Master of the Rolls, was referred to the Chief Justices of the King's Bench and Common Pleas, and to the Chief Baron of the Exchequer, who adjudged the right of keeping the pleadings unto the Master of the Rolls.

Hereupon Sir John Parker, finding himself aggrieved, has exhibited divers complaints against the Six Clerks, charging them with the receipt of the said 12*d.* to their own uses, which he cannot prove, and laboured to draw from them some consideration in regard of the loss of his said office; wherewith the Six Clerks have nothing to do. Howbeit they have declared their readiness to collect the said 12*d.*, if he would have procured them from his Majesty a warrant for the receipt thereof, considering that otherwise, as the case stands, they are not to intermeddle therewith.

Unsigned. Endorsed: "1604." 1 p. (109. 1.)

(ii) Sir John Parker's answer to the foregoing; merely a re-statement of the case, giving no further information.

1 p. (109. 2.)

(iii) "Reasons to approve the Six Clerks have no interest in keeping and filing the records but by the Master of the Rolls' sufferance, and therein is gathered what is thought they will object and answer to the same. 1604."

1 p. *closely written.* (109. 81.)

CAPTAINS WILLIAM SAXEY and EDWARD BASSETT to VISCOUNT CRANBORNE.

1604, Nov. 29.—It pleased Cranborne to consider them worthy of pensions, but in what measure he values their services was not spoken of, by reason of the interposition of the Lord of Berwick. They desire him to take knowledge that there are captains of their rank who are recompensed, some with 10*s.*, and some with 8*s.* a day during life. They prescribe nothing but submit to his censure, and beg that his servant, Mr. Calvert, may signify his pleasure to them.—29 Nov. 1604.

Signed. 1 p. (108. 2.)

SIR THOMAS LAKE to the SAME.

[1604], Nov. 29.—Although I have no great matter to advertise you of, yet because Sir Fra. Darcy goes away in the morning post in company of the Duke of Holst, I thought good to advertise you that your letters dated yesterday came hither this

day about noon, his Majesty being first gone abroad, as I wrote you in the morning, and now this evening returned somewhat late, but much better disposed than when he went forth; and having cause to write to my Lord of Berwick, would not pain himself to write any more so soon of his own hand, but commanded me to signify his pleasure. It is only about some things of Scotland, and so I will not trouble you with repetition of them. I delivered your letters this evening at his Majesty's return to Sir Ph. Harbert, and the same instant also were presented your grapes brought by your footman, which were very welcome to his Majesty. For Mr. Dacres, his Majesty is pleased that on Sunday, or when you think fit, he may be called before you again and discharged, making it appear unto him that it is at the suit of my Lord Chamberlain.—Hinchinbrooke, 29 Nov. at 8 in the night.

Holograph. Endorsed: "1604." 1 p. (189. 45.)

GEORGE NICOLSON to VISCOUNT CRANBORNE.

1604, Nov. 30.—Lord Cranborne's and Lord Berwick's promises of favour have encouraged him to present the enclosed suit.—30 Nov. 1604.

Holograph. ½ p. (108. 4.)

The Enclosure:—

Note of reasons for appointing special notaries to make charter parties, and examiners for the King's service. Details the various losses of customs suffered under the present system, which the above arrangement would remedy. It is proposed that the notaries should also register passengers' names, to the discovery of practisers going and coming in the ships they make charters for, a matter of good service to the State. Also that they should inform the King of the destination, lading, and probable length of voyage of ships, by which the King may stay or alter their voyages. The writer begs to be granted the office of placing of fit persons for the above purposes. Her late Majesty granted such an office to one Gurlin, which by her death was not perfected.—*Undated.*

1 p. (108. 3.)

SIR THOMAS SHERLEY to LORD CECIL (*sic*).

1604, Nov. 30.—Pardon my boldness if I address my heavy lines to you in all my distress. I have ever found more true comfort from you than from all England besides. How his Majesty's letters written for me to the Great Turk did miscarry, and lose their virtue, this gentleman Mr. Glover can tell, for he has since his arrival in Constantinople been a great "autor" in my woeful tragedy. I was bold to use your name to him, and told him that whatsoever pain he did undergo for me, you would take well at his hands, as a thing done to a dependent of yours. Verify my word to him, and so shall he at his next return be the readier to deal for me, my cause being

recommended to him from your mouth.—Constantinople, 30 Nov. 1604.

Holograph. 1 p. (191. 91.)

LORD GREY to VISCOUNT CRANBORNE.

[1604, ? Nov.]—I am fully informed by my honest friend that last attended you of your kind sense of my misfortunes and noble disposition, as with just reservation you may to relieve my extreme miseries: together with a seasonable and sweet incision unto the quick of that deadly wound, which, concealed, first rankled and near wrought my destruction. Whereby I am not only revived from the despair wherein till your noble letter I was plunged, but am now quickened with hope yet one day to recover your favour, than which I value no earthly thing more dear: and am so far from shadowing my former error with excuse or any pretence that I plainly confess it. Yet know I your noble nature will never deny that necessity of times and fate threw on me causes of unkindness which by nature least able to resist and most sensible of, inflamed with strange accidents and my ill-tempered choler, ran me headlong into my ruin. But now since my misfortunes have utterly changed my natural constitution, and instead of abundance of choler, which drew on me a disease so deadly, threatens no less desperate peril from “fleam,” which strangely exceeds in me, I appeal to you for some seasonable remedy. Consider the desperate plunges I have endured, with the long protraction of my imprisonment now not wanting a month of fully eighteen, and that miserable lying at Winchester, which may well stand for 18 more, and, good my Lord, with as good speed as you may, set in motion some course of ease. Some 8 or 10 days hence, which will want little of that fatal 9 of December when we were saved, I will entreat my cousin Hill again to attend you if you please to direct any acknowledgment, by occasion of that happy day, unto the King for so life-giving a mercy; or else to sit still till you command.—*Undated.*

Holograph. Seal. 2 pp. (106. 118.)

SIR EDWARD COKE, Attorney General, to the SAME.

[1604, Nov.]—I have by your warrant drawn a grant of two parts of Sir John Perrott's goods and chattels to Mr. Lepton, one of the grooms of his Highness's chamber. I verily think this gentleman will turn to my Lord of Northumberland's great vexation. Therefore if you would be informed of the true state of the case before it passes, it may avoid much contention, and it may be turn to Mr. Lepton's good to sue for somewhat of greater benefit; for assuredly Sir John Perrot assigned over his personal estate before his treasons to two colleges in either of the Universities, and her Majesty (that now is with God) granted in effect all his leases to the Countess of Northumberland.—*Undated.*

Holograph. Endorsed: “1604, Nov.” 1 p. (108. 5.)

THE EARL OF NORTHUMBERLAND to VISCOUNT CRANBORNE.

[1604, ? Nov.]—Lepton has got a grant of Sir John Parrott's goods, or concealed goods, as I hear. I take it that Sir James Perrott is the man that has set him on. This practice he has embraced since he was frustrated of that he went about, which was granted to my wife. Whether this be to trouble me, or out of malice to some other, I know not certainly; but much of the goods I had when I was married, which my wife claimed as being made over to certain colleges in Oxford by Sir John Parrot. I hear you have given order that his book should pass. My desire is that it should be stayed until I know the contents of it, and how far it may wrong me, or until I may make his Majesty acquainted how much it may concern me. I desire not his loss, so it hurt not my interest.—Syon.—*Undated.*

Holograph. Endorsed: "1604." 1 p. (108. 152.)

RICHARD BELL to the SAME.

[1604, ? Nov.]—Late warden clerk of the dissolved West Marches of England for 38 years. He extracted and exhibited to the King a book of the dissolved treaty of truce, and petitioned for 30*l.* pension or other relief: of which he begs Cranborne's furtherance. He offers him the "second" of the said book.—*Undated.*

Petition. 1 p. (189. 67.)

[*See Calendar of S.P. Dom. 1603–1610, p. 167.*]

CAPTAIN RO. LUFFE to the SAME.

[1604, Nov.]—Begs his furtherance of his suit to the Lord Treasurer for relief; or else that Cranborne would bestow on him some small means to satisfy his surgeon and his charge, lying lame one whole yeare. He encloses a testimony from Sir Richard Hauckings of his services. He is presently to depart for Spain.—*Undated.*

Holograph. Endorsed: "1604, Nov." 1 p. (108. 7.)

**THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY ELECT to
the SAME.**

1604, Dec. 1.—Alderman Moore, who lately died, married a Spanish widow who had a daughter born likewise in Spain. This young gentlewoman, being married to Mr. Lewis Tresham, is brought abed in her mother's house, who is become since her husband's death a recusant and dwells in her late husband's house, a place where nothing can be done which is not observed. Now Mrs. Moore has sent the parson of the parish where she dwells, signifying that her daughter's child is to be christened to-morrow at the Spanish Ambassador's house, he being desirous to be godfather to the infant. This message is spread abroad, and many inconveniences and clamours will ensue if this course be suffered, and the rather because the said parson

was advised to advertise me of this intention. The Spanish Ambassador, in my opinion, does not wisely to entertain such a matter. And touching Mrs. Moore and her son-in-law Mr. Tresham, seeing they are grown so insolent, as that they have dared to publish in a sort to the whole city their obstinacy, I am purposed, if you be not of another mind, to commit them both to prison. Peradventure you will think it meet to advise the Spanish Ambassador from entertaining this business.—At my house in London, 1 Dec. 1604.

Holograph. Endorsed: "Bishop of London." 1 p. (108. 6.)

SIR ROGER ASTON to VISCOUNT CRANBORNE.

[1604], Dec. 1.—His Majesty having given order to the Earl of Worcester to make a dispatch to you upon the receipt of your letters, was of purpose to have written himself, being this forenoon in disputation with some Puritan ministers, and thereafter went to refresh himself upon the fields, thinking to write to you at his incoming; being not well disposed, commanded me to let you know that to-morrow without fail he would write at length, by which you should know his mind in his weighty affairs. All other things I leave to the Earl of Worcester and Sir Thomas Lake. Your son is well and returns to Cambridge on Monday accompanied with sundry good fellows to make his convoy. His Majesty makes much of him and [he ?] comes to his Majesty before he be ready. Let me not be forgotten among the ladies. I pray heartily they may be safe from the measles. I hear my Lady Suffolk calls me "fole and bestly as," for so my Lord of Berwick writes me.—1 Dec.

Holograph. Endorsed: "1604." 1 p. (108. 8.)

The EARL OF DORSET to MR. MINTERNE, Keeper of the Records of the late Court of Augmentations.

1604, Dec. 1.—Requires him to deliver to Thomas Rosewarne all court rolls and other muniments in his custody concerning the manor of St. Michael's Mount, purchased of the late Queen by Viscount Cranborne.—1 Dec. 1604.

Contemporary copy. 1 p. (206. 11.)

SIR THOMAS FAIRFAX to VISCOUNT CRANBORNE.

[1604], Dec. 2.—Acknowledges the Council's letters, commanding him to prepare to attend the Duke of Lenkes [Lennox] into France. In regard of his lameness his Majesty has granted leave for his stay, which he has signified to the Duke.—From the Court at Hinchinbrooke, 2 Dec.

Holograph. Endorsed: "1604." 1 p. (108. 9.)

SIR ARTHUR SAVAGE to the SAME.

1604, Dec. 2.—Begs leave to be admitted to Cranborne's presence to present his petition. If his offences were such as

Cranborne conceives, so may his amends be such as may very well recompense them ; considering there was no such detestable act committed, but may rather stand with Cranborne's honour to dispense with than to aggravate ; especially against him, a contemned wretch who has no friends to countenance him, and but hardly means to sustain him. He shall have penitence for what is past, and a ready mind to serve him for time to come.—London, 2 Dec. 1604.

Holograph. 1 p. (108. 10.)

LORD COBHAM to VISCOUNT CRANBORNE.

1604, Dec. 2.—Because I know it was your purpose I should have my sable cloaks, I greatly thank you : though now by Sir John Leuson I hear that they are disposed of by my Lord Treasurer for his Majesty. I will never desire that which may not be, yet I pray you help me unto them. My fortune craves greater favours from you, so that in this I do it as much to acquaint you what I hear, as in desiring you to deal for them ; so more than you shall think fit I respect not, for these as the rest I can easily let go, for that God which takes can give when please Him. I have received of Sir John Leuson 100*l*. God will reward you, for but from you I neither find compassion nor charity, but despair and ruin.—The Tower, 2 Dec. 1604.

Holograph. 1 p. (108. 11.)

CAPTAIN BARNABY RYCHE and CHRISTOFAR LEVENS to
the SAME.

[1604, Dec. 3].—The letter brought by Thomas Ore, a shoemaker of Brading in the Isle of Wight, and delivered to them on the last of November, is not a forgery, but true. They are dealt with, both here and there, more like persons that had conspired a treason, than as faithful subjects endeavouring to reveal a treason ; and before Cranborne's face were slandered and railed at. But where treachery may prevail to outbrave loyalty, it is ill for the King, and worse for his true subjects. For the quarrel between Gosnall and one of the women, it is confessed that it was after the words spoken against the King. Worsley, a known companion of Gosnall, might more fitly have been apprehended as a confederate than received for a witness. They are yet four to testify for the King. Mr. Dennys, who is the fifth, denies it. They beg leave to appeal to the law ; if they cannot make proof of what they have informed, they offer themselves to death. As Cranborne will inform the King what Dennys and Worsley have confessed, they beg that the King may be also informed of what they themselves have said.—*Undated.*

Signed. Endorsed : “ 3 Dec. 1604.” 1 p. (108. 12.)

LEVINUS MUNCK to SIR THOMAS LAKE.

1604, Dec. 4.—I have acquainted my Lord [Cranborne] with Mr. Francis Michel's desire to travel beyond the seas, who has given him his own pass, whilst his Majesty's warrant may be procured. Mr. Michel has now sent about it to you, and has requested me to afford him this recommendation. He desires to be absent for 3 years, with one servant, and 30*l.* in money.—Whitehall, 4 Dec. 1604.

Holograph. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. (108. 13.)

CAPTAIN WILLIAM BOWYER to VISCOUNT CRANBORNE.

1604, Dec. 4.—This “deceasing” garrison continues conformable to the orders in the new establishment, every man praying for his Majesty's and your happy life. For that the most part of them are very old, there have died since my entry at Christmas 30, whose pensions I have checked to his Majesty's use, and cut off that yearly charge of very near 300*l.* The names and rates I have certified to my Lord Treasurer, whose testimony of my faithfulness I trust will not be wanting.

The poor inhabitants of this town pray for leave, at their own charge, to plant those small pieces of ordnance now remaining at the castle of Wark, 12 miles distant from Barwick, within their fortifications, having now no ordnance left for safeguard of themselves and their haven.

The Borders are much infested with stealing, and now and then some disordered persons of the Scottish side stir up the ancient and barbarous custom of deadly feuds, as of late divers unruly persons, lying in wait upon the night, have outrageously wounded divers Englishmen upon a former feud 18 years old: the manner whereof enclosed depositions may testify. To repress which insolencies, if you give me commission, I shall use my best diligence, being the better fitted thereto in regard of the soldiers always in a readiness, and myself not engaged by partiality of clan or friendship with the inhabitants.—Barwick, 4 Dec. 1604.

Holograph. 1 p. (189. 46.)

The Enclosure :—

Examinations of William Pot and others, at Ford, Northumberland, taken before George Muschamp, Justice of Peace, 30 Nov. 2 Jac. (1604).

They give particulars of assaults arising out of a quarrel between Robert Vasey and Launce Carr, and their followers; and of assaults by Alexander and George Ramsey upon George Pot and his cousins.

3 pp. (189. 47.)

LORD LUMLEY to the SAME.

1604, Dec. 5.—His nephew Henry Fludd has served a great many years in the King of Spain's pay in Flanders and those

provinces, which was counted in the Queen's time highly offensive, and highly within the compass of the law. The King's pardon at his coronation not reaching to so high offences done out of the realm, makes him doubt in what sort he may esteem his nephew, especially considering this latter peace between the King and the King of Spain; and whether he is thereby enabled to enjoy the freedom of other subjects. Begs to know whether he may suffer his nephew to have access to him or not.—Tower Hill, 5 Dec. 1604.

Holograph. 1 p. (108. 14.)

LORD NORREYS to VISCOUNT CRANBORNE.

1604, Dec. 5.—Receiving from you a refusal of the offers I made to those that call themselves my late uncle's executors, save in one point I find we are meet in consent, which before we did so was the only colour of equity on their side. I mean the distributing of 1,000*l.* to the servants of my uncle, which I am contented to perform upon no other condition but this, that from henceforth we may seek satisfaction each from other in whatsoever differences happen between us, according to ordinary courses of law, and in such Courts as are natural for a cause of this quality. With thanks for your counsel desiring you to conceive there be many secrets that keep me from being easy in this matter.—Rycott, 5 Dec. 1604.

Holograph. 1 p. (108. 16.)

SIR RICHARD LEE to the SAME.

[1604], Dec. 7.—I trouble you with this enclosed, and leave his suit to your good pleasure. For Duke Charles, if I knew not his affection to the State, I would have been more spare in any office for him. His title I think is mistaken of those that seek to blemish it, and I think, ill as I am studied in genealogies, to make it so appear. In his late wars with the Pole the King of Denmark has assisted him if I be not misinformed by divers, besides the relation of Gallo Belgicus that writes of those wars. The multitude of businesses may draw your ears and eyes from many matters not of less consequence. Somewhat of those matters I have observed, both of profit and prejudice, if too carelessly neglected. If my particular bond of affection were not ties to you, howsoever I may be mistaken, or debased by my want of means to give more grace to my endeavours, I would not presume as I do, but be as silent as others that have tasted as little as myself of the favours of the world.—The Savoy, 7 Dec.

Holograph. Endorsed: "1604," 1 p. (108. 15.)

SIR ROBERT JOHNSON to the SAME.

1604, Dec. 9.—He hears that the King proposes to create and settle an estate tail of a great part of his lands. If he does

so, he recommends that certain powers, which he specifies, should be reserved to his Majesty and his heirs in granting of fee farms, so as to permit of the improvement of the lands entailed.—The Tower, 9 Dec. 1604.

Holograph. 2 pp. (108. 18.)

JO. LANE to VISCOUNT CRANBORNE.

1604, Dec. 10.—Five years since he exhibited to the late Queen a discovery of lands passed from the Crown at under-values, in consequence of which a statute was made, 43 Eliz., that the Queen should have 60 years' purchase of such lands. He details various proceedings taken under the statute, resulting in a writ, but her Majesty died before the writ was sent forth, and since the King's coming it is a question whether the 60 years' purchase be due upon the statute or not. He has wasted his whole estate, 400*l.*, thereby, and begs to know whether he is to proceed in the matter, or desist. Encloses a petition, and begs that for his uncle Sir H. Maynard's sake he may not perish in so honest a cause of the King's. He has already benefitted the Crown above 10,000*l.*—10 Dec. 1604.

Holograph. 1 p. (108. 19.)

EMMANUEL COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE.

1604, Dec. 10.—There came to me this present day three of the Fellows of Emanuel College in Cambridge, Mr. Gough, Mr. Cudworth, Mr. Warde, who testified unto me upon their credits that the use of the ceremonies touching divine service is already begun in that college, and that there is a full purpose and agreement among them that the Holy Communion shall from henceforth be administered, according to the course of the Church of England. And this upon the credit of the persons aforementioned I do think verily to be true: John Cowell, Vice-Chancellor: I testify the same, Roger Goade: I, Umphry Tyndall do testify the same: Jo. Duport.—10 Dec. 1604.

$\frac{1}{2}$ p. (136. 127.)

THE EARL OF DORSET, VISCOUNT CRANBORNE and THOMAS BOWES to DUKE BROOKE.

1604, Dec. 11.—We acquainted you with his Majesty's grant to Sir Thomas Kilpatrick of certain woods upon the entailed land which you were to buy; and on your entreaty we moved him to forbear passing his grant under seal, the rather because you feared they should be cut down before your bargain went through, if he had made use of his grant for which he had his bill signed, which we enclose. It remains that you perform that of which we assured him: either compound with him according to the value of his grant, or suffer him to cut down the woods. We require your present answer, because his Majesty's satisfaction depends thereon.—Court at Whitehall, 11 Dec. 1604.

Signed. 1 p. (132. 42.)

LORD DE LA WARRE to VISCOUNT CRANBORNE.

1604, Dec. 12.—Through the improvidence of his ancestors he is left heir to a bare title, spoiled of all means to maintain the honour of nobility, so that he can neither give attendance at Court nor hold fashion with men of his own rank. Remembers Cranborne's favour to his late father, in furthering him to his place in Parliament; and begs him to acquaint the King with his poverty, being the poorest Baron of this kingdom, and to favour any suit he may make for relief.—Blackfriars, 12 Dec. 1604.

Holograph. 1 p. (108. 21.)

The BISHOP OF LINCOLN to DR. MOUNTAGUE, Dean of his Majesty's Chapel.

1604, Dec. 12.—This morning before I received your letters, the unconformed ministers of my diocese, being about 30, appeared before me at Huntingdon, who stand all stiff in their former resolution, viz. that they could not yield either to conformity in apparel, or the Cross in baptism, or subscription; for I examined them particularly, poll by poll, in these three points; unless they might be satisfied in those reasons which in a book they delivered to his Majesty at Hinchbrook. I thought not good to deprive any of them, for I received letters this day from Mr. Bullingham, my principal Register, signifying that his Grace of Canterbury could not as yet send any certain direction for my proceedings against them; but as soon as they should be resolved upon, he would send them; neither was there any other Bishop that had as yet censured any of the obstinate ministers with sentence of deprivation, neither yet with three admonitions, as I have done, according to our agreement in Convocation, so far as he could learn. Furthermore Mr. Wilkinson, Mr. Burges's fellow parson at Wadsden, desired the benefit of the law, whereof he had taken counsel of some of the best judges of the land that he ought not to be urged to subscription, seeing he was not to be admitted to any ecclesiastical preferment or function in the Church, nor yet to be deprived for not conforming to the apparel and ceremonies. My answer was that he both should and might have the benefit of the law as occasion should require. Mr. Burges being charged with his former subscriptions and promise to my Lord of Canterbury, and with those points which he delivered unto me in the presence of all his fellows, viz., 1: that the ceremonies of the Church were lawful; 2: that they ought to be used, seeing they were established by the Church and commanded by the magistrate; 3: that he himself would use them after the day specified in his Majesty's proclamations; 4: that he desired that time to confer with his fellow ministers to persuade them, and that he might also confer with his own people to induce them, lest if he should change upon the sudden, they would fall away from him; continues still his former refusal, alleging, first,

that he did never subscribe, but with a protestation and an interpretation of his meaning (which I assure you is untrue, for he did simply subscribe before me when he was admitted to Waddesden); and secondly that the new canons or constitutions had altered the true meaning of his purpose.

In the end I gave some four or five of them who had received but two admonitions before, by reason of their bad dealing with me (in which number Mr. Burges and Mr. Wilkinson were 2) their third, and to all the rest a fourth admonition *in virtute juramenti de praestanda Canonica obedientia in omnibus licitis et honestis Domino Episcopo Lincolnensi et Successoribus suis*; assigning to 8 of the chief the 16th day of next January (for till then judicial days are expired). And to the rest, who are thought altogether to depend upon the other, the 30th day of the same month, *ad audiendam finalem sententiam*, hoping that before that time some sound course of proceeding against them will be resolved upon by my Lord of Canterbury, or the Lords of the Council, taking the opinion of the best lawyers in that behalf, and notified to all the Bishops of our Church, that we may all join in the execution thereof at one time, without prejudice one of another, for it would be a great grief and reproach to us all if we should attempt to do that which is not warrantable by law, or which being done should be reversed by law.

The curates, about 8 in number (whereof Mr. Brightman of Hawnes and Mr. Fisher of Tring, who have made divers bitter invectives against the ecclesiastical government and governors, be two) are suspended from their ministry in my diocese till they shall subscribe and yield to conformity.—Buckden, 12 Dec. 1604.

Holograph. 1 p. (108. 22.)

LORD MORDAUNT to VISCOUNT CRANBORNE.

1604, Dec. 12.—Acknowledges Cranborne's letter, by which he understands he is much offended because his (Mordaunt's) servant has put sheep into his park. It has been done without his privity and he will see it redressed.—Brumham, 12 Dec. 1604.

Holograph. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. (108. 23.)

Merchants trading the LEVANT to the SAME.

1604, Dec. 12.—We have found you always our good lord and patron, as we found your father, in whose time this trade of ours began, who rejoiced much thereat, for that her Majesty was invited thereunto by the Turk's letter first written her Majesty, and was then accounted very honourable. Whereupon we had a patent granted us for 7 years, and after its expiration another for 12 years, when his Honour examined this trade, and because he found it commodious for the commonwealth, we had the same with more favours, which we enjoyed quietly 8 years. Then

upon denial to accept the emption of tin, our patent was made void, because we were called Merchants of the Levant, and should have been called Merchants trading the Levant; and notwithstanding that her Majesty, by means of Mr. Carmarthen, would have given the said trade to other merchants, yet on our humble submission she accepted us into favour again, we paying 4,000*l.* per annum for the trade. But thereupon the Venetians, to afflict us, decreed that no "corrance" (currants) or wines should be laden at the islands where they grow, but should all be brought up to Venice, where we should not lade them except we came thither with our ships two third parts laden with commodities to be sold in Venice. This decree caused us more loss than the payment of the impost. On our complaint, the Lord Chief Justice and other Commissioners carefully examined the trade, and found it very beneficial for the kingdom, and worthy to be maintained: and he made a project upon which the Attorney drew a patent, which remains in the Attorney's hands. We understand the King has sent an impost and granted it out to farm for the "corrance," without any regard of us, who these two years have been charged with above 6,000*l.* to supply the Ambassador and Consuls' charges on the other side; and as the trade has cost us many thousand pounds, besides many of our sons and servants who have spent their lives in the same: we beseech you that we may be thought on as poor men that have always employed ourselves in traffic, both for increase of the customs, and for the good commodities by us brought here, when the realm had need thereof by the falling out with Spain, and we have above 300 apprentices whose living depends on the same. Except his Majesty have commiseration of us we shall be forced to leave the trade, and so strangers shall frequent these parts with their shipping, to the overthrow of the navy of England. Let us wait upon you to inform you further herein.—12 Dec. 1604.

Signed: John Eldred; William Garway; Richard Staperr; Thomas Cordell; Robert Sandy; Thomas Symonds; Robert Offley; Nic. Leatt. 1 p. (189. 49.)

LAURENCE CHADERTON to DR. NEYLE.

1604, Dec. 12.—According to the tenure of our last conference, we have begun to reduce our College to the statutes of the University, and to the order of other Colleges, as you may perceive by the testimony enclosed. I pray you signify the same to our Chancellor. As we are desirous in all things to keep a good conscience towards God, so are we most unwilling to show the least disobedience to our superiors.—Emmanuel College, 12 Dec. 1604.

Holograph. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. (189. 51.)

The Enclosure :—

These are to testify that in Emanuel College as well myself as the fellows and scholars thereof use the communion book daily, and administer the sacrament kneeling accordingly ; and also use the surplice according to the statute of the University, and so have done since we were required by authority. Laur. Chaderton.

$\frac{1}{2}$ p. (189. 50.)

NOEL DE CARON to VISCOUNT CRANBORNE.

1604, Dec. 13.—Reports his arrival here at “Suydt Lambeth.” Describes his passage against contrary winds. Wishes to see Cranborne on business, and sends the letters which Mr. Winwood gave him.—Suydt Lambeth, 13 Dec. 1604.

Holograph. French. Endorsed: “Sir Noel Caron.” 1 p. (189. 52.)

The EARL OF SHREWSBURY to the SAME.

1604, Dec. 14.—I have lately received a letter from you. Many thanks for bestowing so many lines of me. For those letters and relics which you have laid up, with such other like stuff, let the fellow that took so much pains in writing and sending them be still fool or knave, or both, we mean to trouble ourselves with no further thought of him, unless he give us new occasion. For my cousin’s suit, I hope he had no intent to bring it within a toleration of his religion ; only he sought to be freed from all pecuniary penalties which the laws might lay upon him for his recusancy. I know that both by Mr. Serjeant Alham and some other lawyers no way inclining to that religion, he was informed he could not be secured in that behalf unless his Majesty’s grant might pass to himself and no other. Thus much I understood before my coming from London, which grew upon a warrant that his Majesty had then signed of the 20th. a month to Sir William Anstrother. But I am sorry it has fallen out so unluckily on all sides ; for you without any cause at all are calumniated, Sir William is not like to have half so much for this grant to him as I at first promised him on my cousin’s behalf (who is not like to be a man of long life), my cousin will think himself by this grant in worse case than any of his profession, and myself, who meant him well, have done him a shrewd turn by first propounding it.

I am very glad you have so well ended the Act for the Union ; I hope the Parliament will pass it with great facility. God be thanked that the measles have dealt so favourably with my Lady Arbella, and the rest of the fair ladies who were touched with them. We had a mistress who would not have been so careless of them as the Queen that now is, who neither herself nor any of her royal jewels removed out of the house, which seems the more strange to us, considering the state of body the

Queen has. God prosper her and that she carries with her, and all those that were framed in that happy mould. Now for my wife's part let her answer for herself as well as she can, if she find any guiltiness in her own heart, which towards you I am persuaded she never did, but let her and her "dunse" make their own apologies themselves, as they may for me, only I will leave her the rest of this paper, and pen and ink enough, and myself will go a hunting, for my hounds stay for me at the gates, and pray for all that love that noble exercise of hunting, and pity some others, who by continual pouring over papers will shortly I fear blear out their eyes, and by perpetual overtoiling their minds in affairs of greatest importance, will I doubt quite overthrow their bodies; wherein if you find not yourself guilty, ask my Lord Treasurer if he know any such. Despise not Justice Shrewsbury, that sits at home close by a good fire in a foul day, and hunts or hawks in fair weather, when others with toiling out or racking up their spirits by too much employing them without intermission may shorten their days many years that otherwise nature would afford them. And out of this compassion of you I will pray that God will continue your health still beyond expectation, and ever keep you in all things, as I desire him to keep me.—Sheffield Lodge, 14 Dec. 1604.

Holograph.

At foot: The Countess of Shrewsbury to the same.—For answer to your accusation touching the form, I utterly disdain from it, but for the rest I will by your favour justify that the minds of the parties in matters of this nature makes them either honourable or base, and so clear I hold it on our side that I dare leave it to your judgment, not to the censure of your will or power, but to your justice; and then will you find how far you have wronged two of your honest friends, and will I doubt not confess that there is nothing can give us satisfaction unless you repent and amend, and sin no more, on which condition I will forget your scourging humour, and all your other faults committed against me and my pretty sweet friend, whom God bless with all His good blessings to your greatest comfort. This day my daughter of Pembroke sets towards London, who God willing will be at your great marriage, which we all wish happiness to, and ourselves at it, and doubt not of your like well wishing to all ours; may not our best beloved daughter be left out of your good favour.

Holograph. 2 pp. (108. 24.)

WESTMINSTER BILL OF MORTALITY.

1604, Dec. 15.—Certificate of deaths in the liberties of Westminster and the Duchy of Lancaster at Strand, week ending 15 December 1604. The total is 35 of which 27 of the plague.

$\frac{1}{2}$ p. (206. 12.)

— ANDERSON.

[1604 ?], Dec. 16.—*Papers, almost entirely destroyed by damp, endorsed*: “16 Dec. 1604 [?]. The mayor of Newcastle upon Tyne. With the Examination of one Anderson, who confesseth himself the servant of Toby Mathew.” (213. 96.)

THOMAS WHITE SANDERS to VISCOUNT CRANBORNE.

1604, Dec. 19.—He hopes that Cranborne is now satisfied with respect to his project for making small moneys, as well for the benefit of the King, as the relief of the poor; and prays him to make report to the King upon his petition, so that he may have answer.—19 Dec. 1604.

Holograph. 1 p. (108. 25.)

The Enclosure :—

Proposals for coinage.—The subject now pays 2s. 6d. for every pound weight coining, of which the King has but 1s. 8d. The writer offers the King 4s. for every pound coined. Also to make farthings of the purest silver sterling on certain conditions detailed. He gives “reasons to prove against any small money to be made of copper.” Among them are the danger of counterfeiting, the abstraction of the silver currency by the Flemish merchants, and the opportunity given to Scotsmen to move the King that their base money may go current here, as well as copper farthings.—*Undated.*

In Sanders's hand. 1 p. (108. 26.)

LORD AUDELEY to the SAME.

1604, Dec. 20.—Cranborne's answer to his suit is that the King will give no land. Prays for land to the value of 100*l.* in Ireland. “I have fought for it: I have lost my blade and limbs, and have been oftentimes like also to lose my life.”—Clarkenwell, 20 Dec. 1604.

Petition. 1 p. (2409.)

ARTHUR HALL to the SAME.

1604, Dec. 20.—Last summer with his Majesty's allowance he arrested Sir John Zouch in execution, at his great charges. The King commanded Zouch to be set at liberty upon Sir Oliver Cromwell's bond for payment of the money at a certain day now passed, and appointed the Lord Chancellor and Lord Kinloss to examine matters, and reduce them to an end. Notwithstanding, nothing is performed by “Mr.” Zouch. Order was taken for a warrant to be made for the payment of the money out of the Exchequer, which Hall understands Cranborne says cannot be done before Christmas. He beseeches Cranborne for justice sake, the King's word, and his most extreme afflictions,

that he may have the warrant for his money ; although his ill fortune, or conceived offences by some, may deem him not worthy.—Fleet, 20 Dec. 1604.

Holograph. 1 p. (108. 27.)

SIR ROBERT WINGFEILDE to VISCOUNT CRANBORNE.

1604, Dec. 21.—Sends him a haggard falcon taken out of the Queen's liberties of Spalding, whereof he is steward under Cranborne. The fowler who took her says that if he may have warrant from Wingfeilde to fowl within those liberties before any other, he (Wingfeilde) should have the offer of the hawks. Asks Cranborne for liberty to grant the warrant, which he will use to do him service. Sends also as a dainty a tegg of his own, kept about his house at Upton ; for at Morhay he dare not stir one, by reason of his Majesty's desire to have the game spared. Is told by good woodmen that she is better than any doe.—21 Dec. 1604.

Holograph. 1 p. (108. 28.)

NICOLAS DARCY to the SAME.

[1604], Dec. 21.—Speaks of his twenty years' service to her Majesty, describes his present distressed estate, and begs Cranborne's favour for the dispatch of his suit to the King, for the grant of which he has offered the King 500*l*.—Strand, 21 Dec.

Holograph. Endorsed: "1604." 1 p. (189. 53.)

SIR H. MAYNARD to the SAME.

1604, Dec. 23.—Has received of Sir Robert Wrouthe 50*l*. by way of loan to the King, to which sum it was Cranborne's pleasure he should be abated, his former privy seal having been for the loan of 100*l*.—Eston Lodge, 23 Dec. 1604.

Holograph. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. (108. 142.)

THE BISHOP OF NORWICH to the COUNCIL.

1604, Dec. 23.—After receiving their direction about the service of privy seals for the clergy of his diocese, there came other direction to Sir Robert Gardner for Suffolk, and to Sir Charles Cornwallis for Norfolk, together with privy seals endorsed to several clergymen of both counties. As they levied the loans accordingly, he forbore to send certificate, supposing the employment had been diverted to them. Craves pardon for his ignorance, and sends certificate of the most able clergy of the diocese.—Norwich, 23 Dec. 1604.

Holograph. 1 p. (189. 54.)

FRANCIS GOFTON to the EARL OF SUFFOLK and VISCOUNT CRANBORNE.

1604, Dec. 25.—I enclose a note of such jewels of the Tower as have been by the King delivered to the Queen. I was according to your commandment with Mr. Attorney, and delivered

him the abstract of the rich jewels, whose opinion is they shall pass in a book alone, and not with the entail of lands ; and therefore he desires your certain resolution, with the perfect description of the jewels and the numbers of stones, according to the book at large. The brief note I have left with him. I put you in remembrance of a crown of gold for the Queen remaining in Sir Edward Cary's charge, the weight thereof being 53 oz., with the gold plate in his charge likewise, which I have in keeping under his hand.—25 Dec. 1604.

Holograph. Endorsed: "Auditor Gofton." 1 p. (108. 101.)

LORD CHIEF JUSTICE POPHAM to VISCOUNT CRANBORNE.

1604, Dec. 25.—Yesternight I lighted upon this enclosed, whereof there are many hundreds lately brought over. If ever any such supplication was made to his Majesty I think you cannot be ignorant thereof. In the end is printed also a letter pretended to be sent by the priests banished to the Lords in September last. If any such were sent I assure myself it could not but come to your hands. If not, you may thereby discern of their humour, and how thankless they were of that favour ; and how far forth it shall fit to look to the dispersing of these abroad in the realm you can well discern.—Charterhouse, 25 Dec. 1604.

Holograph. 1 p. (189. 55.)

THE BISHOP OF DURHAM to the SAME.

1604, Dec. 28.—According to the Council's directions of the 17th inst. he encloses a schedule of knights, esquires and gentlemen who are of ability to make loan for his Majesty's service of the sums of money specified.—Duresme House, 28 Dec. 1604.

Holograph. ½ p. (108. 141.)

SIR JAMES MERVIN to the SAME.

1604, Dec. 28.—Expresses his acknowledgments for Cranborne's favours, and wishes him many good New Years and happy days. Sends by bearer an unworthy token for his acceptance.—Avebury, 28 Dec. 1604.

Holograph. ½ p. (108. 143.)

THE EARL OF SHREWSBURY to the SAME.

1604, Dec. 28.—You had not been troubled with this packet, had it not been for the speedier conveyance of these enclosed, and I have never yet in my life sent a post packet under any other cover than yours, seeing you give me that freedom, although it is somewhat beyond good manner to move you at any time to convey my letters to other folks. I take my leave with this only New Year's gift of prayers by my wife and me, that God will grant this next year as prosperous to you and yours as

your own heart can desire.—At Sheffield Lodge (where we have no other music this Christmas than the waits of the next town besides a taber and a whistle), this Friday, 28 December 1604.

Holograph. 1 p. (109. 34.)

WESTMINSTER BILL of MORTALITY.

1604, Dec. 28.—The certificate of such as died and are buried within the liberties of Westminster and the Duchy in the Strand in one week last ending 28 Dec. 1604.

In St. Margaret's parish buried of the plague out					
of Long Ditch	...	...	...	...	ij.
Of other diseases there	...	...	...	...	v.
In St. Martin's the Fields	...	...	...	...	ij.
In the Savoy	...	...	...	...	j.
In St. Clement's parish	...	...	...	...	iiij.
Total	...	...	...	...	xiiij.
Whereof the plague	...	...	...	...	ij.

Signed :—Ra. Dobbinsonn. 1 p. (109. 73.)

THE EARL OF DORSET to VISCOUNT CRANBORNE.

1604, Dec. 29.—I am informed that his Majesty has been long importuned at the suit of a Scottish gentleman, for whom Sir Thomas Lake is mediator, to grant the office of my Remembrancer in the Chequer; and that this is done underhand for the behoof of Mr. Osborn, who has found out a trick in law to entitle the King thereto. I desire, if it come to the signet, you will stay it till I may show the King my title to give it, and then to leave it to him.—29 Dec. 1604.

Holograph. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. (189. 56.)

SIR FRANCIS STONOR to the SAME.

1604, Dec. 30.—I have presumed to present you with this little country provision, not so much in token of this New Year (which I wish may prove most happy and prosperous), as in testimony of my devoted affection.—Stonor, 30 Dec. 1604.

PS.—A leash of pheasants. Ten partridges. A dozen of other fowl.

Holograph. 1 p. (109. 53.)

LORD GREY OF GROBY to the SAME.

1604, Dec. 30.—Is informed of the death of the Earl of Huntingdon, who was Lieutenant of this county of Leicester, Custos Rotulorum of the same, Lieutenant of the Forest of Leicester, and General Receiver of the Duchy of Lancaster within this shire. Begs his favour to obtain the above offices. Since the King gave him some advancement in honour, he has been no craver, nor received any benefit, but has been put from his office on Court to his hindrance of 200*l.* by the year.—30 Dec. 1604.

Signed. 1 p. (189. 57.)

SIR EDWARD COKE, Attorney General, to VISCOUNT
CRANBORNE.

1604, Dec. 31.—I know the resolution of the judges to be so well grounded as I will do my uttermost endeavour to observe every jot of it. This suit of Sir William Anstruther is, as I take it, against that reverend resolution, for he sues to have the benefit of Mr. Talbot's recusancy; and it is much better to grant the petitioner a pension to as great a value as the forfeiture than to grant this forfeiture; for break a circle in the least and it loses its essence.—Ultimo Dec. 1604.

Holograph. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. (189. 58.)

[The COUNCIL] to the KING.

[1604 Dec.]—We have received your Majesty's letter of yesterday this morning at 9 o'clock, whereof the beginning worketh so great grief to our minds (because it expresseth the trouble of yours), as we shall find a thorn at our hearts until this letter be in your hands. In the rest of your letter concerning the masque, we observe what was your own intention; secondly what now you wish could be done; lastly the true judgment you make of your own estate and unwillingness to sign the warrant. In the first we perceive your Majesty had no purpose to give cause of any such charges at this time, but only wished some masque might be thought on (at such a festival time) to prevent any conceit of ominous presage. Wherein though we concur so far, yet because we find, how justly you judge of those that wish your estate to be more safe by stay of expense, than it is in respect of your great necessities, we are bold to let your Majesty know how many Christmases pass without any such note; dancing, comedies, plays, and other sports having been thought sufficient marks of mirth, except some great strange prince or extraordinary marriages fell in that time. Secondly, where your Majesty conceiveth the Queen might have been in a masque, that should have had some fine ballets or dances, we are bold to say it were the ready way to change the mirth of Christmas, to offer any conditions where her Majesty's person is an actor; whereby we need say little because you know more than we of her Majesty's princely disposition, though we discern that we should make but an ill conclusion of such distinctions. And where your Majesty speaks that the Queen may bear her own charges if not the ladies', or else that commandment should be given to noblemen and gentlemen to make some jousts or barriers, we will be bold to say that the expenses of the Queen's person is the least part of the matter; and for particular expenses to be imposed upon others, your Majesty shall find two things—one that seeing there are not many able to undergo those charges, which are incident to the very halcyon days of March, you may not expect to find many willing to undergo extraordinary charge often, which in former times hath been

but seldom imposed upon them ; the rather that many of those that did perform them then have made that a reason of that poverty wherein you found them, so it is much better when you will have the Queen in these exercises, to resolve beforehand that the expense must be your own ; for as she will think it a scorn to draw such as are fit to attend her Majesty and suffer them to be at charges, so you must be assured in barriers there be few disposed for such exercises, that will not think every 100*l.* of theirs should deserve for a just ground for a suit of so many thousands. All which considered, we beseech your Majesty, that things may be so carried, that you fall not upon one rock when you would shun another. For although we must confess that some expenses, even in the government of richest princes, receive not at all times the same interpretation, yet the change of this matter now for the saving of 4000*l.* would be more pernicious than the expense of ten times the value ; for when ambassadors of foreign princes shall understand that either king or queen would have a masque (if they had 4000*l.*), the judgment that will follow will be neither safe nor honourable. And therefore, seeing we may gather such continual comfort (by the too severe discipline which you are apt to use upon your personal desire), that you will well distinguish who they are, and what is their intention that shall go about by information to possess your ears, that kings cannot be served with love or counted grateful because your Majesty seeks to redeem your own estate from lack and your credit from discredit. We beseech your Majesty not to take it in ill part that we have presumed to suspend the knowledge of your mind for alteration by showing your letter written to ourselves, or by delivering this which we return to you again, whereby we may cross our own counsels, if the contents be like to the letter we have received ; who intend to make provision of all things necessary, and think it standeth with our duties to offer this our humble advice.—*Undated.*

Draft corrected by Cranborne. 4 pp. (109. 89.)

VISCOUNT CRANBORNE to the UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE.

1604, Dec.—How necessary it is that a good conformity be observed in all the members of the University with the avoiding of distraction in opinion and diversity in practice especially in matters of religion, no man of upright judgment but will acknowledge ; neither can you be ignorant how carefully his Majesty hath himself endeavoured in a most learned and religious conference to clear the liturgy of our church from the unjust imputation of popish superstition, and to yield satisfaction to the lawful use, conveniency, nature, antiquity and good construction of such things in the Book of Common Prayer as by some unquiet spirits have been peevishly carped at, to the great scandal of the religion professed ; and hath published his justification thereof with resolution to maintain the former

constitutions (so long continued in this church), not permitting innovation but requiring all men's conformity to things established. Nevertheless, having well considered how small benefit will accrue to the church of England by all his princely endeavour if either the dregs of popery or intemperate humours of men that cannot submit to any order (with which their own inventions concur not) shall still remain to corrupt that famous nursery of learning, whence (as from a clear fountain) should daily spring the sweet streams of peace and godliness, and having always conceived that there can be no greater enemy to all good order than the liberty in the education of young gentlemen and scholars without a due observation of the statutes of the University or of the public constitution of the church for conformity; I have resolved (not only out of my particular care to prevent all sinister interpretation that our noble society should give any other than the best example to all good orders but also in discharge of the duty of that place which I hold among you), most earnestly to require you upon the receipt of my letters presently to assemble yourselves and take a diligent survey of ordering of every the colleges and halls in the University *in Divinis Officiis* according to the Statutes of the University, the constitutions of the Church and the orders prescribed in the Book of Common Prayer; and withal to take present order for the repressing of all liberty heretofore permitted in publishing or doing anything to the contrary, certifying me of the delinquents except they assure you of present reformation. Wherein, as I have a great regard on the one side to have the University truly cleared of all abuses and justifiable in all her courses; so on the other side my care is so tender over all the privileges of the University as I do desire you advisedly (and yet with expedition) to inform me how the state of the University standeth for ecclesiastical jurisdiction, how far forth the same resteth in me, and by what charters or other good proofs the same may be avowed, that I may both know what power is in ourselves to reform the abuses or to remove the unconformable, especially in case (which I hope shall not) there should any of your own rank be found refractory; and also may be furnished with good reasons to maintain the power in ourselves to perform this good work, if any go about to interpose any jurisdiction derogatory from the ancient charters we have; for defence whereof (so it be not to protect disorder) I will be as ready to join with you in all honest courses as you shall be to have me. I may not also omit to remember you to be very vigilant against private conventicles upon any pretence had in the University, neither that any sermons be suffered to be preached by unconformable men or at unseasonable times, contrary to the ancient orders of the University, either on Sundays or Holy Days in the time of ordinary prayers in colleges; or in the week days in the time of lectures or other exercises. And for the better reducing of men to conformity

and avoiding of further inconveniences in the University, I hold it necessary that the Statutes of every college be put in execution ; that every one (holding his place in his college as a minister) do exhibit his letters of Orders to the Master of the said College and in his absence to the President, Vice Master, or Vice Provost ; and everyone obtaining a preachership in his college shall exhibit his faculty for preaching either from the University or some bishop. And in my opinion it should be a testimony of good conformity in the University to put that in practice with you which his Majesty (under his hand) hath commanded for his Court, that no man shall preach in St. Mary's Church except he first subscribe to the three articles in presence of some public officer of the University. These things I commit to your care expecting that execution which is the life of all good constitutions. Wherein I also require the diligence of every Vice-Master, President or Vice-provost in the absence of the Master or Provost.—From the Court at Whitehall this — of December, 1604.

Endorsed by Cranborne : “ Copy of my letter to the University.” 2½ pp. (136. 199.)

Subjects within the DIOCESE OF ST. ASAPH to the KING.

[1604, ? Dec.].—Pray that Richard Parry, Dean of Bangor, may succeed the late Bishop.

Signed by T. Mostyn and 20 others. 1 p. (141. 359.)

VISCOUNT CRANBORNE to SIR ROGER ASTON.

1604, Dec.—This afternoon my Lord Chamberlain, Earl of Northampton, some other Lords, and myself were with the Duke of Holst in his chamber, only to present our service, who used us very courteously. From whom we were no sooner returned to our lodgings but we understood that as he went up to the Queen, attended by divers gentlemen as the fashion is, (Sir Thomas Somerset and the Master of Orkney being in the company), as they entered in at the door of the privy chamber, being thrust one upon another by the press, conceived each of them that the other had thrust, and strived to go in before. Whereupon one looking big upon the other, after they were in the privy chamber, they fell to multiplying of words so far as the lie passed from Mr. (*sic*) Somerset to the Master of Orkney ; who made a patient but scornful reply, as he had cause, went out of doors one way, and Sir Thomas Somerset another. Whereupon three or four of the Council together in my Lord Chamberlain's chamber, the Lord Sidney brought us word and we sent two yeomen of the guard to bring them before us, intending to know all the circumstances and so to proceed, being such a contempt in the Queen's privy chamber which became not us to endure. In the meanwhile Sir Thomas Somerset and Sir John Ramsey were gone into the Ballowne Court to play,

whither the Master of Orkney following with Mungay Murray and two or three others, all going to play, as they were wont, the Master of Orkney came to Mr. Somerset and gave him a blow with his fist, to which he returned another. Whereupon each drawing their swords, the gentlemen parted them without suffering them to fight. By this time, a day after the fair, those of the Guard whom we sent for them had found them, brought them before my Lord Chamberlain, Earl of Devonshire, Lord Knollys, Lord Wootton, and myself. Whereupon ripping up the cause, we found it merely to rise *ex re nata* and by this mistaking, that Mr. Somerset conceived the Master of Orkney had thrust him, and when he asked him what he meant by it he should reply, Yes, I know you, and myself to be a better man than you. Whereupon that foul word was given. Where-[as] the Master of Orkney affirms that he said only that he was as good a man as himself. Being desirous first to prevent these offences by such punishment as was convenient, especially for this time; and next to compound the matter as far as we could, we made each of them sensible of the weight of their offence, the one for presuming to give so foul a word to a gentleman of his blood and quality, to the other his great danger by the laws of the realm to give a blow within the compass of the King's house. The first confessed his fault, but protested upon his salvation that he was thrust as if it had been of purpose, which moved him to passion. The other affirmed his disgrace to be such as he could not put it up without a revenge, which he thought to take at his first opportunity, though therein he was sorry to have incurred so great a peril in respect of the place, which he did not conceive to be within the limits of the Court, though indeed it is directly so, and blows there grievously punished by solemn decrees against as great subjects as any in England in the Queen's time. Nevertheless because his Majesty may ever be sure that we will never be found other than very precise, as well to preserve the ancient privileges of the Court, as to distribute things with all equality, or if in any inequality the rather to favour the gentleman of that country; we have sent Mr. Somerset to the Fleet, and have only commanded the other to tarry in his house till we give further order. All which our proceedings being truly advertised, by my Lords' direction to me to do it, I pray you let his Majesty be acquainted, and certify us what he approves, and in what manner we shall carry it; the rather because her Majesty takes it a fault punishable only by her own pleasure now, wherein she interprets our proceedings to be unequal, because one is a prisoner public and the other but at his lodging: whom notwithstanding her Majesty sending this evening to have him delivered, being the Master of her Horse, we are bold to detain with humble answers, with which she will remain satisfied I assure myself. Always Sir Roger, this is our second end, both of them being of noble blood and well friended, so to use it

as to make the first author still appear the more faulty by our punishment; and next to make each think themselves to stand upon so equal ground, especially now that he which gave the lie secretly received the blow publicly, as we may make them friends, it being pity that it should be otherwise where there is such noble blood and courage in both. Beseech his Majesty to take no notice of her Majesty's interposition, except herself should send unto him, for we will carry all things so with her Majesty as she shall still find no cause to be offended.—Court at Whitehall, Dec. 1604.

Draft in hand of Cranborne's secretary. 2¼ pp. (189. 97.)

SONNET by KING JAMES.

[1604].

Full many ane tyme the archier slakkis his bow
That afterhend it may the stronger be :
Full many ane time in Vulkane's burning stow [*stove*]
The Smith does water cast with careful ee.
Full oft contentions great arise we see
Betwixt the husband and his loving wife
That sine they may the fermlyer agree
When ended is that sudden choler strife.
Yea, brethren loving uther as their lyfe
Will have debates at certain tymes and hours.
The wingéd boy dissensions hot and rife
'Twixt his lets fall like sudden summer showers.
Even so this couldnes did betwixt us fall
To kindle our love as sure I hope it shall.

Finis J.R.

Holograph. Endorsed: "1604. Sonnet of his Majesty."
(133. 49.)

KING JAMES to [VISCOUNT CRANBORNE].

[?1604].—My little beagle, you cannot think how great pleasure you did me in your discreet dealing with Cumberland, whereby you relieved me out of a strait that could not but have fashed me, and I protest to God I know none living I could have employed on such an errand but you. As for his suit anent the Debatable Lands you know how that matter was left and what was last offered for them, being a far greater rent than ever he would speak of, and therefore since it is to be an improved rent I look that he will pay for me as much as others would if he will have it, since he never craved it upon any other condition but for the uttermost value. I am heartily glad that he hath at this time so worthily behaved himself in all respects, and I shall be much more glad if God will yet restore him again unto us after so good an estimation as he hath now conquered unto himself. For his place of council in case it should be void ye need never doubt of my resolution not only to make them swear according to the act but also never to make a councillor

for the request or suit of any living, but only out of my own judgment and conscience to make choice of him whom I think fittest for that place, as I do with the bishops ; and therefore the only intercession that I will admit for a councillor must be his own piety, good fame, wisdom, sincerity, discretion, experience and diligence ; and if those seven good fellows concur in soliciting me for a councillor's place they shall be sure to have more credit with me than any fourteen persons living. Now as for that point in your own letter wherein ye desire to be satisfied, I cannot but confess that it is an horror to me to think upon the height of my place, the greatness of my debts and smallness of my means. It is true my "hairte" is greater than my rent, and my care to preserve my honour and credit by payment of my debts far greater than my possibility. This cannot but trouble me at home and torture me abroad, for I confess though I have more exercise of body here I have less contentment of spirit than at home, for there by conference I get some relief and here I do only dream upon it with myself ; and therefore as ye have perfectly used the first part of a physician's office in rightly describing the nature of the humour that troubles me, so lies it only in your hands and your fellows' by using also the other part of that office perfectly to cure me, which is by your pains and labours to take away the cause of my care in letting me see how my state may be made able to subsist with honour and credit, which if I might be persuaded were possible I would be relieved of a greater burden than ye can imagine. And you that are councillors must I only use and trust in this. Your resolution will comfort me absent and your honest account at my return will make me happy at home. I know great in weight and infinite in number are my affairs that your fellows and ye are now in hand with, and yet urgent is the necessity that they be done before the sitting down of the Parliament ; but your zeal and diligence is so great as I will cheer myself in your faithfulness and assure myself that God hath ordained to make me happy in sending me so good servants, for whose sake I protest to God I shall have greater desire to live than for my own, and as for the beagle in special I have had from Dunbar a long discourse of your pains the last day, I can say no more but what you promise for me I shall be loth to break to him whom before God I count the best servant that ever I had, albeit he be but a beagle : for I know that what ye do in this errand of my profit ye do it not out of the duty of your office but only for your love to my person. But I suspect Dunbar's report of you lest ye as two knaves do recommend one another for cozening of me, and so recommending the master falconer unto you that every one of your society may bestow a pipe of tobacco upon him I bid you and them all heartily farewell. James R.

PS.—In the matter of the house because ye seem to write slightly that ye have been thinking upon some projects in it

I have only to recommend unto you such an honourable and reasonable order is fit to be taken with it now that it may never be altered again but stand like a Persian law during my life.

Addressed : "To the little beagle that lies at home by the fire when all the good hounds are daily running on the fields."

Holograph. Seal on pink silk. Endorsed : "The King's Majesty to me." 2½ pp. (134. 49.)

KING JAMES to [VISCOUNT CRANBORNE].

[?1604].—My little beagle, now that the master falconer is bearer hereof, I must inform you how welcome your grapes were unto me ; but although I must confess I did eat more of them in shorter space than ever I did of any since I came in England, yet in truth ye was a prophet against Harbert, for that monkey hath eaten five of them wherever I did eat one. And I have also stranger news to tell you, that the number of letters that I have written since I came from home is equal to the number of hares that all this time I have killed. Therefore ye are in greater peril of me nor my old father for your office, since I am so prettily exercised in it already ; and in proof thereof if I had been secretary to Worcester's letter anent the puritans, I would never have talked a word of deambulatory council, of their victory upon their petition, nor any such satirick phrases, but only that upon a sight we had of the dean's letter and being uncertain whether his Majesty's direction did proceed upon wrong information or that we had mistaken his Majesty's meaning therein, we thought good to represent the true state of that matter before his Majesty's eyes that he might thereupon clear his meaning unto us ; which we well knew to be ever one and alike in all his royal resolutions. Look now how bravely I play the part of a secretary ; and as for the Union matter make the best of it ye can as I have already written, either satisfy me in the form of the preface or conclude the articles and suspend the preface, or let it go as it is, but then I will directly speak against it at the presenting of it to the Parliament ; or if the only impediment be that the commissioners will not bide together an hour longer, then spare me not ; upon the least word I shall post thither ; they cannot refuse to stay one day upon me, but upon condition that I may go back when that is at a point for some few days further recreation, for I swear I have been little less busy in affairs this time past than ye have been ; and thus I bid you farewell almost as bleared as the beagle.

Holograph. 2 seals. Endorsed by Cranborne : "His Majesty's second by Sir Roger Aston." 1 p. (134. 55.)

The SAME to [the SAME].

[?1604].—My little beagle, the bearer hath craved my determinate answer anent his suit, whereupon I first opened unto him the care which you his auditors had to see him both quickly and reasonably satisfied, in so far as notwithstanding my last

journey to London was like a flash of lightning, both in going, stay there and returning, yet did ye not pretermit that posted minute of time without the full and true informing me of the whole success of that business, and what was the determination of the judges therein. Whereupon I told him that because I had not will to make him linger any longer here to his greater charges having so willingly attended all the time of the commissioners' sitting, as also that the weal of my service did require his present attendance in the place of his [Lord Sheffield's] employment,⁽¹⁾ I would therefore deal frankly and plainly with him. First, I doubted not but he did discern of my good will to help him, by employing none in his errand but those and only those whom himself did name unto me ; next, I did refer it to his discretion to consider how fit a thing it was for me now in the beginning of my reign here, not to oppose myself to the opinion of the judges, especially in a popular matter wherein in case the judges were partial for their own private ends, yet might they easily enflame the people to apprehend it as a common cause, though it were not truly so in nature ; and yet that he might have a taste of my favour for his further enabling in my service I was contented to give him a pension for his life time of as great value as ever either the late queen or I ever gave to any subject, to wit 1,000*l*. To this he answered that this would do him no good, he was already 10,000*l*. in debt and that he spent as much as that by the occasion of his presidentship, beside all the gain that he could make of his office. I told him that as he considered his own part, so must he give me leave to consider mine ; that a king could not help a subject by the measure of the suitor's [need] but by the consideration what himself might well spare, that my liberality ought not to be measured by his want, for I was bound to be no man's banker ; what it would be in his account that received it I know not, but sure I was that it was a fair gift for me to give. Then began he to enter in comparisons with others that had received benefits from me, that he would exchange his gift with any man's although his merit had been equal with theirs, that if he had been as early importune as others he had sped better, with some little imputation both upon the judges and upon the " counsall " that draw him piece and piece upon this extremity, with an earnest affirmation that his suit would make me a great certain commodity, whereof the judges would have cozened me if he had not opened the mystery thereof. Whereupon I wished him not to judge of my liberality now according to the form thereof the first quarter of the year after my coming here ; that the more I had already given the less I might spare in times to come, and that I was sure that as he was an Englishman he would wish me to live in that form that the kings of England had lived in before ; that I had given to every one as I might best spare and was fittest for them to receive and yet with a

(1) As President of the Council of the North.

due regard of their merits to some honours, to some offices, to some lands, and to some pensions, and to himself I had given an honourable preferment for maintenance, whereof because I knew his weak estate I was moved now to allow him this help, not for filling up all his wants but for the better enabling him to serve in that place ; as to his merit he could claim none of me, for I protested that before the Queen's death I never knew that there was a Lord Sheffield living in England. At this he chafed, and said that those that I knew before this time knew well enough his mind to my service. I answered him that if at that time he had required any man to have acquainted me with his mind, then surely he was evil dealt with by them ; but if not, then can he blame none but himself, for as to his good mind there is never a man in England that claims not to the like. O then he reckoned that I had repaired the ruins of every nobleman's estate in England except his, at least that had done any service to the preterite state. I told him he was far deceived in that count and that I was daily troubled with the poor Lord Cromwell's begging leave to sell the last pieces of his land, who had valiantly served the State in the wars as well as he ; and as for the great profit that he said would come to me by the means of his overture, I said I was not too envious of his weal so it were not against mine, but I was contented if the judges would under their hands promise to make this matter worth 10,000*l.* a year unto me he should with good will have 2,000*l.* of it, if 15,000*l.* he should have 3,000*l.*, but the thing that I spoke of was a sure thing to him all the days of his life, and I to bear the hazard of the other as it fell forth, and that as I had already told him never greater gift of that nature was given in England. Great Oxford when his state was whole ruined got no more of the late Queen ; I myself bestow no more upon Arbella my near cousin, nay a foreign prince of Germany that was here the last year got not so much, but most of all myself being heir to this crown got but thrice as much, and I was sure, I said, he would not deny that I had been thrice more steadfast to the State than ever he had been ; and since he took example by other men's gifts I asked him what example would other men take of his gift being bestowed upon no greater person than a baron ? To this there was no answer but that if this was my resolution he behoved to quit his office and in retired life pray for me ; and so we parted. But immediately he followed me and said that he would accept my offer for a certainty, but he would only crave that if my profit of his overture did yearly amount to such a reasonable value as I would agree upon, that then I would give him another 1,000*l.* yearly out of that augmentation. I told him I knew not in what form that could be done, yet he humbly insisted with me that heard his matter to advise upon it ; but how this can be I know not except it were by a private promise, that if I get by this suit yearly 10,000*l.*, 1,000*l.* thereof shall be added to

his pension. Thus have ye laid before you the whole discourse of this flight and how many stoopings I made upon him, which I ordain you the beagle to impart only to those of your fellowship that heard his cause ; and so fare well.

PS.—My little beagle, my Lord of Berwick hath something to speak to you alone which must be done with all secrecy.

Holograph. Endorsed by Cranborne: "The King's Majesty concerning the Lord Sheffield." 4½ pp. (134. 56.)

KING JAMES to [VISCOUNT CRANBORNE].

[?1604].—My little beagle, although I be now in the midst of my paradise of pleasure, yet will I not be forgetful of you and your fellows that are frying in the pains of purgatory for my service. I do so greedily expect good news from you anent your proceeding there as I protest I am but half a man until I hear of the good end of that wearisome work, only your care must be to preserve things from extremities in case crosses do fall out, and to keep things from such conclusions as may be justly displeasing unto me, *sed melius ominor* and I do strengthen myself by the trust I have in so good servants whom to [*sic*] I hope no virtuous things how difficult as ever being undertaken *meis auspiciis* shall be impossible. Although I have many other turns to remember you of, yet will I not trouble you with any of them, till ye have first well put off that great errand ye have now in hand ; and so I make an end with my hearty commendations to all your honest society and hoping that 3 [Northampton] and 10 [Cranborne] will pardon me for my overwatching them the last night and morning that I was amongst you. James R.

Holograph. Endorsed by Cecil: "His Majesty to me." 1 p. (134. 59.)

MEMORANDA by KING JAMES.

[?1604].—1. Anent my brother's discourse with me and what honours are fittest to be bestowed upon him before his departure.

2. Order to be taken with Cumberland and the border matters before Christmas.

3. My son Charles his style to be put to a point.

4. For a resident ambassador in Spain to go with the admiral and what to resolve anent sending of the garter there or not.

5. Anent the matters of France and the Low Countries that matters may be made as ripe as may be against my return.

6. Whether the parliament shall hold at the prefixed time or not and all the considerations on both sides to be well weighed.

7. That a solid course be taken for the conformity of Cambridge to the church's canons and for deposing all recusant puritans and to make it sure that the like course be kept with Oxford.

8. That my great entail be put to an end.

In the King's hand. Endorsed: "Memorall." 1 p. (134. 51.)

KING JAMES to [the COUNCIL].

[1604].—First I never changed the smallest jot of my conclusion in this point and therefore there needs no fear be had of my deambulatory council; and if I had been upon any new resolution I would have directed some better warrant than the dean's letter in that errand.

Secondly I never before conceived the difference between real obedience and promise by subscription to obey, and if I erred anything herein it was upon this respect, that I thought if there was any degree of difference between real obedience (I mean in absolute obedience to all the church government) and promise by subscription to obey, I then thought that to wear the surplice indeed, to use cross after baptism and do all the like in effect was a greater obedience than to subscribe that they shall do it and when the storm is past never perform a word and protest that their subscription was only *ex justo metu*; and therefore I thought that if they presently conformed themselves and after that would refuse to subscribe to that which in deed they had already performed it would be a means to make their vanity appear, and every man to pity them the less. But on the other part I never meant that this should have been done as by a grace from me, and therefore my hand was never yet seen to such a motion but only that the bishops, if so they had thought good, might have tried this trick upon them as of their own heads for their further confusion.

Thirdly I am so far from yielding anything for fear of their popularity, as I am heartily glad of your stoutness in this case that are councillors, for if I be grown so easy now to be threatened I am sure it is in my last days, and therefore since I am interpreted to have inclined this way for fear of their mutiny, my resolution is that the bishops go on now with their own course according to the proclamation and if my eye either spare or pity any of the disobedient, then let me incur both the shame and the harm in God's name.

Lastly if my continual presence in London be so necessary, as my absence for my health makes the councillors to be without authority or respect, one word shall bring me home and make me work till my breath work out, if that be the greatest well for the kingdom; but I cannot think that course so needful if ye make not mountains of mole-hills, as in this case interpreting a conjectural motion to a royal decree, wherein if ye had not mistaken me ye needed not to have troubled so far your own minds and my hand. James R.

Holograph. 2 pp. (134. 52.)

THOMAS ALLYSON to VISCOUNT CRANBORNE.

[1604].—For these six years past have I been vigilant to give advertisement of such occurrents against the State as I could learn of from those professed enemies of this commonwealth,

the Jesuits, priests and their adherents. During 5 of those years I applied myself wholly to my Lord Chief Justice. By accident I became known to Sir Thomas Challoner, and with his consent together with Sir William Wade's, was I furnished for a journey into France, where by the subtilty of him with whom I had to do, one Anthony Greneway, I was mystically put in belief I should learn of an employment might raise my fortunes, and one Archer a Jesuit with some others' names were darkly cast out to me as men that should manage such a business. This being all discovered to them, (though Sir William Wade was somewhat distrustful of any such event from thence), when we came over my comrade would make no stay in France, but told me it was policy to give it out we went thither, as he did to some before our departure hence, and to direct our journey another way, because, quoth he, a man cannot pass so secretly but he shall have spies set over him. Then to Brussels we went, and both there and elsewhere what success we had in all business I have particularly set down in a book which I hope you are now no stranger unto. Since my return I have incessantly laboured to know your pleasure, and whether I might be suffered to hold correspondence with Owen, and be directed accordingly ; or what I should bend myself unto, which as yet I could never compass, but the delay I have found has hindered much the good of my business, and prejudiced some men in me. Yet now if I lose not the opportunity I doubt not but to do his Majesty good service. And this one thing above the rest I beseech you conceive of ; being a matter I meant to have sounded the depth of before I had purpose to discover it. One Sherewood, chaplain to the Pope's Nuntio at Brussels, assured me he knew there was a plot drawn against the King of England by Owen and the fathers, whereof he had delivered a copy to the Nuntio, insinuating with him to possess the Duke withal ; and, quoth he, the N[untio] far expostulated with Owen that he promised to take a fit time to speak with the Duke about it. The chaplain, out of the protested interest we have in each other, told me this and further said at my request he would adventure to get me a copy of it, the same time telling me that one Fowler (who is now in London and of my inward acquaintance) was an agent for Owen here. And if you allow me, I will not fear to get copies, both of it and the reasons framed to the A[rch]duke and the Constable, upon the conclusion of the peace, to persuade them to distrust his Majesty, and to have wrought both Pope and King of Spain to the like. Thus far I will engage, even with the hazard of my life or utter overthrow, to do his Majesty as good service as any man, if I may receive now and then some directions from you, as the necessity of the cause shall require. If you think me unfit to deal any further in these affairs, I beseech you those small debts I am run into through these occasions may be paid, and I discharged

without discovery, and left to follow the course I have so long neglected, being the law, wherein I am professed ; or else some present means be allowed me to go on.—*Undated.*

Holograph. Endorsed : " 1604." 1 p. (108. 31.)

FRANCISCO FERNANDES DE ANGULO to the KING.

[1604].—He is eschevin of Cadiz, and proveedor of the armies of the Indies there. He is of the house of Angulo de Oteo, founded by a Scottish cavalier of the house of the Earls of "Argaill," who went into Spain in the time of the first Kings of Castile. He has always been a protector of the Scottish merchants there, and desires to be appointed consul of the English, Scottish and Irish there.—*Undated.*

Unsigned. French. Endorsed : " 1604." 1 p. (108. 107.)

M. DE SOULBY ANJOUANT, Agent of Geneva, to the SAME.

[1604].—Begs in the name of his lords that Geneva may be included in express terms in the treaty which his Majesty is now making with the King of Spain.

The Duke of Savoy made a treaty of peace with the States of which Geneva was one at St. Julien. This was concluded and signed on 20 July 1603 and ratified by his Highness on 25 July following and has since been verified by the Senate and Chamber of Accounts of Savoy. To this Peace Don Sancho de Luna on the part of the Count of Fointes summoned the lords of Geneva by Captain Sebastian Tulebro, envoy express to their lordships, with instructions of 20 May, 1603, signed Don Sancho de Luna y de Roiag.

As the said lords of Geneva extend the said treaty with his Highness as a free city and republic and of ancient times have often made alliances with princes and republics and are even in a perpetual treaty with the crown of France, like the gentlemen (*messieurs*) of the Leagues, by the treaty made at Soleurre in 1579, the agent prays that in the article in which his Majesty's friends will be comprised Geneva may be added as "the Republic of Geneva or the Town of Geneva and its subjects."—*Undated.*

Holograph. French. Endorsed : " 1604." 1 p. (109. 54.)

The Armour makers, Gunmakers, and like artificers of LONDON and the Suburbs, to the UPPER HOUSE OF PARLIAMENT.

[? 1604].—King Henry 8th sent for artificers from Germany to teach his subjects to make munitions of war : who were so careful to learn that this realm has ever since been better furnished therewith than any other. In the late Queen's time there were 35 armour makers in London and the suburbs. They are so greatly decayed for want of sale for their armour, that only 5 now remain ; and they are likely to be extinguished because the statute of 4 & 5 Philip & Mary, authorising magis-

trates to enjoin a provision of armour and weapons, is repealed by a Statute of 1 [Jac.]. They beg the House to take some course whereby the said trades may be continued.—*Undated*.

1 p. (196. 94.)

ASSARTS.

[1604].—A summary and definition of assarts, with an account of a petition from the owners of assarted lands, that their titles may be debated, and a clear decision arrived at in the House of Lords; as hitherto all their proceedings in the matter have proved fruitless.—*Undated*.

Unsigned. Endorsed: “1604.” 1 p. (109. 77.)

CAPTAIN JOHN ATKINSON to VISCOUNT CRANBORNE.

[1604].—You have been informed that I have sought to raise a monopoly or licence upon playing cards made in the land; or that the cardmakers might have power to dispense with the bringing in thereof. Their endeavours are merely to the contrary, seeking only to settle this manufacture within the realm for the maintenance of them and their families; which being lawful and reasonable, and having some friends about his Majesty, I became a suitor in their behalf. This is the sum of that I have done, and that in a time when every man sought to benefit himself by suits. Neither does my Lord Chancellor, or my Lord Chief Justice, to whom this has been referred, seem to dislike thereof.—*Undated*.

Holograph. Endorsed: “1604.” 1 p. (108. 34.)

PETER BALES to the SAME.

[1604].—He was commanded by his Majesty to teach the Prince to write, and was promised a crown a day pension. He begs for the payment thereof; also for reward for writing and presenting to his Majesty “his Basilicon Doron for the Prince, in a small volume to be worn as a tablet book.” He is ready to deliver to his Majesty a most secret cypher, impossible to be decyphered but where the observations are shown; also to disclose a manner of close conveyance of letters of greatest importance, without finding them about the messenger by any search whatsoever.—*Undated*.

Holograph, signed, “Peter Bales, the Small Writer, Writing Schhoole Mr. to the Prince.” *Endorsed:* “1604.” 1 p. (108. 36.)

WILLIAM BALL, executor to the late LORD NORTH, to LORD [CRANBORNE ?].

[1604].—Lord [Cranborne] has commanded the payment of 80*l.* supposed to have been in Lord North’s hands, but to belong to the county of Cambridge. The estate is now distributed, save one legacy to Sir Henry North, and could not now be re-

called. Even if Lord North had the above sum, yet he bestowed almost 300*l.* in building a great Shire House and Nisi Prius House for that county ; and Ball prays that this may be allowed to recompense the other. Refers to the report of the Lord Chief Justice, who is overseer of the will.—*Undated.*

Petition. Endorsed: "1604." 1 p. (189. 63.)

THE EARL OF BATH to the KING.

[1604].—Has had great contention with one Bushton, a carpenter about the passage of wood and timber through his and his nephew's, the Earl of Bedford's, lands. Moved by the complaints of his neighbours and tenants, he forbade Bushton to come that way ; but he has by untrue suggestions obtained a licence under the King's hand to do so. Thereby the country has been greatly wronged, and himself very much disgraced, and he craves for redress. Has sent informations on the matter.—*Undated.*

Holograph. Endorsed: "1604." 1 p. (108. 45.)

HENRY BEDINGFIELD.

[1604].—Case stated with regard to Henry Bedingfield, a ward, son of Thomas Bedingfield ; and the demand of William Jernegan and Frances his wife, formerly the wife of Thomas Bedingfield, for dower. Lands in Norfolk & Suffolk.—*Undated.*

Endorsed: "1604." 1½ pp. (108. 127.)

THE TRANSLATION OF THE BIBLE.

[1604].—"An order set down for translating of the Bible."

The names of the translators are set down under the six companies, two companies at each of the three places, Westminster, Cambridge and Oxford, at which they were to meet and confer, and the books of the Old and New Testaments and the Apocrypha assigned to each company are given. These are followed by the rules to be observed in the translation.

The list and the rules do not differ materially from those printed in Fuller's *Church History*, Book X, p. 45, save that the particulars in the latter of the academical and ecclesiastical qualifications of the translators are not given in this paper.

Endorsed by Cecil: "Concerning the translation of the Bible." 3 pp. (102. 126.)

JOHN BIRDE to VISCOUNT CRANBORNE.

[?1604].—Is fallen as a bird weary in her flight into Ludgate as the best of London hells. 10*l.* would bring him to Cranborne for discovery of such important matters as may be for his honour in high measures and the profit of the King in his wronged hereditary right many thousands.

Upon the Earl of Essex's death he chanced to meet one that had vowed to cut off Cranborne's head and upon warrant from

the Lord Chief Justice to the Sheriff of Surrey and to his own servants and officers for his resorting places, his apprehension to answer capital matters could not be wrought. When he was told that he lay in wait for Cranborne's life, feared not with his sword bent to his throat to make him yield to be committed by a justice, and forestood no time or charges to take sundry attestations of witnesses, ratified before Sir John Paiton then Lieutenant of the Tower, and brought them in so unseasonable time to Cranborne at the Savoy, then going to his coach, as his leisure serving not to determine thereof, he bought a gelding of 4*l.* price and furniture to follow him to Reading, there to attend her Majesty. But before he could take his back, a man of Cranborne's, Mr. Tho. Metcalf, by a commission to take post horses for Yorkshire, bereft him of his horse, and he was driven to hire another at 2*s.* a day for 16 days to attend Cranborne's resolution. Returned at length to Mr. Lieutenant after the expense of 5*l.* or 6*l.* without allowance yielded. Prays Cranborne's letters for satisfaction for his horse and furniture and horse-hire, besides his wayfaring charges 20 nobles.—Ludgate, 6 July 1604.⁽¹⁾

Holograph. 3 pp. (105. 149.)

THE BISHOPS' JURISDICTION.

[1604].—If the bishops proceed against any they must do it either (1) because they are bishops, or (2) by virtue of the Commission. To send out process to cite men and sit in judgment is a principal part of the judgment ecclesiastical. This being by statute 1 Eliz. annexed to the Crown is an especial prerogative royal. The statute 25 Hen. 8, c. 20, leaves the bishops such privileges only as are not prejudicial to the prerogative royal, and upon this ground Parliament 1 Edw. 6 enacted that all process ecclesiastical should be in the King's name. The High Commission is established by 1 Eliz. c. 1, and they must proceed either upon the statute 1 Eliz. c. 2, or upon the canons.

The Statute firstly ratifies neither the Book of Common Prayer lately corrected, nor the former that was used in all the Queen's time, but only the book of Edw. 6 with two alterations specified; whereas that which has been hitherto used has many more alterations. Therefore they cannot proceed against any for the neglect of either of these books by virtue of the statute. Secondly that statute inflicts no penalty for omission or refusal of the vestments or ornaments of the ministers, and therefore none can be touched in his living for the surplice by the statute; only he may be imprisoned for contempt and not otherwise.

As for the canons, if they shall be confirmed and the high commission execute penalty of them, it will be a very doubtful

(1) *Sic* but presumably after 20 Aug. 1604, as the letter is addressed to Viscount Cranborne.

point whether they can stretch so far as to put a subject from his freehold, and if put to the trial of the common law, it will seem a very hard case. For if the Convocation House may for breach of church orders dispossess a minister of his freehold, why not any other subject? And by consequence the whole body of the realm may if they transgress the church orders be put out of their lands and livings, and be enthralled to the clergy as in times past. Reasons not to subscribe, besides the things that are simply against the word of God in the book. Bishops, canons, and articles are not law. To subscribe were to discourage and reproach Parliament, who upon good ground have laboured to remove it.

It would animate the bishops to inform the King that it was but a fancy of his Lower House to stand so much upon subscription, for the ministers themselves have yielded, saving a very few.

It may stand out it will pity the King's heart to displace so many godly ministers, which else in a few will seem singularity.

It will give a grievous offence to the godly, that after so long time men should go backwards to popery and idle ceremonies.

It will be a great prejudice to the obtaining of the King's promise that he would remove not only cross and surplice, but also subscription, if this would content men. This was excepted and will be sued for.

Unsigned. Endorsed: "1604. B. of Exeter." 1½ pp. (109. 76.)

MEMORIAL touching the BORDERS.

[1604].—"The worke we have presentlie in hande is utterlie to extinguishe as well the name, as substance of the bordouris, I meane the difference betwene thaime and other pairts of the kingdome. For doing quhairof it is necessarie that all querrellis amoungst thaim be reconcyled and all straininges betwene the nations quyte removed; that all theeves, murderers, oppressouris and vagabondis be quyte rooted out, I meane so many of thaime as will not give goode suretie for thaire amendement in tymes cumming; that severe and indifferent justice be ministered upon all offenders and that no factions be fostered among thaime by the partialitie of thaire judges; and fynally that that pairt of the kingdome maye be maid as peaceable and ansourable as any other pairt thairof. The readdiest and surest meanes for bringing this to pass are now to be thoct upon and embraced without any regairde to the honoure, commoditie or contentement of any subject quahatsomeever."

In the hand of James I. Endorsed: "1604. King's Memoriale." 1 p. (147. 158.)

CAPTAIN JONAS BRADBURY to VISCOUNT CRANBORNE.

[1604].—Was 18 years in her Majesty's service, as captain by sea and land. In 1588 was the first who changed shot with the

enemy in presence of both fleets. He brought Cranborne news out of France how the Spaniards meant to choke Rochester river; for the preventing of which the Lord Admiral, Lord Suffolk, Cranborne and Sir Francis Vere came to Quinborowe, and gave order for ships to guard the river. Was the first to bring Cranborne news from Kingsall (Kinsale). Begg consideration for his present distressed estate, and either a pension or a ward.—*Undated.*

Holograph. Endorsed: "1604." 2 pp. (189. 68.)

CAPTAIN THOMAS BROWNE to VISCOUNT CRANBORNE.

[1604].—He details Florence McCarty's proceedings in the late reign, his endeavours to extinguish the English and erect an Irish government, and his apprehension: his restraint having been since continued, to the great quietness of that realm. Florence now reports that he stands upon his enlargement, which breeds a general terror of rebellion in those parts where he is powerful. Browne, therefore, in behalf of himself and the rest of the English gentlemen undertakers of the province of Munster, who fear to be troubled by Florence's liberty, beseeches the Council to remember that when the Earldom of Clan Carty and his own living could not satisfy his ambitious humour, now, having not a foot of land left, his course of life must be desperate; and to have a care for the quiet and safety of that province.—*Undated.*

Petition. Endorsed: "1604." 1 p. (189. 71.)

LORD BRUCE, Master of the Rolls, to the SAME.

[1604].—He desires the grant of a small tenement called Doctorston, parcel of the manor of Eastcotton, granted to him, under circumstances he details.—*Undated.*

Holograph. Endorsed: "1604." 1 p. (108. 49.)

LIONEL BULOCKE to the SAME.

[1604].—His industry has found out this artificial metal, which is truly as it is set down to be, and the commodities growing thereby so great that they cannot but yield infinite gains to Cranborne. Begg furtherance of his suit.—*Undated.*

Holograph. Endorsed: "1604. With his demonstration of an artificial metal." 1 p. (108. 53.)

The Enclosure:—"The demonstration of an artificial metal." The utility will greatly increase in having ready silver for all that passes into every man's hand, so that it may be licensed to be stamped for farthings and 3 farthings, and to pass through his Majesty's dominions, to be used of vintners, chandlers, and such like. Its utility to the commonwealth, licensed for current; especially to the poor, in that charitable people will relieve them with a farthing, that will not or cannot with a halfpenny or penny. Its utility to all, in that anything then may as well

be bought for a farthing as now for a halfpenny; as bread, cheese, &c.; whereas none now that fetch things of chandlers, vintners, &c., can tell where to bestow or fetch anything but where they had their former tokens.—*Undated.*

$\frac{1}{2}$ p. (108. 52.)

LORD BURGHLEY to VISCOUNT CRANBORNE.

[1604].—I have followed your direction in writing to my Lord of Barwick. I thought good that you should see the copy, that if there were anything you wish me to alter, it might be done by returning me the letter before it were delivered. I receive as much comfort by your interposing yourself for me in this my suit, as in obtaining it. I am your brother by nature but in half blood, but this your kindness shall supply that which wanted by nature.—*Undated.*

Holograph. Endorsed: "1604." $\frac{1}{2}$ p. (189. 74.)

The SAME to the SAME.

[1604].—Describes his violent illness. Hopes he is now growing out of danger, but is very weak. Thanks Cranborne for his brotherly care of him.—*Undated.*

Holograph. Endorsed: "1604." $\frac{1}{2}$ p. (189. 75.)

The SAME to the SAME.

[1604].—Of his suit with regard to a lease of certain woods near Burghley House. Complains of the Lord Treasurer's dealings with him in the matter, explains the object of his suit, and begs Cranborne to inform the Lord Treasurer thereof.—*Undated.*

Holograph. Endorsed: "1604." 2 pp. (189. 76.)

The ARCHBISHOPRIC of CANTERBURY.

[1604].—Four papers:—(1) "Inducements to move his Majesty to restore me to the temporalities of the Archbishopric, *a die mortis ultimi Archiepiscopi.*"

Among the reasons adduced are that the Queen forgave his predecessor his first fruits, when she made him Bishop of Worcester; and upon his advancement to Canterbury, restored him to his temporalities from the death of the former Archbishop. That the now Bishops of Norwich and Hereford were restored by the King to all the mesne profits arising in the vacancies of their Bishoprics. That without such a restitution he cannot maintain the dignity of his place, and keep such hospitality as his predecessors did. That the Archbishopric is of less value than it was 50 years since, by as much as now it is worth; yet the fees and charges upon entrance are as great, if not greater. That he is now past 60 years of age, and like to live but few years more; therefore without such a restitution he will continue all his time in dishonourable want.—*Undated.*

Endorsed: "1604." 1 p. (108. 39.)

(ii) Further statement by the Archbishop on the same subject.—*Undated.*

Endorsed : “ 1604.” 1 p. (108. 42.)

(iii) “ Motives to induce his Majesty to restore the B[ishop] of L[ondon] to the profits of the Archbishopric [of Canterbury] since the death of the late Archbishop.”

The charge of his entrance was above 300*l*. Since he was Bishop of L[ondon] he has been a daily housekeeper, and maintained above 50 persons in his family. He has paid to the Crown in that time for his first fruits 1,000*l*.; for his tenths 600*l*.; for subsidies 972*l*.; for entertainments and annual fees 860*l*.; for his journey to Emden, besides his allowance, 900*l*.; for repairing his houses 1,800*l*.; and for fees of officers 865*l*.; total 7,297*l*.; “ so that Bishoprics being brought to resemble Banbury cheeses, the Bishopric of London is more beholding unto him than he to the Bishopric.” His entrance will cost at least 1,000*l*.; and the Michaelmas rents of London, amounting but to 400*l*., will be far short of sufficient to maintain him till Lady Day.—*Undated.*

Endorsed : “ 1604.” 1 p. (108. 40.)

(iv) Rents and perquisites, besides pensions, officers' fees and decayed rents 2300*l*., whereof the executors of the late Archbishop have received about 510*l*., and there is paid to the King's use 500*l*.; so there remains unpaid about 1,300*l*. The first fruits, according to the valuation of the King's books amount to 2682*l*. 12*s*. 2*d*., which by the statute must be paid at 4 payments, in two years.—*Undated.*

Signed : John Scott. *Endorsed* : “ 1604.” $\frac{1}{2}$ p. (108. 41.)

SIR GEORGE CAREW to VISCOUNT CRANBORNE.

[1604].—Begs Cranborne's help to obtain for him the payment of 200*l*., which he lent to the paymaster at Cork for the King's service.—*Undated.*

Holograph. *Endorsed* : “ 1604.” 1 p. (189. 83.)

SIR FRANCIS CASTILLION to the SAME.

[1604].—Acknowledges his favour in appointing him his deputy officer of her Majesty's manor of Nuberry. The picage and stallage of the manor have ever belonged to the steward, upon a rent reserved of 40*s*. *per annum* : so that Cranborne will be so much wronged if it should be otherwise disposed of. Sir Henry Neville, Nevill's father, and all the stewards there, have enjoyed it, having no other means to discharge the place and courts there ; as the manor consists only of quit rents, and no fines, as is well known to Mr. Powell his Majesty's receiver there. Begs him to make stay of any lease thereof.—*Undated.*

Holograph. *Endorsed* : “ 1604 ” and with a list of names. 1 p. (108. 54.)

DR. J. CHIPPINGDALE to VISCOUNT CRANBORNE.

[1604].—Begs his furtherance of his suit to the Mayor and Company of Leicester, respecting which he encloses a petition.—*Undated.*

Holograph. Endorsed: "1604." ½ p. (108. 56.)

The EARL OF CLANRICARD to LORD [CRANBORNE ?].

[1604].—Acknowledges his letter by Cormock, and begs to be recommended to the King. All places are yet quiet, and there is no alteration since his coming. He will defer the points necessary to be presented till his own coming to England, which he meant should have been sooner than now it can be, having the weight of a woman, which is no small burden, and a little "barne" in present expectation. He hears that this Deputy is coming over. For the King's sake and the good of the State, he wished they may never have such another. All men are distasted. He himself has felt as many disfavours as the Deputy could offer him; and should have had worse if the Deputy had not been sure he had friends who would not see him wronged. The Deputy's spleen was in particular, and upon strange causes. Lord Northampton can tell [Cranborne] what he will not now trouble him with.—*Undated.*

Holograph. Endorsed. "1604." 4 pp. (108. 57.)

LORD COBHAM to VISCOUNT CRANBORNE, his brother-in-law.

[1604].—I thank you for your favours. I understand by Sir John Leveson that some course will be taken for my relief: it is needful, for God knows I have not a groat at this instant. Whatsoever the extremity of the proceeding have been against me I cannot say wrong for it being the King's it is at his will to do what he please with his own; yet I take great comfort that I know you are sorrowful for my fall and would do me good if you can. A man should bode himself ill fortune to despair as long as there is hope. Be a means to stay the small remnant of my poor fortune; you shall have the honour of it in this world and reward in heaven. I am extremely at this instant troubled with pain in my legs.—*Undated.*

Holograph. Seal, broken. Endorsed: "1604." ⅔ p. (102. 99.)

The SAME to the SAME.

[1604].—No man is better pleased than myself when I hear that honour which is hereditary is given you. God so prosper me as I desire the advancement of my nephew, and take it as my comfort that as I have been the ruin of my house, so your son coming out of my father's loins shall remain as a memory of honour. I wish from my heart that he and you, and the issue from you both, may enjoy the honour so long as my house till I was the ruin of it. I hear you go to the Bath.

I wish you health, and pray God you may find so much good as I did when there. My infirmity was cold, and my body moist. Experience has taught that cold and moist bodies receive most good. Yours is hot and "airiall." I wrote you the other day touching Mellarsh's account. I should take it for a great favour if his account might not be taken, for his suggestion is false. I owe him nothing. He takes the advantage of my misfortune. He is a false knave, and to no man so much as to you : and that I shall satisfy you under his own hand. If my desire may not be wholly yielded unto, I pray that the taking of his account may be put off till the term ; then I shall be better able to charge him, and to have those here that shall attend the auditor : otherwise he must both charge and discharge himself. Am I such a worm as Mellarsh, a base knave, must tread upon me ? I pray you let this bearer carry your letter to the auditor to forbear taking his account till further direction. Recommend my service to my Lady of Suffolk. This Mellarsh reports that the procuring the taking of his accounts has cost him many an "angle" : no letter that I send you but he sees, or can see if he list : that you have vowed my keeping in prison as long as you live : and that you repent I lost not my head. If you ask these things of him now he will with oath deny, but spare but a time, you shall then see him rightly in his colours. Let me speak with Sir George Caroe : by his coming I shall know your allowance. Your father and my mother wrote continually to the Duke of Norfolk after he was condemned.—*Undated.*

Holograph. Endorsed : "1604." 1 p. (189. 86.)

LORD COBHAM to VISCOUNT CRANBORNE.

[?1604].—As to Mellarsh's accounts, the Cobham property, and the payment of Cobham's debts.—*Undated.*

Holograph. 1 p. (189. 88.)

The SAME to the SAME.

[1604].—If I have committed a fault in writing my name of Cobham, in this it is excusable, I did it not out of any disposition of "arrogantie," but rather held the course that others have done in such an undone fortune as mine. Former times have not held that strict course. Yet to me it is nothing. My fault I will amend, for willingly I will give no cause of offence. Make me bound to you that my Lords may receive satisfaction that I confess my fault, and will no more offend them. I know not whether you have received my letter concerning Heall. Never hold me for honest and Christian man if his calumnation be true.—*Undated.*

Holograph, signed : H. Brooke. Endorsed : "1604." 1 p. (189. 87.)

LORD COBHAM'S LANDS.

[?1604 and later].—A number of papers, etc. of various dates all relating apparently to the lands of Lord Cobham :—

(i) Schedule of certain lands, apparently of the College of Cobham and Lord Cobham, headed "In [Compoto] Willelmi Cromer Armigeri nuper vicecomitis Comitatus predicti." *Latin*. $1\frac{1}{4}$ pp. (145. 101.)

(ii) Terrier of land in Cliffe, Kent, belonging to the College of Cobham. $3\frac{1}{2}$ pp. (145. 109.)

(iii) Cobham College rental of small farms and farm barley. $4\frac{1}{2}$ pp. (145. 111.)

(iv) "The effect of the case of Maidstone College in Kent." A legal opinion upon the question whether the lands of the College now in possession of the patentee of King Edward 6, ought to be discharged of tithes by any matter contained in certain other statutes. $2\frac{1}{2}$ pp. (145. 104.)

(v) Particular of lands and tenements granted by Edward 6 to George, Lord Cobham [1529–1558], with marginal notes as to lands sold by the said Lord Cobham, &c. *Latin*. $9\frac{1}{2}$ pp. (145. 26.)

(vi) "The copy of Lowe's writings." Particular of lands in the parishes of Halystowe, Hoo in Henfield, Fyndesbery, and St. Mary's. Certain lands of Lord Cobham's are mentioned therein. *Latin*. 3 sheets. (145. 16.)

(vii) Proceedings at the court held at Great Hoo, Hundred of Hoo [? temp. William, Lord Cobham]. 3 pp. (145. 102.)

(viii) Copies of evidences, terrier and rental of the Manor of Shorne, Kent. Made 16th cent. (291. 5.)

(ix) "Parcel of the jointure of the Lady Kildare of the entailed lands of George, Lord Cobham, and in the lady's possession." *Endorsed*: "Lands conveyed to my Lord." 1 p. (145. 118.)

(x) Woods granted to the Lady Kildare in jointure. 8 pp. (145. 119.)

(xi) Note by the woodward as to the woods belonging to Lady Kildare's jointure. 1 p. (145. 123.)

(xii) Woods in Kent granted to the Earl of Nottingham and others for Lady Kildare's life. 1 p. (145. 124.)

(xiii) Abstract of Mr. Brooke's revenues in Kent. 1 p. (145. 128.)

(xiv) "Note of lands in Kent entailed by Mr. Brooke on my Lord." 1 p. (145. 117.)

(xv) Remembrances for my Lord [?Cobham's] household business. $2\frac{1}{2}$ pp. (145. 197.)

(xvi) Lands and woods of the Earl of Salisbury's in Higham and Shorn, Kent. 1 p. (145. 131.)

(xvii) Particular of woods in possession of the Earl of Salisbury in Higham, Shorn, &c., Kent. 3 pp. (145. 138.)

(xviii) Lands granted to the Lo. Duke [of Lennox] being the manor of Conham [Cobham ?] Hall, &c. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. (145. 125.)

- (xix) "Expenses for my Lord's house at Cobham during the time of Lady Sondes remaining there." 1 p. (145. 199.)
- (xx) Particulars of Mrs. Brooke's dower: "terr. domini Brooke." 1 p. (145. 116.)
- (xxi) Lands remaining yet unsold in Kent. 4 pp. (145. 165.)
- (xxii) Houses, &c. in Stroud, belonging to the Temple. 1½ pp. (145. 167.)
- (xxiii) Note of lands in Kent, adjacent to Lord Cobham's lands. 4 pp. (145. 168.)
- (xxiv) Value of lands in Maidstone College, Cobham College, &c., Kent, in possession and in reversion. 1 p. (145. 170.)
- (xxv) Lands to be sold of Maidstone College, Cobham College, &c., Kent, and moneys to be made. 1½ pp. (145. 171.)
- (xxvi) Lands owned by the College of Cobham in the parish of Clyve. *Latin. A roll.* (145. 1.)
- (xxvii) Valuation of timber, Maidstone. 1 p. (145. 156.)
- (xxviii) Notes with respect to lands of Cobham College and Maidstone College, Kent. 6 pp. (145. 160.)
- (xxix) Particular of woodland taken out of the lands of Cobham College. 3 pp. (145. 134.)
- (xxx) Particular of woods belonging to Cobham College. 3½ pp. (145. 41.)
- (xxxi) Terrier of Maidstone College and other Cobham lands (*temp.* 2nd Earl of Salisbury). 5 pp. (145. 146.)

SIR EDWARD COKE, Attorney General, to VISCOUNT CRANBORNE.

[? 1604].—I said before your lordship at the last hearing of the case concerning the Lord President and Council in Wales that, when we should privately confer, we should agree, and *ut impleatur dictus prophete* so have we done in the essential point. For now they have yielded to us (for I was on a sure ground) that the writ of *habeas corpus* granted out of the King's Bench ought to be returned with the cause. That if it appeared by the return that the party pursuing was committed for matter, equity denied by the President and Council, rising within the limits of their jurisdiction and within their instructions, the party is to be remanded and the King's Bench is not to examine the point of equity.

The matters wherein they have made a feigned defence are these :

1. That the four ancient English shires should be within the Marches of Wales, whereof we have manifest proof to the contrary and thereof delivered notes.

2. They doubt (for that is now the best of their case) that prohibitions should not lie in these cases, whereof we have made clear and manifest proof by book cases and precedents.

3. They seem to doubt also whether they may not examine the equity of cases after judgments at the common law ; than

which nothing is more repugnant to law, as we have made manifest demonstration. And this is the end of this day's labour, whereof though I am weary I thought it my part to yield to your lordship this summary account.—*Undated.*

Holograph. Endorsed: "1602" (sic). 1 p. (97. 24.)

SIR EDWARD COKE, Attorney General, to VISCOUNT CRANBORNE.

[1604].—It is truly said, and is this day verified, that *secunde cogitationes meliores et saniores sunt*. The judges have met, the case has been debated, our books turned and considered of, and I am converted; for where I thought the motion this morning pernicious and full of danger, I am now of another opinion. For whereas a secret error might have been infused into discontented minds, of some unjust proceeding against these sectaries, and that they in justice ought to have had a prohibition, now it is resolved by all the judges, being 14 in number, *una voce nullo contradicente*, that no prohibition doth lie, but that the ecclesiastical judges ought to proceed according to the ecclesiastical laws and the censures of the Church. But albeit this resolution is sufficient for satisfaction of the conscience, yet do I think it fit for the honour of the King and advancement of justice, and the taking away of vain hopes from these perverse people, that I desire tomorrow in open Court the resolution and judgment of the judges, that the standers by (being shortly to be dispersed into all countries), might publish the same; and the like to be done on Wednesday next by my Lord Chancellor. How necessary it is to have a discreet and learned leader, this day I found.—*Undated.*

Holograph. Endorsed: "1604." 1 p. (108. 64.)

The SAME to the SAME.

[1604].—There is to my knowledge none of the Lord Cobham's or Lord Grey's lands within the annexation. If any be, sure I am neither of their names or attainders are mentioned, and therefore impossible for me to know whether any of them were parcels of their possessions. I pray you I may have a note of the names of the Privy Council that shall be parties to the great indenture of annexation, and then it shall be finished with all expedition.—*Undated.*

Holograph. Endorsed: "1604." ½ p. (189. 90.)

[The HOUSE OF COMMONS ?] to the KING.

[1604].—Pray that in all his styles and public letters he will acknowledge himself King of the whole and united Isle of Britain; also that commissioners may be chosen of all states for England and Scotland to decide all questions which may breed any hindrance to the Union and to present such a frame and model to both the next parliaments of England and Scotland as thereby all kind of possible means may be used for reducing

his subjects in both realms to perpetual conformity and agreement in all indifferent matters for all times to come.—*Undated.*

Draft with corrections by Cranborne. Endorsed: "1604. Union" and in Cranborne's hand: "Difference of time and not desire of change forces our present consultation. The time was when we wished Scotland ill, and now we wish it well. The time [was we] hated the K[ing]: now we are in love. The time when we were opposite in arms, and now in equal obedience. Action of unkindness. Security. God's providence. Caution where laws are to be changed." 1¼ pp. (107. 147.)

[Printed *in extenso* from Talbot Papers, Vol. K. fol. 188, in Lodge, *Illustrations of British History*, III, pp. 231–232.]

WILLIAM, LORD COMPTON, to VISCOUNT CRANBORNE.

[1604].—Your tassell is excellent well. I would be glad to know whether your leisure be to see him fly this evening.—The Savoy, Monday.

Holograph. Endorsed: "1604." ½ p. (108. 69.)

ANN, LADY COOKE, to the SAME.

[? 1604].—There is a neighbour of ours in Essex very sick and not like to escape, Sir Anthony Browne. If it happen that he die, I beseech you to bestow it (*sic*) of me and my son Hamlett. Your promise to me when I was last with you makes me to presume now humbly to beseech you, if this do fall, to bestow it of me and my children.—*Undated.*

Holograph. Endorsed: "1603" [sic]. ⅓ p. (188. 2.)

SIR ANTHONY COOKE to the SAME.

[1604].—In reply to his wife's request to Cranborne to take his younger son, Hercules Francis Cooke, into his service, Cranborne said he was too near him in blood to be entertained in that nature. He again urges the request. His health will not permit him to attend Cranborne. He is now going to Cambridge to Mr. Butteler, in hope of some recovery.—*Undated.*

Holograph. Endorsed: "1604." 1 p. (108. 63.)

HERCULES FRANCIS COOKE to the SAME.

[1604].—His father in his lifetime, and his mother, were suitors to Cranborne to take the writer into his service. His father now being dead, he beseeches Cranborne to accept him, and let not his nearness in blood hinder. His estate is such that he must serve, there being now no employments in the wars.—*Undated.*

Holograph. Endorsed: "1604." 1 p. (108. 65.)

AVIS, LADY COOKE, to the SAME.

[1604].—In her husband's time she was a suitor to Cranborne to accept her son Hercules Francis into his service. She renews

her request, and beseeches him to consider the petition of a poor widow, with the charge of children, altogether unprovided for during her life, and but a poor portion at her death.—*Undated.*

Holograph. Endorsed: "1604." 1 p. (108. 67.)

AVIS, LADY COOKE, to VISCOUNT CRANBORNE.

[1604].—Begs Cranborne to bestow on her a certain ward, whom she may match with one of her daughters. There shall be no other benefit made of him. As to Sir John Foskue's letter which Cranborne sent her, if Cranborne gives the wardship to him, he will bestow it on Mr. Henry Foskue, a captain, and one who has just spent all his means left him by his father; and the friends of the children will be loth it should fall into his hands. Begs him to receive her son into his service.—*Undated.*

Holograph. Endorsed: "1604." 1 p. (108. 68.)

The SAME to the SAME.

[1604].—It may be you think, because of my husband's estate, that the ward should be wronged, and so you dishonoured therein; but if that be the cause, if you bestow him on me, I will pass him in one of my sons' names, and put you in sufficient security, both for the well using of the ward, and to be very willing to yield anything to the children as you shall think fit.—*Undated.*

Holograph. Endorsed: "1604." ½ p. (108. 66.)

SIR WALTER COPE to the SAME.

[1604].—Finding you mean to add a label that may make the book gracious, whether you will add what you have undertaken for the Scots customs, I thought fit to remember you of. For Meredyth's office, if you reserve a power therein but two days, I think I have a friend will give more for it than any man, one that has laid with me for a place this long time, and is full of moneys.—*Undated.*

Holograph. Endorsed: "1604." ½ p. (108. 70.)

The SAME to the SAME.

[1604].—I have sent and been all this morning hunting for players, jugglers, and such kind of creatures, but find them hard to find. Wherefore leaving notes for them to seek me, Burbage is come, and says there is no new play that the Queen has not seen; but they have revived an old one called *Love's Labour Lost*, which for wit and mirth he says will please her exceedingly. And this is appointed to be played to-morrow night at my Lord of Southampton's unless you send a writ to remove the *corpus cum causa* to your house in Strand. Burbage is my messenger ready attending your pleasure.—From your library.—*Undated.*

Holograph. Endorsed: "1604." 1 p. (189. 95.)

JOHN CORBETT to VISCOUNT CRANBORNE.

[1604].—Thanks Cranborne for his remembrance of him by Mr. Levynus [Munck]. He will discharge his duty like an honest man, whenever occasion is offered to make trial of his services.—*Undated*.

Holograph. Endorsed: "1604." 1 p. (108. 71.)

LADY KATHERINE CORNWALLIS.

[1604].—The King is certified that the late Queen, in respect of the faithful duty of the Lady Katherine Cornwallis unto her, was pleased that she should not be molested for not coming to her parish church. The King, understanding she continues the like loyal duty to him, commands that proceedings against her for her recusancy be no way followed.—*Undated*.

Draft order to magistrates and others.

Endorsed: "1604." 1 p. (108. 72.)

[The COUNCIL ?] to the ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.

[? 1604].—His Majesty has given public notice and more private advertisement to the bishops of his most religious desire and resolution that all such ministers as heretofore have showed themselves disobedient to the orders, discipline and ceremonies of the Church should either be brought to good conformity or be orderly removed; that so at the last the adversaries of the Gospel, seeing the professors thereof knit together in uniformity and concord, might have no longer occasion, for their more easy seducing of the simpler sort, to lay before them the dissensions, bitterness and disobedience which hitherto have been too apparent in many of the ministry and in such as have combined in that contradiction. And as we are advertised that sundry bishops, the premisses notwithstanding, and that we by his Majesty's directions have written once or twice to you to the same effect, not doubting but that you have acquainted them with the contents of our letters, yet hitherto they have stood as men at a gaze, and done nothing either that the duties of their places do require, or for his Majesty's better satisfaction, but still permit the froward and undutiful ministers of their dioceses to continue in their obstinate courses, as though they themselves were so obnoxious unto some exceptions that they durst not proceed against them. We therefore once again require you to advertise them all generally that such as are culpable may apply that which we write to themselves, being as yet loth to name them particularly, and that they who hitherto have been careful may be the better encouraged in their former courses, that except such as find themselves to be within the compass of this our reprehension, do speedily look more diligently to this charge imposed upon them by so many weighty reasons we mind to send for them hither and to take such order with them, with your

assistance, as shall be held for these times to be most convenient. Furthermore we desire you to acquaint them all with another point of his Majesty's pleasure, which is that when any are deprived from their benefices, their lordships presently take such order with the neighbour preachers that their places may conveniently by their charitable pains be supplied; and that they signify to the patron of every such benefice as shall become so void, that his Majesty very earnestly requires him forthwith to present an able and fit man to be admitted unto it, that so the parishioners (of whom his Majesty has a most tender respect) may not long be destitute of a pastor of their own amongst them to instruct them. Of this his Majesty's most princely care, although he doubts not but that every patron being informed of it will conform himself accordingly, yet because it may fall out that some for one sinister end or other may be more slack than his Majesty expects, we would have the bishops to acquaint you with the name of every such patron, that his Majesty being thereof advertised, such an extraordinary inconvenience may be redressed by some extraordinary remedy.

—*Undated.*

Draft. Endorsed: "Archbishop of Canterbury, to reform those of the ministry who will not become conformable." 1½ pp. (108. 43.)

[The COUNCIL ?] to the CHANCELLOR OF THE DUCHY OF
LANCASTER.

[1604].—The King wrote to the Chancellor in behalf of Sir Roger Aston for a lease in reversion of the profits, fines, &c. of the Dukedom of Lancaster, for the yearly rent of 80*l.*; according to the grant made by the late Queen to Nicholas Hare and Edward Carrell. As the Chancellor has not given satisfaction to his letter [the Council] is commanded to move him to proceed therein, except he can show just cause to the contrary. Details at length the reasons which have moved his Majesty to assent to the lease, giving the history of former grants.—Hampton Court, "Your very loving friends."—

—*Undated.*

Endorsed: "1604." 1½ pp. (189. 99.)

The COUNCIL to the [CITY OF LONDON].

[1604].—We understand that Captain [Edmund] Colthurst has attempted to bring a large draft of water to the City of London, whereof there may be great use for cleansing the ditches and other unwholesome places, the enormity whereof is known to be very great; and also that there is good probability of effecting the same, as already the work is brought forward 3 miles. Understanding by him that it is already contained in his commission that when it is done the City shall have upon reasonable conditions two-thirds part of all the water

which shall be brought, we esteem it very reasonable that the man might come to certain agreement with you what portion of charge you will bear, and wish you to choose committees among yourselves to whom he may resort for some resolution; which being done we require you to send us report of your proceedings.—*Undated.*

Draft, almost entirely in the hand of Cecil (or Cranborne). Endorsed: "Minute to the City of London for Captain Colthurst." 2 pp. (199. 104.)

[*See Cal. S.P. Dom. 1603–1610, p. 93.*]

SIR JOHN COUPER to LORD [CRANBORNE?]

[1604].—He has set up a battery work in Somerset, able to furnish yearly plates for 4000 armours. In this time of peace the stock will grow so great that he must discontinue the works, except the King will receive some competent number of armours into the Tower of London, where always has been the store to supply all parts of the land upon any sudden, and which is not now furnished with many that are of any use. He offers to furnish yearly 2,000 corslets and "curatts" at lower prices than any other shall be able to afford them. Being set up black, they will be kept without charge, and continue good.—*Undated.*

Holograph. Endorsed: "1604." 1 p. (108. 73.)

VISCOUNT CRANBORNE to LORD SYDNEY, the Queen's Chamberlain.

[? 1604].—I am sorry that you have missed me, but I conceive, you will think it grows by inevitable accidents, or else such persons as you are find me better mannered than not to receive them as becomes me, who willingly deny none that have but their own occasions (of how private calling soever they be). I shall any evening after 4 (for then I can best rule my times) be ready for you, and either in public or private cases correspond with you as is fit for an honest man. For the meeting about the Q[ueen's] causes I never thought of it, but was moved by the Clerk of the Council from you, to whom I answered that I would be ready this day; but I am very glad you defer it, for neither is Mr. Vice Ch. with us, nor myself at so good leisure, and yet for the Q[ueen] all private shall give place, when there is need of my service.—*Undated.*

Holograph. 1 p. (213. 91.)

THE SAME to RALPH WINWOOD.

[1604*].—I see by your letters that you have the alarm with you of this foul accident happened at Harwich, whereof his Majesty is so sensible as he hath made it known to the Archduke's minister that the circumstances thereof make it so injurious as he intendeth satisfaction, to which hitherto they have given many reasons to satisfy him that it is a matter not

**Rectius*, 26 Feb. 1604[–5]. See Winwood's *Memorials*, Vol. II, p. 50.

rightly understood. Notwithstanding all which their allegations his Majesty hath required not only restitution to be made of the other pink with all her lading, but also severe punishment upon the takers, for so barbarous an act against the person of this gentleman, who by the laws of nations (being a neutral) ought rather to have received favour at their hands. And as the barque that was left behind with the horses returned presently to Rotterdam, from whence it was, and this bearer, being the gentleman's man that is drowned, is now sent to fetch the horses and bring them into England, his Majesty requireth you to assist him with your furtherance, having caused some money to be delivered unto him towards his charge. And so forbearing for the present to make any answer to the letter brought by Captain Hampton I commit you to God. This is also a passport to be made for him. His name is John Polonois, with two servants and a trunk of apparel.—*Undated.*

Draft corrected by Cranborne. Endorsed: "Minute to Mr. Winwood." (104. 28.)

[VISCOUNT CRANBORNE] to SIR HENRY BRUNCKER.

[1604].—When I remember how little cause there is for me to write at this time (except it be to answer your letters concerning] the insolent carriage of the Irish at Cork), and then consider how long it is since that accident happened, I could have wished, seeing that matter is so old, to have had more pleasing subject either here or from thence to fill my letter withal. For what is the answer more that I can make you than the Lord Lieutenant has already written, considering that we . . . always resolved to disavow none of your proceedings as a minister of State, and ye[t] could have wished that you had in that particular rather forborne so suddenly to impose upon those officers so absolute an obedience, and to have been wary who had been admitted after. Not that any mislike, but rather commend your proceeding, when by your putting them to it they discovered such presumption, but because you know how apt men are upon any sudden changes, especially in that kingdom, overgrown with superstition, to raise bruits of future rigour and thereby to serve their turns by malicious impressions, where contrariwise when all is done the timely plantations of teachers of God's word is that which must root out the radical blindness so imbibed in that people. I write not as wishing any impunity against God's enemies, but only to let you know that although the bruits and apprehensions of that accident came so like a tempest upon us from all parts in that kingdom, yet no man held you worthy of blame, neither is or was there any purpose to mitigate any of these fines which you have imposed, without your advice first had.

And now let me first begin to assure my [Lord] President, that my long silence proceeded not f[rom] any neglect of him in his charge, whom the public ties me to . . . yet there were

not so many just causes as . . . are for me to show my constant g[ood] will as my old and truly beloved friend ; but that you will consider my multiplicity of business and absence sometime by sick[ness], the difference of times, variety . . . of opinions in all councils compounded of so many wise and great men, and the insettling of all things about our commission for the Union, which have continually possessed us ; and thereby to conclude that things are oftener debated than fully resolved in the beginnings of all govern[ment]. In which respect I say to Sir Henry Bruncker *bona fide* that his friend Secretary Cecil [were he] a less coward than the new Viscount [Cranborne *struck out*] ; many men hold it safer sometimes in this envious age to do but indifferently well in good company than to do somewhat better alone. Although I must confess, forasmuch as concerns my Sovereign's favour towards me, no subject can say that ever he lost so worthy and dear a Mistress, and found so benign a Master. I have heard that you were informed of some purpose in me to further particular governments in your province ; be assured that it never came in my thoughts, but ever had strong opposition by me ; yet am I not able to bear the envy to cross every man in this time, when there are so many ways to the wood, especially when his Majesty in his gracious disposition is desirous to deny few. And therefore, many things may be obtained both by English and Scottish noblemen and Councillors, with which I shall never be acquainted till they come to seal, and then have but an ill occupation to be a stopper of the King's hand, by which howsoever his Majesty is pleased with my L. Chancellor and me that keep the privy seal, yet makes myself a party against those that are as good and better than myself, when they are engaged for the suitors. Nevertheless I was so careful in this matter as I dealt with my L. Lieutenant, on whom the King wholly relies for Ireland, as there [is] good cause he should. And his lordship told me that in some cases governments were fit in places . . . but yet affirmed that he would not advise the King that any such persons should be exempted from the superior commandment of the President. Now what is done since, I know not by any private directions to the Deputy, but for myself I am resolved. And now for your servant whom I have stayed, let me make one request for him, and another for myself. First that you should bear with him for attending, because he did it only by my importunity. Next that I stayed him out of desire to give you satisfaction ; and both in your public and private, to hold me no changeling for my care of you.—*Undated.*

Draft with corrections by Cranborne. Endorsed : " 1604." Mutilated. 5 pp. (108. 50.)

[LORD CECIL (OR CRANBORNE)] to MR. STANLEY.

[1604].—Although it is far from me to be an encourager of any that withstand the ordinances of the Church, or show any

spirit tending towards faction in this so happy government of his Majesty's, yet where I find unconformity accompanied with earnest profession to receive satisfaction in scruple to the intent to obey, my desire is such to recover as the last work I wish should be to punish : And yet to that shall I as willingly consent as this, when I am satisfied that there is no other remedy. To be short, therefore, I understand that you are patron of a living, whereof one Mr. Cathelin was incumbent, by whose deprivation the right of presentation is in you. I have by conference with him found some appearances of future conformity, for which purpose he will omit no means to work in himself a conscionable resolution, the lack whereof he protesteth to be the sole cause of his aversion from the orders imposed. I have thought good to intreat you (the rather to keep an entry open into the place of his former residence, if he shall hereafter conform) to forbear, at my request, to present any new until there may [be] some further proof, and yet no longer than to prevent any injury to yourself by any default, for that supply which the law prescribes. Herein I desire your answer, that I may be certain what to promise him ; and yet my request shall be ever with this limitation, to receive satisfaction upon your refusal, if you shall show me any reasonable cause to the contrary.—*Undated.*

Draft corrected by Cecil (or Cranborne). Endorsed : " 1604."
1 p. (109. 48.)

[LORD CECIL (or CRANBORNE)] to MR. SERJANT.

[1604].—Having been informed by my keeper of the little park at Brigstock of your hunting on my ground over and over, not contenting yourself with coming once, until you had as in a bravery broken down my gates, which the meanest subject in England would not patiently endure, I find myself aggrieved, and mean to take my remedy by such due course as no man is denied. Because I have nothing as yet but by relation, and mean not to give credit until I hear your answer, I have written this letter first to let you know that, whatsoever you have done by commandment from the king or from any person of quality, I take no exceptions unto, but will rather blame my keeper for neglecting his attendance, whereby you might have colour to use that violence ; for so long as I breathe whensoever there is any occasion of his Majesty's service, there is nothing which I enjoy, which shall not readily be at his commandment. Next, that you shall certify me under your hand what moves you to offer me that injury, and by whose direction the same was done.—*Undated.*

Holograph draft by Cecil (or Cranborne). Endorsed : " 1604."
1½ pp. (109. 74.)

[THE SAME] to the BISHOP OF WINCHESTER.

[1604].—There is lately come to his Majesty's hands a pamphlet against the ecclesiastical government by one Jacob. And

because you have had some dealings with him lately, and have formerly (to your great commendation) handled that argument in your book of the perpetual government of the church, his Majesty is desirous that you should frame some short answer unto the said pamphlet. I have sent it unto you herewith from his Majesty.—*Undated.*

Draft, to which the following note is appended—"A letter to this effect to be written to the Lo. B. of Winchester." *Endorsed* : "1604." $\frac{1}{2}$ p. (109. 82.)

[LORD CECIL (OR CRANBORNE)] to SIR NORTON KNACHBULL.

1604.—The King has given him some interest in Canterbury Park, where the game is nothing answerable to the proportion which it may bear ; especially considering his Majesty's purpose to have all grounds of pleasure maintained in another fashion than heretofore. His care is very extraordinary to replenish that ground, the better to give his Majesty contentment, and he resorts to such of his friends in those parts as have any parks to help towards the replenishing. He therefore asks Knachbull to afford him some few deer out of his park. Has entreated Sir John Luson to undertake the transporting of them.—Court at Greenwich, 1604.

Endorsed : "Minute [to] the gentlemen in Kent from my Lord for the restoring of Canterbury Park." 1 p. (114. 124.)

Draft of the above, with corrections by Cecil (or Cranborne). (114. 122.)

[The SAME] to the KING.

[1604].—From your Majesty's letter by Mr. Achmoughtie I find to my great grief that you conceive upon your second reading some things in the Preface to be pernicious, which you held before to be but slender, of which it is sufficient, seeing your Majesty esteems it so, for me to acknowledge it to be so ; and that I should hold myself cursed in my cradle, if I could have the vanity to dissent from such a judgment, so is it also motive sufficient to all my fellow commissioners, especially all the noblest part of our commission, not only to convert to that opinion but to join with me in grief that anything of pernicious nature should either pass their censure or my pen in this unfortunate preface. Therefore both they and I are now resolved in respect of your censure to lay our heads together before to-morrow meeting for reforming it, so as to put it into your own words as near as we can collect it by your Majesty's several writings ; in which work I have many friends that would be content to confess it to be a matter which upon their own second cogitations they would not let pass without using your name, but that no such liberty will be left for privy men after such resolution but by the shadow of your own mislike and recommendation to have such these alterations. And that

what prejudice so ever any particular man's stay may do him, you may repose your mind so much upon the duty of us to accommodate ourselves to whatsoever you impose, as without any present delay to expect an answer to your satisfaction; but not till after to-morrow at six o'clock; till before which time no man can give you any certainty of our conclusion. In the mean time this day divers of us will meet with four of yours, to whom all your Majesty's dispatches shall be imparted. That done such poor means as I can work with others shall be used to procure more to join with me in labour to persuade others, which being no greater a matter than a preface I hope upon patient examination of all circumstances men of discretion may help to persuade others, especially seeing your Majesty professes your protestation against it when it should come to your assent, to which for aught I can conceive your Majesty need never be put: for your royal assent must be had to those things when they are made into acts, which will have many a variable transmutation, though if not in substance I hope yet in form, before they are to receive your royal assent. This I presently advertise, because your packet came in time and no vigilance shall be spared, amongst which I beseech your Majesty to believe, howsoever your favours and censure of me exceed infinitely my valuation, excepting still my integrity and affection, that you have not a creature, whose thoughts and actions are more humble, honest and open hearted in all things to my sovereign; which, if it be a good quality in a subject, assure yourself that no man living can more admire it in the prince he loveth, because it sheweth true wisdom and graciousness, and is the only happiness which can befall a servant to be made see his faults.

The putting off this day is given out to be in respect of the Chancellor of England, who is indeed sick, and so is both the Chancellor and Constable of Scotland 'frased' (?), as they themselves sent word to-day; which falls out the better.—*Undated.*

Draft corrected by Cecil (or Cranborne). 4 pp. (134. 60.)

[LORD CECIL (OR CRANBORNE)] to the KING.

[1604].—According to your Majesty's direction those of my Lords who were commissioners with us in the treaty of Spain have had long conference with the Spanish Ambassador, to his good satisfaction. First we dealt with him by order from you upon the letter which he had received from the Archduke and left in your hands, the purpose whereof we perceived was as well to show you by accident how great an affection the Archdukes bare you, and what opinion they had of your sincerity, in which point indeed the letter was very just and kind; then to show you the grief he sustained for lack of enjoying that trade, which his estate did need of, in which it is remark-

able that as your Ministers are suspected to be Spanish on the one side, so does the letter discover that the Archduke fears they are Hollanders, for the letter doth say that by the practice of some personages in England the benefit they expected by trade is indirectly made frustrate. Whereby your Majesty may observe what your ministers are subject unto, and your servants may also perceive what a happiness it is unto us not only to live under a king for whose favour so great monarchs stand in competition are in emulation (*sic*), but to serve so just a master as useth not the help of foreign counsel to choose or censure his secretary. Upon that letter therefore without taking anything as intended to any of yours with all the courtesy that might be (which indeed his fashion merits) we desired the Spanish Ambassador to explain wherein it was that the treaty was not observed, that he might receive that satisfaction which appertained to such cases; assuring him your mind was so equally balanced with the sincerity of the King of Spain and the Archdukes' profession as if there were any error it was without your knowledge, and should be presently reformed upon the least information, whomsoever it concerned. With which answer he confessed himself to be sufficiently satisfied for his part, saying he meant not any further to trouble your Majesty or the Lords, until the Archdukes' own ambassador came, to whom it rather belonged (if there were cause) to negotiate the same. Next we fell into the other point concerning the new title of Embassy, declaring unto him, what your Majesty's part had been therein, and how sincerely you dealt with him, when he spake to you of the same in professing to be ignorant of the States' intent, though now that you had heard of such a resolution in them (which yet your eye had never seen under their hands) your Majesty thought good to impart unto him as followeth. First to let him know that in your making your peace, you never meant to serve your turn by interpretation of words or any indirect courses, but, as he knew, had absolutely covenanted for all manner of neutrality towards them, as one that had neither been at any time author of their separation, nor meant so to dissolve the confederation wherein you found your estate, as to censure their errors or meddle with their defence. So we thought fit to let him know that your Majesty was in no way bound by treaty to refuse any of their ministers, whose residence by treaty is just, howsoever they either would or should qualify him, according to that which seemed best to themselves. Nevertheless as an argument of your Majesty's extraordinary kindness, we told him *ex abundanti* you were not resolved either to give him other greatness in his audience than he had before, or to approve that which they had done by any answer of yours, being determined howsoever they may hereafter call him no other. . . .—*Undated.*

Draft corrected by Cecil (or Cranborne). Unfinished. 4 pp. (134. 62.)

[LORD CECIL (OR CRANBORNE)] to [the COUNCIL.]

[? 1604].—Having fallen into consideration what causes are like to come in question this Parliament on the King's behalf, and with what mind it is like the house will come prepared, I have moved his Majesty, wherein divers of my Lords have joined with me, to give the same some prorogation ; whereof, as to his Majesty's greatest officers and counsellors, I have thought it good to give an advertisement, first, as a duty in me to acquaint you with all changes of those things wherein you are to be principal ministers ; next because you may fall upon some such considerations as might move you to mislike the course, if you had been acquainted with the counsel. For which purpose, although his Majesty has herewith sent you his warrant, yet it is with this condition, to go on or to stay as you shall conceive it reasonable, and advertise me back again. Concerning the occasion of this alteration your lordships may understand these have been the principal motives. The propositions on his Majesty's part are like to come under three principal heads : the confirmation of those articles handled in our commission for the Union ; the orderly establishment of competent provisions for maintenance of his Majesty's Household ; and a contribution by way of subsidy. In all which things, because it is not unlike that many which have desires of their own will at least protract the consent until they see some hope of retribution, and others which have absolute indisposition to all, or part of them, will come prepared with as many arguments as wit or will can furnish, I could not but think it of great necessity that such consultation might have preceded the general assembly as might have prepared some good way to the mutual satisfaction both of King and subjects, without which whatsoever shall be resolved may be accounted a lame work : wherein because his Majesty's Privy Council, judges, his learned counsel, and officers of several qualities, are like to bear the principal burden, when I consider what it will be for most of us that have Courts of Justice, offices in Court, and many other distractions to be able to hold ordinary sessions, and to meet for these things which we already know ; besides those other matters which will arise *ex re nata*, I must confess that I foresee that no man shall have little to do in those businesses if he have any more than common and vulgar employment, but he shall run the hazard to displease both King and people, especially if the Parliament have his beginning in the instant of the term, before which time the persons aforesaid cannot possibly assemble together, to do that which ought to arm them against prepared and studied arguments, and to preoccupate those jealousies which most men are like to apprehend if they be not cleared by some better demonstration than fair tales and promises. For first for the Union, howsoever I conceive upon this time to be able to give reason for mine own counsel, yet I assure your lordships many things are so far out of my exact remembrance, as a weak man, that hap had

nothing else to do but study the same, may quickly put me such a book case in a public meeting as I shall be loth to reply without a further respite ; which, if it fall out to be others' state as well as mine, time will be spent in argument which would be saved if some of those who cannot pass the talking cap might lay their heads together, and second one another constantly without distraction. Concerning the house, my good Lords, give me leave without any argument that anything has been done to satisfy the countries, yea those that are best affected in this point, to tell you truly that all is but shadows and colours without substance ; for who does not know that "pourveyance" is used in as many offices and by as mean instruments as ever it was ! Nay, what country gentlemen can you speak withal that is not able to show you continual abuses ? If you will say that our commissions for leases give hope that they shall be eased by the reservation of provisions, you can easily answer yourselves, that we are not ignorant that those provisions can no more properly be said to ease that burden under which they groan, than any other course that is taken to bring more money into his Majesty's coffers. Wherein I hope your lordships conceive that I seek not to blast the fruits which are gathered by that commission, but rather to wish that the prorogation may give us opportunity of three or four weeks' term, to make more visible the scope of that commission ; and so likewise by doing something in the Commission of Assarts and such like, to give them a taste within what limits his Majesty intends to make use of those rights which are due to him in right of his crown, and cannot be impugned by any (how popular soever his arguments shall be), if we may be able to demonstrate *de facto* how far his Majesty's proceedings are contrary to their unjust apprehensions of severity and rigour in execution ; which course will better satisfy preoccupied opinions than the best figure promise of future intentions. Many other reasons could I give you, if I were present with you in person, as I am in spirit, according to the wonted freedom in which we have lived in the precedent time, when we concurred in no other cogitations but such as were compatible with our duties to that time past which then was present, and to the present which then was future. For which, although I am not so presumptuous as to challenge any merit at God's hand, to Whom all we can do is nothing, yet I confess I live the more comfortably in this time, to think that—*Undated*.

Unfinished. 8 pp. (189. 100.)

LORD [CECIL (OR CRANBORNE)] to [the COUNCIL].

[? 1604].—The King has directed them to consider a suit presented by the Earl of Rutland. He intends in no way to move them to do that which may be inconvenient to the places they hold, and the trust reposed in them by the King in this

reference ; nevertheless he cannot forbear to deliver this much of his own knowledge concerning the King's gracious disposition to the Earl, that if the [suit] be found reasonable, it will be so acceptable to the King as he will prefer no man herein before him. For the particular love and friendship between the Earl and him (the writer), he would be very glad that his desire may have good success.—*Undated.*

Draft. Endorsed : “ my Lo. his letter in the behalf of my Lo. of Rutland.” $1\frac{1}{4}$ pp. (189. 104.)

[LORD CECIL (or CRANBORNE)] to the [STATIONERS' COMPANY ?]

[1604].—His Majesty, considering the abuses more and more arising by the indiscreet publishing of books containing matters of much offence, tending to the corruption of manners, the spreading of false rumours, the seducing of people by propositions of new invention, to personal defamation, and to intermeddling in affairs of government, has directed his letters to the writer, which he encloses ; according to the tenor whereof he has chosen E.F., T.W., and — P. to whom he has referred the perusal and allowance of all books not handling divinity, law or physic. He charges them to take a course for the due executing of this order by “ your whole company.” The King has by other letters given charge to my Lord of Canterbury to provide against like disorders in setting forth treatises of divinity.—*Undated.*

Draft. Endorsed : “ 1604. Against printing of irregular pamphlets.” $1\frac{1}{2}$ pp. (190. 1.)

Inhabitants of CROMER, NORFOLK, to SIR ROBERT CLARK,
Baron of the Exchequer.

[1604].—On behalf of John Wyndebanck, late of Cromer, now prisoner in Norwich Castle, by order of reprieve from the Lord Chief Justice and the Baron, after conviction of burglary and taking a ferret and nets out of the house of Emanuel Callard, gent. The offence was but an unadvised part of a young man for his foolish pleasure to take coneyes, and they hope the sequel of his life will answer their expectation of his amendment. Pray Clark to further the obtaining of his pardon.—*Undated.*

Signed : Thomas Baxter ; John Cooper ; Walter Whitney ; William Smith ; John Worth ; John Spilman. *Endorsed :* “ 1604.” 1 p. (189. 107.)

The EARL OF CUMBERLAND to VISCOUNT CRANBORNE.

[Between 20 Aug. 1604 and 5 May 1605].—We have dispatched the account of our proceedings touching the Graymes to his Majesty, wherein I conceive my care to effect his pleasure is not so fully set down as it might have been, and some of the

Lords that dealt nobly with me themselves wished. The particulars this bearer Thomas Taylor shall tell you.—*Undated. Holograph.* $\frac{1}{2}$ p. (108. 78.)

PATRICK CUNNINGHAME to the KING.

[? 1604].—Is son to Walter Cunningham, who was an archer of the King's guard in Scotland. In consideration of his father's long service he begs for the place of a footman to the Lady Elizabeth.—*Undated.*

Petition. 1 p. (196. 120.)

DACRES LANDS.

[1604].—Schedule of lands in Yorkshire, Northumberland and Derbyshire, parcel of the possessions which came to the Crown by the attainder of Leonard Dacres : doubted to be yet in his Majesty's intended entail to the Crown. *Note at foot* : "Pray directions to Sir Edward Cooke his Majesty's attorney to leave these and the rest of the Dacres lands forth of his Majesty's entail."—*Undated.*

Endorsed : "1604." 1 p. (189. 110.)

CAPT. ED. DALINGTON to VISCOUNT CRANBORNE.

[1604].—Understands by Sir Thomas Gorges of Cranborne's favour to him (Dalington) in his suit, and purposes to follow Cranborne's advice. Has an entertainment of 5s. a day in Ireland, which is but 3s. 9d. ; but it is not sufficient for his expenses, and he begs a pension of a noble a day here in England. Is quite disabled on the use of his body, and hopeless of all other fortunes.—*Undated.*

Holograph. Endorsed : "1604." 1 p. (108. 81.)

LORD DANVERS.

[1604].—*Two papers* :—

(i) "Reasons against Sir John Gilbert's desire to have some of the parcels contained in the suit of my Lord Davers to be granted to him."

The paper details the inconveniences and double charges which will arise if the office of Surveyor be divided between Gilbert and Davers, and states that a great part of the profit would be lost, both to the King and "the Patentees."—*Undated.*

Endorsed : "1604." 1 p. (108. 82.)

(ii) A paper concerning the office of Surveyor. The reasons against the clause of ratification have been sent. Reasons for the receipt of rent are now given. At present the sheriffs defer their payments into the Exchequer 2, 3 or 4 years, and the Surveyor cannot receive a penny till the sheriffs have paid in their money ; so that the Surveyor would be in danger of paying large stipends to the deputies for those years out of his own

purse. Sir Henry Bronker has not received these 3 years a penny out of the Exchequer upon his patent of issues, through the same cause, and his men being weary of serving for nothing, he has been compelled to change his deputies often, so that the service has been impaired and the office somewhat discredited. For the satisfaction of his Majesty's part, sureties shall be given.—*Undated.*

Endorsed: "1604." 1 p. (108. 83.)

LORD DENNY TO VISCOUNT CRANBORNE.

[1604].—Begs for his cousin William Cecil's company into the country. He hopes 3 or 4 days' recreation will do good to the rest of his exercises.—*Undated.*

Holograph. Endorsed: "1604." 1 p. (108. 84.)

SIR EDWARD DENNY TO VISCOUNT CRANBORNE.

[1604].—Of an offence committed by Mr. Trott's man. The statute law might have been executed, but Denny troubles Cranborne in the matter, because he required to be informed of disorders committed under his charge, and he would fain wipe out the original cause of offence. Though it is no excuse for a servant to do ill when he is bidden, yet in extenuation he must say that he thinks the man knew not the law, and the master's commanding him may in some sort sue for his pardon. The censure of the master's unlawful command and the servant's obeying, he must leave to Cranborne's consideration. As long as the master may cast the peril upon others, and incur no displeasure himself, he will hardly cease so old a custom as by one of these examinations Cranborne may see it to be.—*Undated.*

Holograph. Endorsed: "1604." 1 p. (108. 85.)

LADY DENNY'S LANDS IN IRELAND.

[1604].—Statement as to the rating of Lady Denny's lands in Ireland, headed "Reasons why the undertakers should not expect the like favour, and the difference between us." The undertakers' lands are rated, some at 3*d.*, some 2*d.*, and some $\frac{3}{4}$ *d.* an acre; whereas her land is all rated at 4*d.*, yielding neither timber nor any other commodity, and far from any great town or traffic; the mountain Slieve Lohar lying between. The other undertakers, lying near Limbrick, Cork, Youghall and Waterford, have vent for their commodities. Most of the seniorities in the time of the rebellion were inhabited and yielded profit; but her land was only waste, and yielded not a penny since the beginning of the rebellion. Most of their houses are as yet standing, but hers all raised to the ground. Her losses are greater than any other undertaker, except Sir Thomas Norris, being 2,450*l.* besides the loss of her husband by that unhappy service. Their credit and ability may draw over and protect tenants from injuries, which the Irish are much subject to;

but she, living here, will never get any to leave England unless they may have it at easier rate, seeing she is unable to defend them.—*Undated.*

Endorsed: “1604.” 1 p. (108. 86.)

The EARL OF DEVONSHIRE to VISCOUNT CRANBORNE.

[? 1604].—My Lord Petre has appointed to be with me this day at dinner about some business that very much concerns me. The omission thereof would do me more harm than my presence in my Lord of Cumberland’s cause can do the King any service. Therefore I desire, if it may be, to be spared. Because you shall therein stand my good Lord, I have sent you a cock and a hen of my own hawk’s killing. I will see you sometime to-morrow, and in the meantime will thoroughly think of the business we did last confer of.—Friday morning.

Holograph. Seal. Endorsed: “1603” (*sic*). $\frac{1}{2}$ p. (103. 3.)

The SAME to the SAME.

[1604].—Ever since I went from the Court I have been possessed with my old fury of the headache, and yet my head has been full of proclamations which I received out of Ireland, and which I send you with the Deputy’s letters, because they are some effects of the King’s directions. About Easter such as were appointed to come from the commissioners there resolve to be here. From the Chief Justice I understand that in Munster, Catherlow, Leyse, Wexford and Connaugh will be found waste lands for greater numbers of the Greames than are intended, but with caution how they shall subsist there, where they will find nothing but heaven above them and the naked earth to inhabit. For the design of the Islands, there is order from hence for victual and munitions to be sent, and I think already gone to Knockfergus. The Deputy stays the King’s pinnace for that purpose. I have found out one galley that will serve the turn in Ireland; if but one more be sent from hence it will be better; and upon ten days’ warning there shall be 800 as good men as the world yields at Knockfergus. What can be farther resolved until we hear out of Scotland I know not. I hear of great satisfaction that kingdom receives in his Majesty’s choice of the Deputy and Chief Justice, and now much desire the like care as the consummation of their happiness in sending a good Chancellor; for the old is dying if not dead. To-morrow I will be at the Court. In the meantime because Mr. Bywater teaches me that the saints of the Court must not only have adoration but intercession, though I cannot do it by angels who are perfect, yet I have sent you six sucking rabbits of Wansteed, which I am sure are innocent.—Wansteed, Friday morning.

Holograph. Endorsed: “1604.” 1 p. (189. 112.)

LADY DIGBY to VISCOUNT CRANBORNE.

[1604].—Recommends her son, whom she is sending to live at Court, to his protection. She has bred him long beyond the seas, hoping thereby to enable him to serve his prince and country. The only requital she can make is a sick widow's earnest prayers.—*Undated*.

Signed: Abygall Dygby. *Endorsed*: "1604." 1 p. (108. 89.)

The EARL OF DORSET, Lord Treasurer, to the SAME.

[1604].—The officers of the Admiralty require a present imprest of money upon the accompanying estimate, for the victualling of four of the King's ships to attend "him" to Spain, which comes to 5348*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* The officers desire it should go out of the ordinary. That is impossible, for the ordinary, wanting this sum, must be unpaid; and their clamour for money comes upon him, and he is not able to satisfy their due. If so great a sum must be had, the King must be moved for a privy seal, to pay it when they have it. He thinks that if Cranborne would move the Lord Admiral, he would be content to take with him ships of lesser burden; for the ships by this estimate require 1400 men, which is a wonderful charge. He cannot get a copy of the bond for Scottish custom, because Sir Thomas Smith answered him that he was sworn not to deliver it to any.—*Undated*.

Endorsed: "1604." 1 p. (98. 23.)

The SAME to the SAME.

[1604].—I am right glad of your coming, and will be ready for you to-morrow. But touching Wednesday I have warned D. Dun, D. Parkins and all the merchants, and given order to D. Parkins to desire also the Hanses to meet all at my house betwixt 2 & 3 on Wednesday. So if you will have their meeting before 9, then were it fit you sent again to new warn them for the hour. D. Dun and D. Parkins are in the country, the one in Essex and the other at my Lord of London's; and I have left word at Mr. Warder's, where Lesieur lies, when he comes to town.—*Undated*.

Endorsed: "1604." 1 p. (189. 115.)

The SAME to the SAME.

[1604].—You may not forget that when the Mayor, by the mouth of certain aldermen and the town clerk, did desire this alteration of loan to be left to themselves, that we specially remembered to them that it might not be levied of the poorer sort, but of the richer sort: which they faithfully promised. I have sent to Mr. Recorder to be here at 2 with two aldermen. I will be ready for you Wednesday.—*Undated*.

Holograph. *Endorsed*: "1604." $\frac{1}{2}$ p. (189. 116.)

THE EARL OF DORSET, Lord Treasurer, to SIR PHILIP HERBERT.

[1604].—Details reasons why he cannot pass certain lands to Harbert without the King's warrant, as suggested by Harbert and his friends; the principal one being a message from the King brought him by Sir Edward Hoby that the lands leased to Hoby should be leased to no man; and the King's special instructions that lands in Shepey were excepted out of the commission of sales. As it seems Harbert does not believe him but thinks he may do it of himself without warrant, he sends the letter of the clerk of the writs, who has both the commission and the instructions in his custody, to prove the exception of Shepey. Protests his readiness to serve Harbert, and his grief at being mistrusted, or as he rather wishes it misconceived; and prays him to hasten sending the necessary warrant. He will confer with Lord Cranborne, as Harbert desires; but the latter will be of opinion that having the King's hand to restrain him, he must have it to discharge him.—*Undated.*

Holograph. Endorsed: "1604." 3 pp. (189. 118.)

EDWARD DUTTON, Mayor of Chester, to VISCOUNT CRANBORNE.

[1604].—Cranborne is informed that the Mayor and citizens of Chester go about to exempt themselves from the jurisdiction of the Court of Exchequer there: which Dutton denies. They have only petitioned the King to confirm for the benefit of the city such privy seals and grants as they had from the late Queen.—*Undated.*

Holograph. Endorsed: "1604." ½ p. (108. 55.)

MERCHANTS trading to the EAST INDIES to the Lords
Commissioners for the Treaty with SPAIN.

[1604].—At their great charge they have entered into this trade, and begun to settle a residence of factors, and intend to set out another voyage very shortly to discover other parts of those countries which may be found fit to vent commodities. Pray that nothing may be concluded in the treaty to the hindrance of their trading.—*Undated.*

Petition. 1 p. (190. 12.)

PRINCESS ELIZABETH to VISCOUNT CRANBORNE.

[1604].—"Celuy qui vous donne la presente est Monsr. Cardel, lequel ma apris a danser si bien que leurs Majestes en sont contentes. Je vous prie estre occasion que il soit recongneu de ses peines et ayt moyen de s'entretenir pres de moy, car je serois marrie que ceux qui m'enseignent perdissent leur temps; vous me ferez plaisir et je vous en prie. Je demeureray, V're bien bonne amie, Elizabeth."—*Undated.*

Holograph. Seal. Endorsed: "1604." (147. 165.)

The EARL OF ERROLL to VISCOUNT CRANBORNE.

[1604].—Begs Cranborne to credit the bearer, his cousin, in his behalf.—*Undated.*

Holograph. Endorsed: "1604." ½ p. (108. 92.)

GEO. FANE to —————.

[1604].—Having no messenger, and considering what speedy advertisement his lordship requires touching Senor Perez, I hire this express messenger to you; the rather for that Sir Tho. Waller, at his last going from the Castle [of Dover] left no order with me to use his name for sending packets by the running post, nor to deal in any other business in his absence, as upon like occasions before he had done. Senor Perez, since his coming to Dover, has received letters from the Court by Constance the post who came over with him, and it is reported the letters were sent from the Earl of Devon.—*Undated.*

Holograph. Endorsed: "1604." 1 p. (189. 122.)

JOHN FERROUR to VISCOUNT CRANBORNE.

[1604].—The Earl of Southampton commended a suit of mine for the privilege to imprint chronicles to your favour. His Majesty referred my petition to the Archbishop of Canterbury to certify his opinion, whose favour Lord Southampton did likewise importune and I produced instances of Mr. Morton's grammars and Mr. Wright's law books as precedents of like nature in being. But all proves so unsuccessful with my Lord's grace, who intends as he saith to certify against me, as I must still remain a stepchild to regard unless you shall approve of the new erection of an officer to be named his Majesty's Chronicler, and in your love to Lord Southampton further my desire for the obtaining of that office. The precedents of the like office in other Princes' courts, and the new erected office by his Majesty for entertainment of ambassadors, have emboldened me to present this to your consideration.—*Undated.*

Holograph. Endorsed: "1604." 1 p. (206. 15.)

The SAME to the KING.

[? 1604].—He hoped for the King's favour "ever since God made me a prime messenger of the glad tidings to your Majesty about the decease of Queen Elizabeth." The King made him one of his servants of better rank, but without fee, and he has received no reward. He is an "utter" barrister, and begs the King to recommend him to the Lord Chancellor and judges for employment.—*Undated.*

18th cent. copy. 1½ pp. (249. 205.)

WILLIAM FLOYER to the SAME.

[1604].—The late Queen granted by patent to Sir Walter Raleigh, lately attainted, the Abbey of Molannae with its possessions in the county of Waterford for the rent of 10*l.* Irish.

Raleigh passed it over to Thomas Harryott, who seven years ago sold it to petitioner for 200*l*. He desires to be the King's immediate tenant, and not to hold the premises by a general patent entangled with the rents and conditions attaching to other lands. Begs new patent for the same in regard of his long service.—*Undated*.

Petition. 1 p. (196. 131.)

W. FOULER, the Queen's Secretary, to VISCOUNT CRANBORNE.

[1604].—A gentleman of the Earl of Oxford's has been very earnest with him to know of the certainty of a patent lately passed for Havering le Bower. Asks instructions whether he shall resolve him thereof.—*Undated*.

Holograph. Endorsed: "1604." ½ p. (108. 94.)

The SAME to the SAME.

[1604].—Sir Henry Gildford has satisfied him in paying Mr. Norton, a stationer of London, who lent him 500*l*. He has spent in her Majesty's service since coming here, 700*l*. Gildford has also discharged him of the debt into which necessity forced him. Having Cranborne's warning that what her Majesty gave him should not so loosely go from him, he has proceeded therein with moderation. Begs consideration for his maintenance. His fees are but equal with pages, less than the grooms, and inferior by 80*l*. to the "Duch" minister, who does nothing. Details the reasons why his seal is of no benefit to him. These beginnings seem very strange to him, that he should not be thought worthy to be acquainted with the Queen's proceedings in such matters; and what the future will be he knows not; but he hopes for Cranborne's continued favour.—*Undated*.

Signed. Endorsed: "1604." 1 p. (108. 95.)

HENRY FROWYKE and RALPH WILBRAHAM to the COUNCIL.

[1604].—John Crosby of St. Michael's near St. Albans has received a privy seal for the loan of 10*l*. They certify, as commissioners of the peace in Herts, that he is deeply indebted, and has no lands but such as he pays great rents for.—*Undated*.

Signed. Endorsed: "1604." ½ p. (108. 108.)

The SAME to the SAME.

[1604].—Similar certificate in respect of Gyles Marston of St. Michael's near St. Albans.—*Undated*.

Signed. Endorsed: "1604." ½ p. (108. 109.)

LORD FYVIE'S Manors.

[1604].—Somerset—Manor of Tyntenhull, alias Tincknell, 35*l*.
Dorset—Manor of Sturmister, 82*l*.

Wiltshire—Manor of Hanington, Duchy of Lanc., 45*l*.

Unsigned. Endorsed: "1604." ½ p. (109. 80.)

Some GERMAN TITLES.

[1604].—"Illustrissimo Principi ac Domino Domino Joachimo Ernesto Marchioni Brandenburgensi, Prussiae, Stetini, Pomeraniae, Casubiorum & Vandalorum, nec non Silesiae & in Jagerendorff Duci, Burggravio Norinbergensi, & Principi in Rügen &c.

Illustrissimo Principi ac Domino, Domino Philipo Ludovico Comiti Palatino Rheni, Duci Bavariae & Comiti in Sponheimb & Veldentz &c. Illustrissimo principi ac Domino Domino Wolffgango Wilhe . . . Comiti Palatino Rheni, Duci Bavariae et Comiti in Sponheimb & Veldentz &c."—*Undated*.

Endorsed: "Titles, 1604." $\frac{1}{2}$ p. (190. 17.)

GOLDBEATING and GOLD WIRE DRAWING.

[1604].—Extract from the proceedings of the French Council, dated 15 Feb. 1603: Warrant of Henry 4th dated 4 May 1603: and an agreement, dated 23 Feb. 1604: all concerning the introduction of gold beating and gold wire drawing into France, and certain grants in respect thereto made to Jehan Andre Turato.

Certified copies. 16 pp. (144. 189.)

SIR ARTHUR GORGES to VISCOUNT CRANBORNE.

[1604].—Begs that his grant may be reserved out of the parcels now setting down to be entailed, to enable him to give himself bread. He served the late Queen many years, and yet was left to a bare, overthrown fortune, by undeserved crosses. In this new age he is cast behind all men in preferment, because the jealousy of the time cast upon him suspicion and restraint from the Court whilst the bounty of the King was a-dealing. He begs Cranborne to commiserate his hard fortune. If he is so happy as to enjoy his patronage, he must say by Cranborne as the now French King said by the Pope when he established his broken estate; "Par la Pape nous vivons et pour la Pape nous mourerouns."—*Undated*.

Signed. *Endorsed*: "1604." 1 p. (108. 98.)

The SAME to the SAME.

[1604].—Expresses gratitude to Cranborne for his favour. He has used good means to Sir Philip Herbert to solicit a gracious answer from his Majesty, or a reference to the Lords, for his reasonable suit, and is promised a speedy resolution.—*Undated*.

Holograph. *Endorsed*: "1604." 1 p. (108. 99.)

THOMAS, LORD GREY, to RALPH WINWOOD.

[1604].—Honourable Ridolfo, the God of Heaven contrary to all hope hath yet drawn out my thread, I hope to his own,

my country and Prince's service. Our restraint continues still very strait, but time I doubt not will wear it. In the mean[time], no one accident hath so much grieved me as this of Vere, that he should forsake the Low Country employment, when my misfortune hath made me so incapable. Yet though this untimely frost hath nipped my hopes even in the bud, such a serenity may ensue as may recover and increase them, for we see often backward springs prove fruitful years; yet have through my whole life so deeply tasted the vanity of hope, that I can no more be beguiled but rest prepared to lay hold on occasion, whereof though I fail, mine own temper shall make my satisfaction. I understand by my cousin Briges how favourable his Excellency and Barnavile were to me, which I assure myself was not hindered by my good friends, who I doubt not will still, as they may with their own duty, continue me their good favours. Might you in a letter to Captain Brett give me but some light how the Low Countries stand and whether there be any hope of their subsisting without England and how France works on these occasions, the work were meritorious. This bearer, my page, I have recommended unto Ned Cesill; I beseech you honour him with your favour.—*Undated.*

Addressed: "To my very loving friend Mr. Winwood, Agent for his Majesty in the Low Countries."

Holograph. Endorsed: "1604." 1 p. (105. 19.)

THOMAS, LORD GREY, to VISCOUNT CRANBORNE.

[1604].—I crave pardon if with a curious eye I survey mine own dangers, and rather endure censure of my frequent solicitations than cast off my languishing hopes to the violence of surges, which cannot but overwhelm me. I have had the honour, my Lord, to know you long, and while I was in place studied you more than man that lived, yet never found you forward to blow your friends with unreasonable hopes, nor faint in prosecution of your own encouragements. I should hold myself happy if time might make a demonstration to the world that those vain spirits are breathed out and spent that disaffected myself; nay, that I have utterly thrown from me all desire to intermeddle in public or private here in England till time have buried my offence and by long proof manifested a regenerate man. Therefore my suit is to be confined to any part of Christendom farthest off and least suspected to this Crown, where if ever upon probable cause I grow suspected let my posterity and name (a pledge more than sufficient) be stained with eternal infamy: a suit not only free from all suspicion to the state (in so unmoved a peace and firm correspondency with all Christian princes) but just out of equality of punishment with all those that received judgment for the same offence, which yet compared with others deserves compassion; and most agreeable to the remnant of my estate, which abroad will serve

in better sort than at home. This as I move only to you and your friends (for from others I will starve rather than expect) so do I from you and them only attend succour.—*Undated.*

Holograph. Seal. Endorsed: "1604." 2½ pp. (106. 119.)

THOMAS, LORD GREY, to VISCOUNT CRANBORNE.

[1604].—A kind friend hath delivered me a letter unto the King, who I am assured will refer his resolution unto your counsel. The misery I have endured hath been very great and fully taught me the error and folly of my proud youth. If now reclaimed in mind and somewhat more able to discern I might be received into your favour I should esteem my past correction a blessing of God Who hath made me thereby both know myself and the virtue of worthy friends.

PS.—Pity my sore imprisonment which hath utterly decayed my body : and direct me how to wind me out of this labyrinth of misery, for you only can do it.—*Undated.*

Holograph. Endorsed: "1604." ½ p. (106. 121.)

The SAME to the SAME.

[1604].—I understand by your favourable answer to this bearer how much I am bound to you ; beseeching you to believe however I am the most unfortunate, yet will I never be second to the most faithful of your friends. It is true that it is but a poor and dead faith that vaunts of will but hath no power to work : but even so it agrees with my estate, corrupted and dead out of offence, from whence nothing can be reflected that will please, but if revived by grace, yet are not my natural faculties so corrupted that the perfection of my will might not avow service worthy of your command.—*Undated.*

Holograph. Seal. Endorsed: "1604." 1 p. (106. 122.)

The SAME to the EARL OF DEVONSHIRE.

[1604].—Begg Devonshire's consideration of his past miseries, and of this greater, which he must perpetually endure in this desperate imprisonment (far worse than death to one of his age) if the King, out of the same mercy whereby he gave him his life, apply not some speedy remedy. Prays Devonshire to join the rest of his friends in obtaining favour. Aims only at any remove from this hopeless place, with such restraint as may give the King best trial of his life and humour, whether there remain in him any seed unnatural or disaffected to his blessed government.—*Undated.*

Holograph. Endorsed: "Lord Grey from the Tower, 1604." 1 p. (107. 151.)

SIR JOHN HARINGTON.

[? 1604].—Draft letters patent to the Lords of the Starchamber as to the cause between Edward Rogers, sheriff of Somerset,

against Sir John Harington, heard on Friday last, but the sentence respited and the cause referred to the arbitrament of the Earl of Shrewsbury, Lord Knowls, Lord Wotton, Justice Fennor and Justice Yelverton. As the parties are so near allied, and at the suit of Lady Harington, sole sister of the plaintiff, the King's will is that the arbitrament shall be speedily proceeded in, with all regard to preserve brotherly love and amity, and to no prejudice to Lady Harington or her eldest son.—*Undated.*

1 p. (187. 140.)

CHRISTOPHE DE HARLAY, French Ambassador, to VISCOUNT CRANBORNE.

[1604].—It was not my intention to withdraw my promise from your hands for they are too sure for me ; but the doubt I have that the King my master will be irritated with what has passed on the part of the Spanish commissioners makes me fear that it may not be permitted to me to-day to oblige him with what I had proposed to myself to do with respect to the King of England and the fulfilment of a treaty which has been entered upon. I await his letters and I hope that the Spanish Ambassador will acquaint you with his, and upon that we will both order ourselves. For the rest, I owe so much to your friendship and favours that though I should labour all my life to prove it, I could never do it as I would wish. Therefore I pray you pardon me if my heart wants some slight proof of its good will to offer you.

PS.—I am still retained to-day in this town. If you hear of anything that I ought to know, please advise me by one of yours.—*Undated.*

Holograph. French. Endorsed : " 1604." 2 pp. (108. 93.)

STEPHEN DE HARRISTEGNI and JOHN DE HARRANEDAR of St. John de Luze in France, to the KING.

[? 1604].—Upon divers petitions heretofore exhibited by the ambassador of France in their behalf concerning their great losses by a spoil committed upon a ship and goods by one Captain Thomasin and his company, for whom Sir Robert Basset, knight, became surety. Basset was by his Majesty's commissioners condemned in 1500*l.*, to be paid by the Lady Basset. Now this lady says that she is unable to satisfy the said debt, alleging that all Sir Robert Basset's land is extended upon by two general statutes, one of them by the High Treasurer of England, and the other by Mr. John Drake, high sheriff of Devonshire, and one Mr. Poole. Pray that his Majesty would order that the said parties may certify whether the lands be extended or not and for what cause, and if they be not, then to grant a proclamation against Sir Robert Basset.—*Undated.*

Unsigned. 1 p. (197. 1.)

[*See Cal. S.P. Dom. 1603–1610, p. 184.*]

SIR RICHARD HAWKYNs to SIR JULIUS CAESAR.

[1604].—This bearer Robert Luff is a petitioner to the King for recompense of his suffering in his imprisonment in Spain, which was miserable. He has entreated me to certify the same to you, for I was an eye witness and a partner in his calamity, which took end with him, having passed a grievous torment with valour, by which he deserved well; and I would be glad there might be regard had of him, the sooner by your favour.—*Undated.*

Holograph. Endorsed: "Sir Richard Hawkyns testimony of Captain Luffe. 1604." $\frac{1}{2}$ p. (108. 104.)

SIR PHILIP HERBERT.

[1604].—Schedule of lands and valuations for Sir Philip Herbert. Comprises the lordship of Denbigh; manor of Somersam, Cambs.; manor of Aston (*sic*) and Stoell, Wilts; manors of Oteford, Tenham, Oer and Dean, Kent.—*Undated.*

Endorsed: "1604." $\frac{1}{2}$ p. (108. 106.)

SIR PHILIP HERBERT to VISCOUNT CRANBORNE.

[1604].—If you were as subject to evil weather and worse ways as we are, you would not be so pleasant with your poor friends that desire nothing more than to serve you: so much for your Welch interpreter. For the rest, that I am your nephew and a married man, there is nothing under heaven that I joy so much in, and I hope ere long some good occasion will send me to wait on you very shortly, when your niece shall thank you for us both.—Finshingbrooke (*sic*), Wensday night.

Holograph. Endorsed: "1604. Sr. Philip Herbert to my Lo. from Royston [*struck through*] Hinchingbrooke." 1 p. (189. 127.)

The SAME to the SAME.

[1604].—Pardon me for not writing all this while, for since the King's coming hither he has never been within the doors till this day. I have according to your directions showed the King the paper which you enclosed, and he is wonderful glad to hear of it, and has willed Sir Roger Aston to go to the Tower himself and give directions for them. The King is very well, but only his cold is not quite gone from him, but he is very much better than when he went from you. He is going to-morrow morning to Newmarket.—Roiston, Sunday night.

Holograph. Endorsed: "1604." 1 p. (189. 128.)

SIR PHILIP HERBERT.

[1604].—The lands in Sheppy, estimated at 1,120*l.*, are found by inquisition at the yearly value of 923*l.* Towards this the King's present rents there, per annum 554*l.* 8*s.* 2*d.*: Sir Edward Hobie's improvements, per annum, 210*l.*: fee farm rents during the leases in Sheppy, 158*l.* 12*s.* 10*d.* more: Sir Philip has

lands in Wiltshire per annum, 80*l.*; Total 1003*l.* 1*s.* 0*d.* So remains to make up the value of 1200*l.* 197*l.*—*Undated.*

Endorsed: “1604.” $\frac{1}{2}$ *p.* (189. 129.)

[*See* the letter above (*p.* 432) of the Earl of Dorset to Herbert.]

THE EARL OF HERTFORD.

[1604].—Persons considerable for delegates in the commission of appeal of the Earl of Hartforde. (1) Richard, Archbishop of Canterbury; (2) Thomas Egerton, knight, Lord Ellesmere, Chancellor of England; (3) Thomas, Earl of Dorset, Treasurer of England; (4) Thomas, Earl of Suffolk, Lord Chamberlain; (5) Henry, Earl of Northampton, Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports; (6) Robert, Lord Cecil, Viscount Cranborne, the king's principal Secretary; (7) Richard, Bishop of London; (8) John Popeham, knight, Chief Justice of pleas to be holden before the King and one of the King's privy council; (9) John Fortescue, knight, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster; (10) Thomas Flemminge, knight, Chief Baron of the Exchequer; (11) Thomas Walmeslye, knight, one of the justices for Common Pleas; (12) Julius Caesar, knight, master of the Requests and judge or president of the High Court of Admiralty of England; (13) Roger Wilbraham, knight, one of the masters of the Requests; (14) John Bennett, knight, doctor of laws and guardian surrogate of the prerogative court of Canterbury; (15) Matthew Carew, knight, doctor of laws and one of the masters of the Chancery; (16) — Nevill, S.T.P., dean of the cathedral church of Canterbury; (17) — Andrewes, S.T.P. dean of the church of Westminster; (17) — Ridley, doctor of laws and principal official of the episcopal consistory of Winchester; (18) — Amye, doctor of laws and one of the masters of the Chancery. (19) — Legg, doctor of laws and one of the masters of the Chancery; (20) — Weald, doctor of laws and principal official of the episcopal consistory of Worcester. (*Latin.*)

Reasons of exceptions against these civilians.

Sir Daniel Dunne married Doctor Awbreye's daughter and was with him jointly employed in council for the Earl of Hertford.

Sir Richard Swayle was privately used in the same case.

Sir Edward Stanhope was committed being privy to the close carriage of the appeal and is near in blood to the Earl of Hertford.

Endorsed (by Cranborne): “Lord Mowntegle.” 1 *p.* (97. 80.)

SIR G. HERVY, Lieutenant of the Tower, to [LORD CECIL (or CRANBORNE)].

[1604].—It appeareth by my books of allowances remaining of record in his Majesty's Exchequer, that for the diet of a baron I have been allowed weekly 8*l.*—*Undated.*

Holograph. Endorsed: “1604.” *Slip.* (97. 125.)

SIR EDWARD HOBY to VISCOUNT CRANBORNE.

[? 1604].—There is an old proverb, “A man’s heart is upon his halfpenny.” Since I saw your lordship, it is told me that the marriage is presently to be done. If need shall be of my attendance before, in respect that the King may pass his assurance before, I will stay and not go down; if otherwise, I will gladly be a countryman. I am bold to ask counsel of you, as one in whom you have interest in all service and love, and so at midnight I take my leave.—*Undated.*

Holograph. Seal. Endorsed in a later hand: “before Jan. 1604.” $\frac{1}{2}$ p. (103. 98.)

WILLIAM HOLLIDAY to the SAME.

[1604].—In consideration of his employment into Spain and Portugal for 18 months at his own costs, and also of his services to the late Queen, touching the contractors for the apparelling of the forces, begs for a place or office in these Customs causes.—*Undated.*

Holograph. Endorsed: “1604.” 1 p. (108. 111.)

The HUDLESTON FAMILY.

[1604].—Brief of the cause between John Delabere, plaintiff, and William Hudleston and others, defendants, who are charged with forgery and publication of a deed of conveyance, pretended to be executed by Sir John Hudleston upon the marriage of his son and heir Anthony. Genealogical notes showing the descent of the Hudleston family. Lands mentioned are Kirk-santon, Saterton and Ulfay; Millam in Cumberland; manors of Gotherston and Baynton, Yorks.—*Undated.*

Endorsed: “1604.” 2 pp. (108. 113.)

IMPORT LICENCE.

[? 1604].—Giving permission to a trader (unnamed) to import from the Low Countries a golden shield set with diamonds and precious stones of great value, to sell for his profit where he shall choose, with leave to travel with a servant as he may think fit.—*Undated.*

Copy, signed: Agnolo d’Ambo. *French. Endorsed in a late hand:* “about 1604.” 1 p. (109. 7.)

The King’s Revenue in IRELAND.

[? 1604].—Particulars to be considered of by the Lords, abstracted out of the collections sent out of Ireland for the increase of his Majesty’s revenues.

Imposition on goods imported or exported by such as claim to be free of poundage. The licence for exportation of yarn to be compounded for and resumed. Imposition on rawhides. Licences for transporting corn to be converted to the King’s

benefit. Imposition on pipestaves. Lease of the custom upon foreign vessels coming to fish to be resumed; also the leases of the great customs to the towns of Galway, Dundalk and Carrickfergus; also Lord Haye's lease of the impost. Licences to draw wines to be let to farm. Licences for making *aquavite* to be resumed. Licences to sell tobacco to be granted. Imposition upon tobacco. Selling of ale to be farmed. Licences of aulnage or measuring of cloth. Measuring of salt is already set for 40*l.* a year. Aids for making the Prince Knight, and for marrying the King's eldest daughter. Wardships, the profits whereof have ever been taken by the Deputies. Some man to be countenanced there, as Tipper in England, for discovery of titles. The King's claim to sundry countries in Ireland. Profits of the seals in the Courts of the Bench and Common Pleas have been usurped from the King by the Chief Justices. Penal laws to be put in execution.—*Undated.*

2 $\frac{1}{4}$ pp. (130. 147.)

CAPTAIN THOMAS JACKSON to the COUNCIL.

[1604].—He is deprived of his former promises of relief; is the only Berwick man unprovided for; and is left destitute. Sends the enclosed, not to publish the same disgracefully, but because he has no other means to save his reputation, and that they may rightly understand "his" [Lord Hunsdon's] injurious dealings with his country, his father, and his friend. If the Council for some secret causes propose to punish him, will dutifully yield himself.—*Undated.*

Holograph. Endorsed: "1604." 1 p. (108. 125.)

The Enclosure:—

T. Jackson to Sir John Cary.—Denounces Cary at great length, and in violent terms, for his having opposed his appointment to some particular garrison, contrary to the desire of Cary's dead father. Speaks of Cary's tyranny, oppression and calumny, which have deprived him of reputation and means of maintenance. Challenges him to appoint time, place and weapons, and the quality of the person he will bring with him; and he will attend him, and make an end of former wrongs and disgraces.—*Undated.* [? May 1603: see Part XV, p. 117.]

Copy in Jackson's hand, endorsed by him: "My last letter to Sir Jo. Carye." 1 p. (108. 124.)

THE SAME to VISCOUNT CRANBORNE.

[1604].—He patiently attends what the Council purpose to determine of him, in recompense of his services in the field, and in satisfaction of his great wrongs. Vindicates himself from the imputations that he intended Lord Hunsdon's disgrace, and sought to teach the Council in their designs for Berwick, and to be a counsellor among them. His "Apologie for Berwicke"

will witness the same, which he begs Cranborne carefully to peruse. Regrets that he has drawn on himself the Council's displeasure by the indiscreet seeking satisfaction of his wrongs, but hopes that as he has felt the power of their displeasure, he may taste the sweetness of their mercy.—*Undated.*

Holograph. Endorsed: "1604." 1 p. (108. 126.)

JEHAN JACOBS, merchant of Bruges, to the KING.

[? 1604].—On his last voyage he lodged with François Cabillau, at the "Chapeau Rouge" in Bottolph Lane. After supper, overtaken with wine, he talked with his host of religion, defending his own as a Catholic, and blaming others. He has but a confused memory of it, and has no recollection of touching the person of his Majesty. In consequence of this dispute he left Cabillau's and went to another lodging in Fanchurch Street; whereupon Cabillau, offended thereat, accused him before Sir Thomas Bennett of scandalous talk on religious matters, and of saying that those Kings only who are recognised by the Pope are true ones. He was thereupon put in prison and examined by Bennett, who paid no attention to his explanation. Now moved by repentance he begs for pardon and liberty.—*Undated.*

Petition. French. Endorsed: "Requete de Jehan Jacobs, marchand de Bruges, prisonnier a Newgate." 1½ pp. (130. 146.)

Interrogatories for JESUITS and SEMINARY PRIESTS.

[1604].—Minute to the Lord Warden and others, to take measures for the apprehension and examination of suspected persons, Jesuits, and seminary priests landing at the English ports. It is to be demanded what their true names are, how long they have been beyond the seas, in what seminary or college, what exhibition they have had from hence, or otherwise, from whom and by what means, at what port they took shipping, where they went from hence, by whose means were they conveyed over, whether they have taken any degrees (if they be scholars), or what pension; if they have followed the service of the wars what moved them to repair hither in so great numbers, and to what places they meant to resort, with other questions concerning their duty and allegiance to his Majesty; and how they would behave themselves for their temporal obedience, if the land should be invaded by the authority of the Pope.

Unsigned. Endorsed: "1604. Minute from the King to the Lo. Warden for the examining of all such suspected persons as shall land in any of the ports." 7½ pp. (109. 92.)

EDW. JONES to VISCOUNT CRANBORNE.

[1604].—Presses his suit for Sir Thomas Smith's place. He leaves it to Cranborne whether Smith shall resign to him, or he be admitted extraordinary.—*Undated.*

Holograph. Endorsed: "1604." 1 p. (108. 128.)

EDW. JONES to VISCOUNT CRANBORNE.

[1604].—Of his suit for Sir Thomas Smith's place. Understands by Lord Davers and Lord Monteagle that he should satisfy Cranborne that he is free from dependence on any man that might keep him from being wholly Cranborne's. As for the Earl of Northumberland, he is unknown to him. Had only to do with Lord Sidney through a lease in Kent, wherein Sidney dealt so hardly with him that he made him leave the country. Details the bad usage he has received from a third party alluded to. He desires to depend on Cranborne only. The place is of small profit, yet the price will be very dear to him.—*Undated. Holograph. Endorsed: "1604." 1 p. (108. 129.)*

ELIZABETH, LADY KENNEDY, to VISCOUNT CRANBORNE.

[1604].—Commits her unfortunate estate to him. Craves his letter to Mr. Vanlor, who has promised, if he receives it, to set her free; also that Cranborne will give his word to Vanlor that she will truly pay her agreement to the latter, which is 600*l.* in 3½ years. Offers to give a sufficient safeguard.—*Undated. Holograph. Endorsed: "1604." 1 p. (108. 130.)*

The SAME to the SAME.

[1604].—I am here to represent back to your hands, and the rest of those Lords, these engagements whereby you have honoured me with your good opinion, by which I have received much commodity in my injurious troubles so maliciously imposed upon me; which and all other favours I acknowledge with a grateful heart.—*Undated.*

Holograph. Endorsed: "1604." 1 p. (108. 131.)

[VISCOUNT CRANBORNE and the LORD CHANCELLOR] to
[LADY KENNEDY].

[1604].—They have endeavoured to compound the differences between her and Lord Chandos, to prevent the prejudice to a noble house by their divisions. It troubles them, after so many meetings, and orders given, that any cross should grow. Being informed that after long delay, and money received from Lord Chandos, she stands upon things contrary to the agreement, they advertise her thereof, to the end they may receive such information as will give them ground to judge what is fit for them to do. As they receive little satisfaction by hearing her apart, they propose a meeting between her and Lord Chandos at the Lord Chancellor's, to take a course that may consummate the former agreement, or else put the cause to judicial trial.—*Undated.*

Draft, in hand of Cranborne's secretary. Endorsed: "to the Lady Kenneday concerning the business between the Lord Chandois. 1604." 1½ pp. (108. 132.)

KENT.

[? 1604].—List of borough holders, of certain boroughs of Cobham and other places, Kent.—*Undated.*

12 *papers.* (213. 93.)

Inhabitants of KINGSTON-UPON-HULL to VISCOUNT CRANBORNE,
High Steward of that Town.

[1604].—In May 1599 their ships and goods were taken from them by the King of Denmark and his brother the Duke of Holst, here present, to the value of 9,000*l.*, for which they have been suitors five years. They beg Cranborne's furtherance of their suit.—*Undated.*

Petition. Endorsed: "1604." 1 *p.* (189. 131.)

KNIGHTHOOD.

[1604].—Blank form for document conferring knighthood on some person and his son, both unnamed.

Endorsed: "1604, For Mr. Bar." 2 *pp.* (189. 59.)

LORD KNOLLYS to VISCOUNT CRANBORNE.

[1604].—Having received a letter from my brother Leighton, signifying that the Procurer of the Isle of Guernsey is now come, and ready to inform my Lords of the seditious courses of some evil disposed persons to incite the people to all disobedience of the Governor and Jurats there, and consequently of the King, I entreat you to give hearing in a Council day to this cause, the same being a matter of state, and may be of great consequence if it be not speedily looked unto. My brother Leighton exhibited a petition to this end, which was not read whilst I was there. The cause would require some speedy redress, and the Procurer, with the greatest delinquent in that kind, being ready to attend, the matter may be heard and determined. I hold it worthy the hearing of the whole Council, lest the disorder grow there greater than will easily be remedied. I the rather write you because those offenders which were reprehended at the Council table and carried the Lords' letters into Guernsey, have publicly reported there that you appointed Eleazer Merchant, the chiefest striver of this sedition, to be one of the procurers for the people, which I know to be most false, and were most unfit; so as that untruth much aggravates their fault. The particulars I leave to the Procurer. If a poor country may be beholding to you for some news of Court, it cannot but be very welcome.—*Undated.*

Holograph. Endorsed: "1604." 1 *p.* (108. 133.)

The SAME to the SAME.

[1604].—The barrenness of this place can afford nothing worthy your ears, being filled with oracles from the best wisdom from the wise, and sometime recreative speech from the fair

enchanters of the world. Touching the Union, we here are only passive, and you Commissioners active; I pray you may so unite outwardly as you do not disunite hearts. Your news of the King being well is to me most pleasing, and if ever I shall in anything dissent from his Majesty's opinion, it will proceed from my great love to him, being most devoted to his service. Touching your wish of a young wife, I must confess that to be worn with years is more unfit for that action than with papers, so as my old wife being of the proof, I must conclude a young to be fitter for you, whose pen is ever readier than your paper.
—*Undated.*

Holograph. Endorsed: "1604." 1 p. (108. 134.)

"Names of Lawyers."

[? 1604].—"Grays Inn: Mr. John Brograve Mr. Roger Wilbraham. Middle Temple: Mr. John Boyes, Mr. Richard Daston. Inner Temple: Mr. Richard Tredwaye, Mr. George Wyld. Lincoln's Inn: Mr. John Tyndall. *Added in Cranborne's hand:* Grays Inn: Ed. Pooley, Ed. Pelham, Mr. Recorder, Mr. Coventree."

1 p. (2188.)

THE RIVER LEA.

[1604].—"For the preservation of the game of hawking upon the river Lee." Proposal to "your Honour" [Cranborne] to depute Sir Edward Denny, Sir Robert Wroth, Thomas Dacres, Israel Amias, Sir Thomas Sadler, Sir H. Fanshaw and Sir Rol. Litton, to preserve certain districts of the river. "Your Honour hath swans upon the whole river to Luton."—*Undated.*

Endorsed:—"1604." 1 p. (206. 14.)

INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE DUKE OF LENNOX.

[*Undated**].—"A copy of the instructions given by his Majesty to the Duke of Lennox his ambassador for France, written in French, thus put in Scottish."

1. First after that you come to our brother of France with our ordinary ambassador, show him our great commission under our seal and hand, then deliver to him our other letters privy; make our brother acquainted from us with the lets and stays which hath stayed us these many times from sending one of our subjects to France as ambassador; first the great troubles and wars that the country was in at his first coming to the crown; show him also after that he had settled France the disaster of Gawris (Gowry's) conspiracy troubled us mightily at home, that we would not hazard our nobles abroad from about our person. Tell him also that our meaning was this last harvest to have performed that which we now go about if the wars of Savoy and his "lat marit quein" had not moved us to leave it off till now.

* The instructions relate apparently to Lennox's embassy from Scotland in 1601.

2. You shall also congratulate the new alliance twixt the honourable house of France and Medicis.

3. You shall labour to renew the old league 'twixt Scotland and France and to have the liberties of both the countrymen preserved (as was in the beginning) in both the countries.

4. That you premit not to have the *garde de corps* (which is of my subjects) reformed and purged from all things which may either breed discontent to our brother or discredit to our self; and if there be anything omitted on our brother's part labour to have it amended.

5. That you in our name seek to have the companies of *gens d'armes* due to the Prince of Scotland, now restored to him, and that we authorise you our ambassador to have the command thereof under him.

6. To deal with our brother for the restoration of the Duchy of Chateau le Roy [Chateaubert] to the Marquis of Hamilton as due to him, left and "win" to him by his ancestors, our dutiful subjects, for service done to the crown of France.

Underwritten : "Sic subscribitur, Jaques R."

Endorsed : "Cope of the Duke of Lenox Instructions." 1 p. (29. 83.)

CAPTAINS CHRISTOFER LEVENS and BARNABE RYCHE to
VISCOUNT CRANBORNE.

[1604].—As you have called in question the matter informed by us against Gosnall: besides Gosnall himself there were seven persons present when he vented his treasons. The one Bowyer Worsely his companion, at whose house he lodges. Worsely will rather say to help than hurt him. The other six are all to testify against him. Mr. Denys has freely confessed, as well what Gosnall avouched, as what himself replied. How he may be wrought since we know not, for Gosnall is a great commander in the Isle of Wight, in the King's pay. Hollys is so silly that he is not able to deliver the very words as he heard them, yet his simplicity is a good subject to bolt out the truth. For ourselves, you have already heard what we have avowed, and what we are ready further to approve. For the two women, the one who especially opposed herself to defend the honour of the King is fitter to deliver a truth than she to whom the circumstances of the whole were by Gosnall so maliciously objected. There are exceptions taken upon a quarrel about a kiss. She never saw Gosnall before that day nor since; yet at divers times when she came out of her chamber to sit down, she entertained both Gosnall and Worsely with each of them a kiss. Here was then no show of quarrel yet. Now afterwards if, in finding herself discontented with Gosnall for his traitorous demeanour towards the King, she denied him another kiss for a farewell, is her testimony thereof the worse because she has shown her dutiful affection to her Prince? For the other gentlewoman, if the whole course of her life be examined, she

shall be found honest, and of as worshipful parentage as any other in the Isle of Wight. If all this will not serve to convince a traitor, God save the King, and send him long to reign over us ; for men shall show more wit to pray for him in secret than openly to detect any treason conspired against him.—*Undated.*

Signed. Endorsed : “ 1604.” 1 p. (189. 138.)

[*See above, pp. 319–322.*]

[SIR JAMES LEY*] to [VISCOUNT CRANBORNE ?].

[1604].—Begs for allowance of such money for transportation as was lately allowed to Sir Edmond Pelham, Chief Baron of the Exchequer, with some increase on account of his being forced to transport all manner of household stuff, which but for the sickness he might have provided there. Also that 20*l.* yearly be allowed him for his house, and portcorn, beef and other provision, as the other Chief Justice, Chief Baron and Master of the Rolls are allowed. Also for warrant for carriages, post horses, and pressing of a barque, to transport himself and his stuff.—*Undated.*

Memorandum. Endorsed : “ 1604. Sir James Ley.” $\frac{1}{2}$ p. (108. 138.)

HENRY LOK to VISCOUNT CRANBORNE.

[1604].—He has petitioned the King, laying open his many years service to the late Queen, and his travels for the common good, to the decay of his estate ; and craving relief and employment. His petition is referred to Cranborne. “ Take notice of my loyal service to her Majesty and of more than suspect of my courses tending to his Highness respect ; which from my first entrance into Scotland was noted in my proceedings there observed in my regard of foreign affairs concerning his Majesty practised, and by letters out of Scotland (written as you know by George Nicolson of my reconciliation and grace with his Majesty) discovered : to my great peril if you had not favourably interpreted the same.”—*Undated.*

Holograph. Endorsed : “ 1604.” 1 p. (189. 139.)

SIR GRIFFIN MARKHAM.

[? 1604].—Draft of a pardon to be granted to Sir Griffith Markham “ of all such treasons and offences by him committed for which he standeth convicted and attainted.”

Subscribed by Sir Edw. Coke as done upon signification by the Privy Council of his Majesty’s pleasure.

Unsigned bill. Latin. Parchment. (222. 12.)

JOSEPH MAYE to the KING.

[1604].—Of his 14 years’ services as captain by sea and land, in recompense whereof he prays for grant of the forfeited bonds lying in the Court of Wards of John Kelligreye of Cornwall

* Appointed Chief Justice of the King’s Bench in Ireland in 1604.

of a debt of 300*l.*, unlikely ever to be recovered by reason of Kelligrey's decayed estate and present imprisonment. Kelligrey is willing he should petition for the bonds.—*Undated.*

Petition. Endorsed: "1604." 1 p. (189. 141.)

SIR THOMAS MONSON.

[1604].—Application on behalf of Sir Thomas Monson, for the establishment of an office of Surveyorship of the goods and chattels of all felons, and all that fly, or against whom any exigent shall be awarded for felony; also of all heriots due to the King; stating the terms on which Monson desires the patent of the Office.—*Undated.*

Note at foot that it is the King's pleasure Monson shall have a patent of the premisses, if it be found convenient.

Endorsed: "1604." 1 p. (108. 145.)

The state of MRS. MOORE's cause.

[1604].—Widow of John Moore, customer of the port of London, who died April 1603 indebted to the King 24,000*l.* for which debt all his property was seized. She is now molested by William Beswick under colour of a sale of part of the lands.

Endorsed: "1604." 1 p. (2481.)

RICHARD MU[RRAY] to VISCOUNT CRANBORNE.

[1604].—To refuse Cranborne's offer may be taken in evil part: in accepting, he fears it will prejudice himself. If Cranborne will promise his furtherance to any preferment that may equal or surpass his former interest, he will gladly accept Cranborne's benevolence. The Lord of Berwick will esteem it a singular pleasure, seeing Berwick moved him to surrender all to Cranborne's good will. Sinister information is conceived of him that he should aim at too high preferment; but having spent time and means in following learning, he hopes it is no presumption to aim at either a parsonage or deanery. He has been 8 years Master of Art, most of which was employed in the College of Edinburgh in the exercises of divinity, and these 4 years past he has preached publicly before royal, noble and learned auditors. He did not turn his back on his kindred and country for any common preferment, or doubt some hope of advancement, but upon certain assurance of his Majesty's favour.—Westminster.—*Undated.*

Holograph. Damaged. Endorsed: "Mr. Murrey." 2 pp. (108. 146.)

The NETHERLANDS.

Prisoners taken between DAMME and SLUYS.

[1604].—"Luys de Galange, del tercio de Don Inigo de Borja. Martin Casabianca, del tercio del Marques de Spinola. Augustin Spinola idem. Carolo Stango, del tercio del cavaillero Mels.

Francisco Martin d'Aquila, de Don Inigo de Borja. Juan Ruys Cortasse, idem. Hans Mosch, van Grave Frederijks regiment. Juan Gonçales, del tercio de Don Albare. Gaspar de Sofa, del tercio de Don Juan de Menoze. Antonio Chouel de Victoria, Capn. Reformado.—*Undated.*

Endorsed: “1604. The names of the principal prisoners taken at the defeat upon the passage twixt Damme and Sluce.” $\frac{1}{2}$ p. (189. 108.)

THE NETHERLANDS.

TREATY of Peace and Commerce between the UNITED PROVINCES and the SPANISH KING and ARCHDUKES.

[1604 or later].—First article: Les manans et habitans des Provinces Unies useront et jouiront par tout des franchises, privileges et immunitiez dont les manans et habitans des Pays Bas ont jouis devant la presente guerre aux respectives Royaulmes, pays, villes, havres, rades, et isles dudit Roy et tous placeats de contrebands, faitz durant ceste guerre esdits Royaulmes et pays, contre les manans et habitans des Provinces Unies, et de ceulx qui ont traicte avecq eulx ensemble toutes accusations, actions, cautions et poursuites par justice entamees pour ceste cause (qui sont encor indictz ou non executez) se aneantisent par ce present traicte; et les subjects dudit Roi jouiront de mesme de tout par toutes les Provinces Unies.

Article 3 assures to the inhabitants of the United Provinces certain like liberties “qui sont conditionnes pour les subjects du Roy de la Grande Bretagne tant par le traicte de paix de l’an 1604 que les articles qui ont aussy este signez par le Conestable de Castille.”

Article 10 refers to the towns of Bergen-op-Zoom, Willemstadt et l’Escluse.

By article 12 the Seigneurs Archiducs undertake to procure the adhesion of the Etats Generaux des Provinces des Pays Bas to this treaty.

13 articles in all.—*Undated.*

Contemporary copy. Much damaged. 8 pp. (206. 17.)

EDMOND NEVILL to the KING.

[1604].—Is cousin and next heir of Raphe Nevill, late Earl of Westmorland. Prays that the title may be conferred on him: there being no pretended impediment but by colour of the attainder of the late Earl Charles of Westmorland, the corruption of whose blood can be no impediment, he being but half blood to Charles. Otherwise prays that his claim may be heard by the peers, and that he may be restored to the entailed possessions: or that the matter may be referred to some of the Council.—*Undated.*

Petition. Endorsed: “1604.” 1 p. (189. 142.)

[*See Calendar of S.P. Dom. 1603–1610, p. 275.*]

NONCONFORMITY.

[c. 1604].—Pamphlet in form of question and answer in justification of nonconformity to the English Church.

Notes by Cranborne. Endorsed: "A book sent up by the Lord Spencer." 13 pp. (144. 229.)

J. NORDEN to VISCOUNT CRANBORNE.

[1604].—He defends himself from having given just cause of offence. His service endeavoured at Brigstock (Northampton) may be some blemish to his skill, but not to his desire to serve Cranborne. The time of the travail was enemy to the view, being hindered with the snow; and he had obstacles from those who feared the sequel should fall out unprofitable to themselves. Desires to countervail the same by some better service. Speaks of Lord Burghley's good liking of his travails. As for his present suit, he had long been recompensed had not Lord Cobham shot at another, and hit him, at the instant when the late Queen was ready to sign a warrant for 30*l.* a year in reversion. His hope of relief is now at an end by Cranborne's refusal; but he will yet be happy if Cranborne will retain an honourable conceit of him, and not depose him altogether. Prays that he may proceed in the business begun.—*Undated.*

Holograph. Endorsed: "1604." 1 p. (108. 148.)

NORHAM CASTLE.

[1604].—Reasons that the bill for Norham Castle should pass. The Castle has long been in the possession of the crown, and neither this present Bishop nor any of his predecessors had one penny profit of it. Queen Elizabeth granted it to Sir Robert Carye.

The Lord Treasurer of Scotland bought Sir Robert Carye's estate and paid him 6,000*l.* for it, and took letters patent also from the King, but was advised because it was sometime parcel of possessions of the Bishop of Durham, to take a grant or confirmation of the Bishop, albeit the castle was ever excepted out of the restitutions made to the Bishop's predecessors.

His Majesty upon suit by Sir George Howme and informing him that bishops had liberty by the statute made 1 Eliz. to convey these possessions to the king, condescended thereunto, and wrote to the Bishop of Durham, upon which the Bishop confirmed it. The bill had great applause in the Upper House, and so it is hoped to have in the Common House.

Unsigned. Endorsed: "1604." *Imperfect.* 1 p. (109. 78.) [See p. 78 *supra.*]

The- EARL OF NOTTINGHAM to VISCOUNT CRANBORNE.

[1604].—With an enclosure. Acknowledges Cranborne's exceeding great favours. If it pleases God to make him return,

if his person be not in all sorts as it has been, yet his heart and prayers will wish Cranborne as well as any man that lives.—*Undated.*

Holograph. Endorsed: “1604. L. Admiral.” $\frac{1}{2}$ p. (108. 154.)

The EARL OF NOTTINGHAM to VISCOUNT CRANBORNE.

[1604].—I have moved my Lord Treasurer to be at the hearing of the cause between my Lady Rawly and myself, for it concerns his Majesty, in whose right I hold it by my grant. His lordship will be at the hearing, but desires it may be in the forenoon, for in the morning he is to hear Sir Thomas Knevet and the Goldsmiths at his house. I will give you thanks to-morrow for your favour to my wife.—*Undated.*

Holograph. Endorsed: “1604. Lord Admiral.” 1 p. (108. 156.)

The SAME to the SAME.

[1604].—The bearer, his servant, holds 10 acres of land belonging to the Stewardship of Greenwich, and as the same is assigned over to Cranborne, he must surrender the land to him at Michaelmas. Requests that he may be continued tenant of the land at the rate he now holds it at.—*Undated.*

Holograph. Endorsed: “1604. Lord Admiral.” $\frac{1}{2}$ p. (108. 157.)

The SAME to [the SAME].

[1604].—He sends the bearer to receive the 500*l.*, according to appointment, and also the quittance.—*Undated.*

Holograph. Endorsed by Cranborne's secretary: “1604. Lord Admiral to my Lord.” $\frac{1}{2}$ p. (108. 158.)

The SAME to the SAME.

[1604].—I did think to have asked you of a thing that I hear but do not believe it. I am informed that it is given out that Lord Cobham shall come out of the Tower, and that he has taken a house in the Black Friars, hard by that which was his own house. Of his coming out I pray you let me know if there be any such matter. But the taking of a house I am credibly informed to be true.—*Undated.*

Holograph. Endorsed: “1604. Lord Admiral.” $\frac{1}{2}$ p. (189. 144.)

The SAME to the SAME.

[1604].—I have spoken this morning with Sir R. Lee, who is the greater seller for Gasquen wines of any man in the city. He tells me that there was paid at Bloy and elsewhere in the river of Bourdeous, 7 crowns and a half for every tun: but six years since there was all taken away, saving almost 2 crowns

which still remains. So it is not so much as I thought it was. And now we are in wines, I pray you take occasion as soon as you may to remember me, for after the King's grant is passed it will be a long time ere I shall do good to serve my turn.—*Undated.*

Holograph. Endorsed: "1604. Lord Admiral." 1 p. (189. 145.)

LADY OSBORNE.

[1604].—The dean and chapter of Westminster at the desire of the late Queen made a lease to her Highness of the rectory of Godmanchester, Huntingdon, for 21 years, to begin after the expiration of a former lease, whereupon was reserved 20*l.* by year or 40 quarters of malt at their election to be chosen above the old accustomed rent. This lease her Majesty afterwards assigned to Mrs. Hide, now wife of Sir Robert Osborne, having served her Majesty 26 years; for which lease also she gave 200*l.* to the dean and chapter for a fine. Some questions are now made touching the goodness of the lease and it is desired that it may be confirmed and the assignees enjoy it according to the wish of the late Queen.—*Undated.*

Unsigned. Endorsed: "1604. A memorial for the La. Osborne." 4 pp. (109. 84.)

SIEGE OF OSTEND.

1604.—Engraving of the Siege of Ostend, with description, by "Florentius Balthazarius Delphensis." 1604.

1 *sheet.* (237. 52.)

JOHN [BRIDGES], BISHOP OF OXFORD to the KING.

[1604 or later].—Henry VIII founded a bishopric within the University of Oxford, giving the Bishop and his successors a convenient place in the suburbs of Oxford, to be called for ever the mansion house and palace of the Bishop of the See of Oxon. The palace has been detained for divers years from the Bishop, who has no house to dwell in. Begs that what he has begun in the ordinary course of law may receive the King's assistance, and that the King will charge the judges to proceed to speedy trial, so that he may not be delayed by the dilatory courses of his opponents.—*Undated.*

Petition. 1 p. (196. 103.)

SIR JAMES PERROT and THOMAS PERROT.

[1604].—"The petition of Sir James Perrott, the reputed son of Sir John Perrott, and of Thomas Perrott, pretenders against his Majesty's right to Sir John Perrott's lands."

Sets out the claim of the petitioners under 17 heads, referring in particular to an alleged conveyance by Sir John Perrott, before he was Lord Deputy of Ireland, of all his lands to the

now petitioners (amongst others), and to their heirs male, which was once judged good for Sir Thomas Perrot against the late Queen; and to a grant by his Majesty of a pension of 500*l.* to the Countess of Northumberland [Dorothy, widow of Sir Thomas Perrot]. The rejoinder to each clause appears on the same page.

Copy, unsigned. Endorsed: "1604." 1 p. (109. 6.)

Memorial of the PLASTERERS.

[1604].—Protest against the Act proposed on behalf of the painters to prevent plasterers, bricklayers, masons and glaziers from using colour in oil or in size. Points out the inconveniences which would attend its passing.—*Undated.*

1 p. (197. 44.)

[*See Statutes of the Realm, 1 James I, c. 20.*]

SIR WALTER RALEGH to LEVINUS [MUNCK].

[1604].—Sold of late two pieces of ordnance to Mr. Aloblaster, a merchant. Thomas Scott, a broker, made the bargain, who, having got the money sent by Aloblaster into his hands and five pound weight of tobacco promised, has sold the tobacco and retained the money, finding Raleigh now fit for all men to tread on. He means to go away for Spain in Aloblaster's ship, *The Prudence* of London. Raleigh's suit is for a pursuivant and Cranborne's letter to take him, or his command to the master of the ship not to take him abroad till he has paid Raleigh the money.—*Undated.*

Addressed: "To my loving friend, Mr. Levinus, or in his absence to Mr. Bruerton, secretary to my Lord of Cranborne."

Holograph. Seal. ½ p. (102. 21.)

[*Printed in extenso* in Edwards, *Life of Raleigh*, Vol. II, pp. 305, 306.]

The SAME to the PRIVY COUNCIL.

[? 1604].—It pleased them to write for the stay of the sale of such poor stuff as remains in his house at Sherborne. Understands that the commissioners go on for the finding of all lands. As his conveyance is here in London in the custody of his servant John Wood, victualler for the province of Munster, who is now at the Baths, prays their letters to Mr. Serjeant Phillips and the rest to put off the execution of their commission for some eight or ten days. He had rather be bound to the King for those lands than hold them by any other strength of law, yet that it may appear that the conveyance was drawn in the late Queen's time, as Mr. Dodrige can witness who drew it and that Raleigh had never any ill intent therein, prays that the same may be perused by the commissioners before they proceed to find the lands by jury one way or other. The whole receipt of those lands with the park and a stock of 400*l.* in sheep

in the park is but one thousand marks, out of which he pays the Bishops of Salisbury for ever 260*l.* a year, and in fees and pensions wherewith the land is charged, and towards the provision of the King's house, to maimed soldiers and to the poor, above 50*l.* a year more ; so as the clear value is not 400*l.* with a stock. His charges in this place for diet only are 208*l.* a year, and if his Majesty allow the rest of this sum to make it 300*l.* for all other necessities, there remains not above one hundred marks a year for his poor wife and child and their servants. His debts are above 3,000*l.*, all his goods left in the world are not worth one thousand marks. All his rich hangings he sold to the Lord Admiral for 500*l.* He had but one rich bed, which he sold Lord Cobham for 300*l.*, all his plate which was very fair is now lost or eaten out with interest at one Chenes in Lombard Street. What he has already lost by Jersey, the Wine Office, the Stannaries, Gillingham and Portland is at least 3,000*l.* a year. Trusts the King will be merciful to him for the rest, which after the payment of his debts will be but a miserable estate.—*Undated.*

Holograph. 1 p. (102. 23.)

[Printed *in extenso* in Edwards, *Life of Raleigh*, Vol. II, p. 298.]

SIR WALTER RALEGH to VISCOUNT CRANBORNE.

[? 1604].—Beseeches Cranborne to receive the opinions of the Lord Chief Justice and Mr. Attorney for the conveyance. Mr. Dodrige knows it had been sealed almost two years ere the Queen died if the feoffees had not been so far asunder. At that time when it was done Sir A. Brett was the sole cause in respect of Raleigh's quarrels with Gorge and Preston. If they judge fraud, God judge them with more grace. It seems to Raleigh that his Majesty promised to leave him what was left. Had this much cause to hope for, the rather because his lordship told him at Winchester he was sorry he had resigned Jersey.—*Undated.*

Holograph. Seal broken. 1 p. (102. 24.)

[Printed *in extenso* in Edwards, *Life of Raleigh*, Vol. II, pp. 311–313.]

The SAME to the SAME.

[1604].—Those seasons which honour and good fortune accompany steal from us unawares. Their times whose days run out in misery draw slowly to their end. Sorrow rides the ass, prosperity the eagle.

That which makes him adventure to beseech Cranborne is the nearness of the term when the King's Counsel in law will be more busied and much dearer ; the business intricate and therefore dangerous in a careless hand, for being unpardoned he must wholly trust other men's consciences. Besides he has kept his steward here ever since Cranborne's first comfort given

him, a man whom he can better entreat than know how to reward, his own estate requiring his presence more than it does Raleigh's love.—*Undated.*

Holograph. Seal. Endorsed: "1604." ½ p. (105. 50.)

[Printed in *extenso* in Edwards, *Life of Raleigh*, Vol. II, p. 316.]

SIR WALTER RALEGH and the manor of SHERBORNE.

[? 1604].—Sir Walter by deed indented between himself of the one part and Sir Arthur Throckmorton and others of the other part, for the advancement of his son and of others of his name and blood, covenants in these words, viz.:—It is now therefore covenanted, granted and fully agreed by and between all the parties unto these present indentures, and the said Sir Walter Raleigh, doth covenant, promise, grant and agree for himself, his heirs [etc.] that he and his heirs and all and every other person and persons and their heirs which now stand or be seised of an estate of inheritance in fee simple of and in the manor of Sherborne, etc. [*In margin: (shall and will from henceforth stand and be thereof seised)* which words are omitted in the deed.] To the uses, intents, purposes and behoofs in these presents specified, mentioned and declared and to no other use, intent, purpose or behoof. That is to say of and in the said manor and premisses to the use and behoof of the said Sir Walter Raleigh for term of his natural life without impeachment of waste, with divers remainders over.

Copy. Endorsed: "1604," and in Cecil's handwriting: "Sr. W. Raleigh's case. L. Grey. Marble. Spaine." ½ p. (109. 8.)

[*Cp. Edwards, Life of Raleigh*, Vol. I, p. 469.]

LADY RALEGH to VISCOUNT CRANBORNE.

[1604].—As it has pleased Cranborne to be their only comfort in their misfortunes, beseeches him to speak one word to the Lord Admiral not to take from them what his Majesty has given for their relief. Might have hoped that he would rather have given them something back again of this great portion. His lordship has 6,000*l.* and 3,000*l.* a year by her husband's fall; and since it pleased God that he should build upon their ruins, the portion is great, and she trusts sufficient out of one poor gentleman's fortune to take all that remains and not to look back before his Majesty's grant, and take from them the debts past, which were stayed from them by a proclamation before Raleigh was suspected of any offence. If the Lord Admiral have no one word in his grant for them, then what neither the King nor conscience has given from them, she trusts he will spare them willingly. Their debts are above 3,000*l.*, and the bread and food taken from her and her children will never augment his table. If Cranborne can persuade him

to relinquish either all, or but the half, of that which belongs unto him, they will be more and more bound to him.—*Undated.*

Holograph. Endorsed: "1604," and with the names of Lady Raleigh and a number of other ladies. 1 p. (190. 6.)

[Printed in *extenso* in Edwards, *Life of Raleigh*, Vol. II, pp. 408, 409.]

RECUSANTS.

[1604].—"The benefit that doth or may accrue to us by these four persons, in regard of their recusancy, we have bestowed upon John Izod, Gentleman Usher of the Privy Chamber to our Queen: Thomas Wells, William Corham, Richard Brewning, and Thomas Henslow the elder; all in Hampshire."

Endorsed: "1604." $\frac{1}{2}$ p. (2303.)

PENELOPE, LADY RICHE, to MR. RENALLS.

[1604].—My old woman Harvy hath a suit to my brother, that is only his letter to my Lord Mayor for a mean place that is fallen in his gift, which she desires for her son White. Let me entreat you to draw a letter and that someone may go if you have no leisure yourself that will be earnest with the Mayor, since it is like he will excuse it, if he can, for some creature of his own.—*Undated.*

Holograph. Endorsed (in a late hand): "1604." 1 p. (109. 24.)

ROMAN CATHOLICS.

1604.—Proceedings of the English Catholics abroad. Frequent mention of Hugh Owen, of Brussels.

Endorsed by Cecil (Cranborne?): A discourse of Alyzon brought by Sir Thomas Chaloner."

9 $\frac{1}{2}$ pp. (140. 180.)

ANTHONY [RUDD], BISHOP OF ST. DAVIDS, to VISCOUNT CRANBORNE.

[1604].—As it is supposed that you have conceived displeasure against me (the cause whereof is unknown to me), I beseech you to appoint a time and place when and where I may attend to hear the reasons of your dislike; and if I do not clear myself in convenient manner I will make my submission in dutiful sort.—*Undated.*

Holograph. Endorsed: "1604." $\frac{1}{2}$ p. (190. 9.)

OLD SALISBURY.

[? 1604].—1. 7 Edw. VI. William Farley, bailiff, and the burgesses of the borough of Old Sarum elected James Brend and William Wekeyes, esquires, burgesses for the borough.

3. 2 & 3 Phil. & Mary. John Hooper and other burgesses elected John Marshe, esq., and William Chambers, gentleman.

4. 4 & 5 Ph. & M. John Hooper and William Muggeridge, gentleman, elected Henry Jones, esquire, and Thomas Bateman, gentleman.

2. 1 Mary. By indenture between Edward Barnard, esq., sheriff of Wilts, on the one part and Nicholas Throckmorton, knight, and John Throckmorton, esq., burgesses of the castle of Old Sarum, of the other, we the burgesses elected the said Nicholas and John as our burgesses to appear for us.

5. 1 Eliz. John Ogdene, bailiff, and the burgesses of the borough unanimously elected John Harrington and Henry Harte, esquires, burgesses.

6. 26 Eliz. The burgesses assembled according to the form of divers statutes for the election of two burgesses for the parliament with one voice elected Richard Topcliffe, esq., and Roger Gifford, doctor of medicine.

7. 28 Eliz. By indenture between the burgesses and John Danvers, kt., sheriff of the said county, the burgesses assembled for the election of two burgesses of the parliament to be held at Westminster in October, with one voice elected Edward Barkley and Richard Topcliffe, esquires, burgesses of parliament, and for the borough William Moggeridge and John Hampton.

8. 30 Eliz. Roger Gefford, doctor of physic, and Henry Baynton, esq., elected burgesses of Old Castle or Old Sarum by Anthonie Parry and John Moggricke the younger, gentlemen, free tenants within the said borough.

9. 39 Eliz. William Blacker of New Sarum, gent., and Nicholas Hyde of the Middle Temple, London, gent., elected burgesses for Old Sarum by Anthonie Parry, John Moggeridge and Edward Hooper, gentlemen, to whom the nomination and election of the burgesses for the borough doth appertain.

10. 43 Eliz. Robert Turner and Henry Hide, esquires, elected by Anthonie Parry, John Muggeridge, Edward Hooper and Thomas Eliott, gentlemen, electors.

11. 1 James. By indenture between the burgesses and electors William Ravenscrofte and Edward Leache, esquires, were chosen by William Webb, Edward Hooper, John Myggryge [*sic*] and Thomas Eliott.

Partly in Latin. Endorsed in a later hand: "1603," corrected to "1604." 1½ pp. (109. 83.)

[*Cp. the document printed in Vol. XV, p. 386.*]

HENRY SAUNDERS to [? LORD CECIL or CRANBORNE].

[1604].—Since his being last with his lordship he has given him the names of three manors wherein were hope to find some concealment. These manors lie all in one county, and within the survey of the Duchy. Hopes out of them there may be something got towards his relief. When Sir Thomas Heanege was Chancellor of the Duchy there was a grant out for some of these lands. Afterwards his lordship, being Chancellor, gave his

grant for some parcels of them to [? Cranborne's] messengers, who, not knowing what to do therein, left it uneffected. Mr. Tipper's grant is no hindrance thereto, forasmuch as no man can have more than he can find.—*Undated*.

Unsigned. Endorsed: "1604." 1 p. (109. 29.)

Inhabitants of SHREWSBURY to VISCOUNT CRANBORNE.

1604.—Beg to be discharged of divers privy seals for loan money, because the town has been for a long time, and yet is, grievously visited with the plague through which their estates are greatly impaired, as Sir Francis Newport, collector of the loan money, has certified to the Council.—1604.

18th cent. copy. 1 p. (249. 204.)

SLUYS.

[? 1604].—Engraving of the siege of Sluys, in Holland, with notes in French and Dutch.—*Undated*.

1 sheet. (237. 47.)

Minute to SIR THOMAS SMITH.

[1604].—His Majesty finding it convenient to observe the respect towards the Emperor of Muscovy, with which her late Majesty entertained him, considering that confirmation which hath already passed from him in the matter of trade, hath resolved to send an ambassador to that State. Wherein having been informed that your Company are desirous to have some such person chosen as may be likeliest to respect both his Majesty's honour and the good of your trade, without any other private end of his own, of which sort they have especially described you, he hath commanded me to let you know how well it pleased him that they have such a desire, and to declare his opinion so gracious of you as he will take it as an argument of your honest disposition not to refuse that charge; wherein you may be of so great use to the Company, and by consequence a proof of that duty which you owe to his Majesty's service.—*Undated*.

Draft. 1 p. (109. 39.)

Deposition of GEORGE [LLOYD], BISHOP OF SODOR AND MAN.

[1604 or earlier].—About 15 days since Captain John Salusbury came to me, willing me to dine with him that day at the Myter, where he took occasion to find great fault with me for making a temporising sermon (as he termed it), saying that Doctor Barloe and myself were damned for being men pleasers; adding further that it were fit to give all men their due. These words were spoken in the presence of Mr. John Owen and one Salusbury, a man unknown to me. This I am ready to depose.—*Undated*.

Holograph. ½ p. (189. 140.)

The TREATY with SPAIN.

Two papers :—

[1604]. (i) "Faults committed in the writing of the ratification of the Treaty." Note of various small errors in the Latinity, the commissions of the Commissioners, etc.—*Undated*. 3 pp. (190. 10.)

(ii) "Numbers to come in fine : old, 6s. 8d. ; new, 5l.

All that were in at first and all that are now trading merchants shall be admitted. All that will hereafter come in shall be admitted upon reasonable conditions. Orders to be set down.

Such as may trade by the laws of the realm excepting the restraint by the old charter shall be admitted."—*Undated*.

In hand of Cecil (or Cranbourne). *Endorsed* : "1604. Merchants of Spain." $\frac{1}{2}$ p. (190. 13.)

SIR ANTHONY STANDEN to VISCOUNT CRANBORNE.

1604.—Expresses his acknowledgments to Cranborne for humanely asking his sister Standen what had become of him, which was a comfort to him in his many distresses, and gave him hope that Cranborne's just distaste with him began to overpass. His offence was great to his King, and his penance not inferior to his fault ; and he now appeals for the mercy due to his large services. He has been a long waiter at the Lord Treasurer's doors for 445*l.* due to him about his unlucky Italian voyage ; and if his creditors had not been considerate, it would be a miracle that he is free from the Compter. Begg his favour with the Lord Treasurer and also for the allowance of his transportation money. The Earl of Rutland and Estienne le Sieur have had theirs, through Cranborne's ratification.—*Undated*.

Holograph. *Endorsed* : "1604." $1\frac{1}{2}$ pp. (109. 14.)

The STATES GENERAL.

[1604].—Memorandum concerning what the States General have written to Heer van Schoneval their agent in England, in favour of Vrouw Glaude van Liedekercke ; sent by Heer van Zorbehe.

Endorsed : "Pour Monsieur l'Agent Caron Sr. de Schoneval. Sir Noel Caron."

Dutch, corrupt. $1\frac{1}{2}$ pp. (189. 137.)

SIR ROBERT STEWARD to the KING.

[1604].—Whereas all the marriages, christenings and burials within the kingdom of England and province of Wales are for the most part entered into loose papers or suchlike scrolls, which by negligence are lost or by extraordinary means detained many times to the overthrow of the King's subjects, and to his Highness's great inconvenience for ward and marriage, which by their negligent care is omitted ; he prays a lease for 21 years

to receive of each parish yearly 12*d.* to keep a register book in parchment, within the several dioceses of Canterbury and York, for the yearly entering of all marriages, christenings and burials at his own proper cost and charges.—*Undated.*

Petition. Endorsed: "1604." ½ p. (109. 49.)

PATRICK STRANGE to [the KING].

[? 1604].—Alleging a debt of 300*l.* due to him from the King of Spain, as appears by his several firms dated at Madrile in 1598; and praying his Majesty to grant him a letter to the King of Spain, and also to commend his suit to the commissioners for English causes.—*Undated.*

Petition. 1 p. (197. 98.)

The SUBSIDIES.

1604.—Taxation of Hertford and Essex for the subsidies. 33 *pp.* (144. 168.)

ROBERT, LORD SYDNEY, to the KING.

[1604].—The late Countess of Warwick conveyed to him Alton Woods in Worcester, formerly in the possession of the Earls of Warwick and Leicester, his uncles. In respect thereof and of other lands he is charged with the payment of 2700*l.* to the King, as for the debt of the said Earls. Details proceedings taken by the late Queen, who claimed the woods, and the judgments obtained. In consideration of his services, he sues that the King will pardon the debt, and grant him the King's remaining right in the woods; or that the King will pardon the debt and bestow upon him 5,000*l.* in recompense for the woods.—*Undated.*

Petition. Endorsed: "1604." 1 p. (190. 15.)

TAVERNS.

Two papers:—

1604. (i) Act for the reform of taverns and tippling houses. *Draft. 5 pp. (142. 189.)*

[1604]. (ii) Proposals for the reform of the system of licensing tavern keepers &c.; for the farm whereof 6,000*l.* rent may be given.—*Undated.*

Endorsed: "1604." 1 p. (189. 60.)

[JUAN TAXIS], COUNT of VILLA MEDINA, [Spanish Ambassador], to the KING.

[1604].—Recommending as English consuls in Spain the following, viz.—Nicholas Imperial in Alicante, John Peraz Florian in Malaga, Nicholas Orlandiz in Majorca (*Mallorque*) and the neighbouring islands of Minorca and Iviça.—*Undated. Holograph. French. 1¼ pp. (109. 59.)*

CAPTAIN TOMKINS to the COUNCIL.

[1604].—He is already condemned in the opinion of his Prince, the Council, and the State; but begs leave to reply to the accusation of his enemies. After 5 voyages, whereof one of 2 years and 5 months was to the East Indies, he had an Admiralty commission to go for the coast of Spain as captain of a man of war. Lying off the South Cape, he met with 3 of the King's armados, supposed to be part of the West Indies fleet, and kept them company in hope of capture; but they were driven by a violent "povente" into Carthagena, and he was carried by it "high up." He there met divers Venetian ships, which he suffered to pass, showing he had no intent to injure friends of the State. Gives details of a subsequent encounter there with a Venetian ship, which he did not know for such, in which the master of the Venetian was slain, on which the rest of that ship's company rode ashore, leaving no man aboard but "those Jews and Armenians from whom we had the money, and some 8 grummetos and poor sailors"; and his company fell to pillaging before he got to know whence the ship was. The little loss the Venetians received may show how unwilling he was to prejudice them, being said by themselves not to exceed 2,000 crowns: the loss fell heavy only on the Jews and Armenians. To show them respect he delivered the ship and certain goods again to them; reserving only the Jews' and Armenians' goods, which he intended to prove "lawful purchase" in England. His intentions were frustrated through a secret commission given by the owner of his ship to the master and the gunner, to dispossess him of the ship and all prizes, although he was a third part "witler." When he obtained the above goods, this commission was set abroach by the master and gunner not so much to do right to Davis, as to enrich themselves. Details their intrigues against him, and his subsequent return to the Isle of Wight with the ship, where the Commissioners left him so little that he is ashamed to tell it.—*Undated.*

Holograph. Endorsed: "1604." 2 pp. (190. 18.)

THOMAS WARBURTON to VISCOUNT CRANBORNE.

[1604].—Asking for some relief of his poverty caused by a loss of 2,000*l.* in a lawsuit with his kinsman.—*Undated.*

Holograph. Endorsed: "1604." ½ p. (109. 62.)

The SAME to the SAME.

[1604].—To the same effect as above.—*Undated.*

Holograph. ½ p. (109. 63.)

THOMAS WATSON.

[? 1604].—The answer of Thomas Watson, agent to Sir George Carey, the King's Treasurer at War in Ireland, and late Master of the Exchange, to the slanderous and untrue petition of Paul Gwin.

Gwin being an ordinary servant to Sir Edward Stafford, having offended his master, very undutifully offered to strike him with his dagger; and then not knowing how to live went to Ireland to Sir Henry Dockwra at Lough Foyle of his own free will, and not by any deceitful enticement from Sir Henry, as is alleged.

After keeping him for three months Sir Henry finding him of a mutinous disposition gave him a horse and 45*l.* for reward and sent him into England, clearly discharging himself of him. And Sir Henry, being governor of the Forts and confined to reside there, delivered into your Majesty's exchange 84*l.* of base money of his own proper entertainments and 21*l.* sterling to receive for the same in England 95*l.* sterling, according to the proclamation, and sent a bill of exchange in the name of Gwin to Watson for the said money, desiring Gwin in his absence to sign an acquittance for the receipt, under colour whereof Gwin contrary to the trust reposed in him would have deceived Sir Henry of his money; which Watson prevented by acquainting the Lord High Treasurer therewith, who tendering the good service of Sir Henry gave order that the money should be paid to him, and Sir Henry has given a lawful acquittance to the bill as by Mr. Auditor Gofton's certificate appears; with an attestation written by Sir Henry that Gwin would have cozened him of his money being but put in trust in his absence to give an acquittance. The bill was passed in due form in the Exchange according to the tenor of the late Queen's proclamation, and no abuse committed in exhausting her Majesty's Treasury to the sum of 579*l.* as suggested. Sir Henry was warranted to have exchanged in the time of base money nearly 3,000*l.* but out of his own regard and by the providence of Sir George he was abridged of two parts of that sum, so that great part of his entertainment in base money yet remains with him at Lough Foyle. Gwin hath now six times complained hereof to your Highness and the Council, to which complaints Sir Henry and Watson have made sufficient answer, as both of your Highness's Masters of Requests can testify, who have heard this cause, who out of charity (Gwin having served Sir Henry and being a poor man) have moved him to bestow some small thing upon him to buy apparel.

Gwin in a spiteful manner speaks of an office that your Highness hath given Watson in the Exchequer for his bad service. Watson has been a faithful servant in the affairs of Ireland under the Treasurer of Wars, accounting for the value of two millions without any complaint, except this, and he was under the Treasurer a means to save 200,000*l.* by the project of the base money and the exchange, besides discharging the late Queen and your Majesty of 30,000*l.* due to the army without charging your Majesty's coffers and yet to the content of the Captain.—*Undated.*

SIR CHARLES WILMOTT to VISCOUNT CRANBORNE.

[1604].—By the preciseness of Mr. Watson I am enforced again to speak of my suit as if I had not at all begun it. He denies the payment of my pension, notwithstanding the strong warrant he has by the express words of the patent, that I should be paid quarterly out of such moneys here in England, as was allotted for the payments of the garrisons in Ireland, pretending to have received commandment from your lordship and the rest not to diminish any part of the treasure now going thither. If by your commandment I am not remedied, for the patent is no warrant to pay me in Ireland, and if by prohibition I should not receive it here in England, my labour in the obtaining of it is all lost and the benefit of your bountiful mind taken away.—*Undated.*

Holograph. Endorsed: "1604." 1 p. (105. 44.)

*The Enclosure:—*Copy of the letters patent dated May 14, 1604, granting the yearly pension of 250*l.* sterling amounting to 333*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* of money current in Ireland to Sir Charles Willmott, knight. 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ *pp.* (105. 44.)

The SAME to the SAME.

[1604].—Is fearful to press into his lordship's presence with light particular occasions for himself but chooses to trouble him less by writing. Now that he addresses himself for Ireland, prays his lordship's letter to the Deputy there, signifying to him that those commissions Wilmott is to receive from him and the State concerning his government might be given him with favour and during his life; likewise that his lordship will write to the Treasurer that in Wilmott's government of Kerrye he may collect the King's revenues and composition moneys, to be accountable for it out of his entertainments, and that his company may reside in Kerrye, unless by special commandment upon special service. If any of these favours be accepted, prays they may be referred to the dispatch of Mr. Levinus, his lordship's servant, and before the writer's going.—*Undated.*

Holograph. Endorsed: "1604." 1 p. (105. 45.)

SIR ROBERT WINGFEILDE to the SAME.

[1604].—The high price of corn is almost as ill to the poorer sort as the plague, if not worse. He thinks the trouble comes more by the covetousness of the richer sort than by any other cause. Begs Cranborne to renew the printed orders sent down into all countries upon the like occasions in Elizabeth's time, with letters commendatory from the Council. Hears that this last week, at Wisbeach in the Isle of Ely, the people went together by the ears in a tumultuous sort. The peace of Spain, together with some enlargement of transporting, has caused much grain to go out of the countries upon the sea coasts, which

now to supply their wants come inland to Leicester, Rutland, Warwick, the west part of Lincolnshire, and Northampton.—*Undated.*

Holograph. Endorsed: "1604." 1 p. (190. 23.)

EDWARD, LORD WOTTON, to VISCOUNT CRANBORNE.

[1604].—I could not let this bearer, my kinsman, pass without these lines to you, being not a little sorry to hear that your journey to the Bath is stayed, where I hoped you should have found a remedy for your infirmity; which yet is not such but will easily receive care without it.—*Undated.*

Holograph. Endorsed: "1604." 1 p. (190. 24.)

LORD ZOUCHE'S MEMORIAL.

[1604].—Statute 34 Hen. 8, Cap. 28 as to the appointment of law officers in Wales. Minor posts in the gift of the Lord President since the Lieutenancy was bestowed upon him. All other places have usually been given by the sovereign. but because the presidents were men of special respect in his favour, they were usually asked of such things as passed within that government.—*Undated.*

Unsigned. Endorsed: "1604. L. Zowch." 1 p. (109. 71.)

————— to [VISCOUNT CRANBORNE].

[1604].—Reasons against granting the suit of Lepton & Primroose for brass and latten halfpence. The mischiefs detailed are those attaching to a debasement of the coinage.—*Undated.*

Endorsed: "1604." 1 p. (189. 61.)

————— to [? VISCOUNT CRANBORNE].

[1604].—As to his patent, apparently relating to the Duchy of Lancaster. Has considered the clause of revocation which the Lord Chief Justice advises to be inserted, and finds it so prejudicial to him and so different from late precedents, that he prays his lordship to omit the clause. Details at length his reasons against it. Refers to Sir Henry Bronker's patent.—*Undated.*

Unsigned. Endorsed: "1604. L.D." 1 p. (189. 109.)

————— to [the DUKE OF LENNOX].

[1604].—Barker and others petitioned the Council concerning their patent of the alnage and subsidy of cloth, granted by the late Queen: pretending that "your Grace" [?Lennox] should wrong them by seeking to overthrow it. The matter was

referred to the Lord Chief Justice and the Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer. The petitioners importuned to have a judicial hearing, which the judges could not deny : but " we " find the same very prejudicial to your Grace, as it must then be heard in the Exchequer, where the Lord Treasurer is chiefest judge and bears all the sway, and the rest of the judges are directed by him, and there is no question but his lordship will rather maintain than overthrow the patent. Your Grace's best course therefore will be that the King may give order that that Court may not take hearing of the matter ; but that all the judges may be joined together to hear it.—*Undated.*

Unsigned. Endorsed : " 1604. Duke of Lenox." 1 p. (189. 136.)

————— to SIR STEPHEN PROCTER.

[1604].—Sir William Ingleby is now contented to let my Lord of Derby have his interest of the lease made to him of his lordship's manors of Kirby, Mallahert and Thrisk, and will be contented to take his money again with costs of suit as I shall indifferently betwixt my Lord and him think fit ; and where there is demanded 1,000*l.* of my Lord for costs of suit for maintenance of my Lord's title against you, Sir Thomas Hesketh and Sir Cuthbert Pepper are required for both parts to consider those demands, and decide which is truly for maintenance of the title, and which for misdemeanour chiefly concerning Sir William himself. And because none can better discover that point than you, I shall on my Lord's behalf entreat your assistance with them that are to consider thereof, and to produce such objections and proofs for the lessening of those demands as you do know or can inform them of for their better satisfaction.—*Undated.*

Draft. Endorsed : " Minute to Sir Stephen Procter. 1604." 1 p. (189. 105.)

————— to LORD —————.

[1604].—He has found the patent which is of the offices with the herbage and pannage to Sir John and his son for their lives. Thinks it best for my Lord to surrender and take it for lives or years in reversion, for it is of great command and much profit.—*Undated.*

Endorsed : " 1604. Note of Attorney." 1 p. (2212.)

PARTICULARS OF LANDS.

[1604].—Particulars of lands : Manor of Churchland, Somerset ; Manor of Lewisham, Kent ; Rectory of Manton, Rutland.

Endorsed : " 1604." 1 p. (2219.)

COMMISSIONERS.

[? c. 1604].—Memorandum by Cecil of the names of proposed commissioners: viz. Sir Henry Montacute, Sir W. Rumney, Sir Samuel Saltonstall, Bartholomew Elmar, Sir W. Ryder, Mr. Wosnam, Mr. Jones, Alderman Waltsall, or any two of them.

$\frac{1}{4}$ p. (97. 137.)

NOTES.

[? 1604].—Note as to certain lists of persons. The following names appear: Lady Sands, Mr. George, the Armourer, Mr. George's two men, Besse Scudder's two daughters.

$\frac{1}{2}$ p. (145. 183.)

MEMORANDA.

[1604].—"Lord Burghley. Commission for letting Recusants' lands; Wednesday after dinner from 2 to 3 at the Star Chamber during term. Friday after dinner from 2 to 3 at the Lord Treasurer's house. Commission for compounding for Assarts; Saturday after dinner from 3 to 5 at the Lord Chancellor's house."—*Undated*.

In hand of Cecil's secretary. Endorsed: "1604." $\frac{1}{2}$ p. (189. 77.)

MEMORANDA.

1604.—"Lady Rich. Mr. John Pake of Bromfield in Essex, charged by privy seal at 60*l*. 1604." (206. 16.)

MINUTE.

[? 1604].—Forasmuch as therefore his sacred Majesty, whom God hath led by a strong hand into this kingdom and the peaceable possession thereof after a miraculous preservation from infinite dangers, being a King from his cradle, knowing well that the Church and the Commonwealth much like Isocrates twins must weep and laugh together, hath lately sought with Solomon to make it his just labour to survey the walls of Jerusalem and for that purpose hath lately travailed in a most learned and religious Conference concerning Church affairs (the whole action being personal [and] his own), wherein he meant not to mistake things formerly esteemed [?] but to make it of what nature, conveniency and clear antiquity those things are, against the use whereof so many have carped rather turbulently than judiciously; and where his Majesty in that Conference hath so showed himself to be *filius sapientiae et musarum* as he hath made it appear even to those who had in some kind passed the censure of over curiosity he will neither endure novelty nor superstition knowing well that all extremes are vices and virtue only in the mean; I cannot forbear without forgetting my duty

to require you that that liberty which hath been permitted formerly to over many to dissent with you from the prescribed orders of our Church either in action or divulging of opinion may be restrained. Seeing the proposition *malum bene dispositum non tenent movendum* is not to be neglected, so when any spirit maketh his own distraction by taking so vehement exception against matters of good use and consequence agreeing with the continued practice of the primitive church and not dissenting from the rule of the Word may be justly [*breaks off*].
—*Undated.*

Rough draft with many corrections partly in Cecil's handwriting. Endorsed: "Minute." 3½ pp. (197. 66.)

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